

History of the
Tenth Regiment
Indiana Volunteer
Infantry Three Months and Three
Years Organization

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HISTORY

of the

Tenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry

Three Months and Three Years Organizations

By JAMES BIRNEY SHAW
Secretary of Regimental Association

LAFAYETTE, INDIANA
1912

Committee on Publication of History

The following were designated by the regiment
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DEDICATION

TO the Officers and Members of the Tenth
Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry,
living and dead, whose patriotism was un-
excelled and whose bravery on the field of
battle was unequaled, this volume is affec-
tionately dedicated by the

Author.



PREFACE

HEREWITH I present to you a history of our regiment. No pains or expense has been spared in its preparation. No claim is made as to its being absolutely perfect and there is no doubt there will be many omissions, especially as to incidents, anecdotes, etc., which is alone chargeable to the failure of the members of the regiment in responding to the circular sent to you in 1909. This circular requested you to state if you were wounded, when and where, if you re-enlisted after discharge or final muster out of the regiment, your personal experiences, or any particular incident of interest that may have come under your observation. Out of 450 circulars mailed replies were received from 15, therefore I was obliged to confine myself to the actual record of events.

The muster rolls of the regiment are absolutely correct as to enlistment and discharge. The post-office addresses of three months men are woefully lacking, for the reason nearly all of the three months men re-enlisted in other commands and are scattered to the "four winds of the earth" and could not be found.

Of the three years organization all of the 1165 men are accounted for excepting *thirty-three*, whose whereabouts or their fate is unknown.

The record of wounded is as near perfect as is possible to make it. Diligent search has been made for the list of wounded at Chickamauga, but it seems it was never published.

The matters pertaining to the disgraceful battle of Perryville including official reports is included but principally the relieving of Major General George H. Thomas from command

of our Corps, and placing in command that non-entity, the "unspeakable" Gilbert.

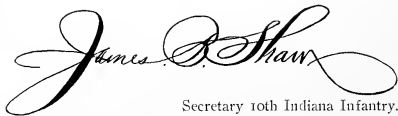
The matters relating to the Tullahoma and Chickamauga campaigns have been inserted with official correspondence, for the reason our regiment and division took a conspicuous part in these campaigns and to correct many unjust criticisms of the manner in which these campaigns were conducted by Major General W. S. Rosecrans.

I am indebted to Robert R. Vest of Company I, for use of his diary, also to Mrs. R. G. McQueen for the loan of her husband's (R. G. McQueen, Co. D) diary.

I am also especially indebted to Corporal W. H. Wiley (now deceased) for his thrilling account of the battle of Chickamauga, he being present through it all, while I was ordered by General Thomas to the 14th Corps Hospital for duty, leaving the field at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 19th, my thanks are due to Comrades Cyrus Clark, James A. Price, Co. C., Capt. M. V. West, Co. B., M. C. Hackman, Co K, for the interested manifested and assistance rendered.

With these explanations, I remain,

Your Comrade,



James B. Shaw

Secretary 10th Indiana Infantry.



This badge was designed by Miss Eulora Miller of LaFayette, Indiana, and at the reunion of the regiment at Lebanon, Indiana, September 19, 1885, was adopted as the regimental badge.

INTRODUCTION

IT is not necessary, perhaps, to refer to the causes which led up to the late Rebellion, so far as the members of the regiment is concerned, but for the information of coming generations who may read this history.

The United States of America has been cursed with four traitors during the period of its existence. Benedict Arnold who in command at West Point, New York, in Revolutionary times, betrayed his country for fifty thousand dollars, a commission as Brigadier General in the British Army, gave all the plans of fortifications, the number of men, etc., to the British General, Sir Henry Clinton, at New York. The British commander sent his aide-de-camp, Major Andre, up the river in a sloop of war to have an interview with Arnold, and to perfect the arrangements for the surrender of West Point. Andre landed September 21st, 1780; met Arnold and the latter agreed to surrender West Point, on condition that he received from the British Government \$50,000 and a commission of Brigadier General in the British Army. Andre was arrested as a spy, tried, convicted and hanged.

Washington offered to release Andre, if the British Government would surrender Arnold; they refused, and Andre paid the penalty with his life. Arnold subsequently died in London a pauper with not a soul to sympathize with him or mourn his death.

Aaron Burr was the next traitor to his country. In 1804 after he killed Alexander Hamilton, Burr tried to be elected Governor of New York. Failing in this he migrated west and

there set on foot a scheme for attacking Mexico, and involving this country in a war with foreign nations, and establish an empire there for the benefit of himself and his co-conspirators. Burr was an unprincipled villain and cared not what means was necessary to carry out his nefarious schemes. He had planned to seize New Orleans, taking forcible possession of the bank, and military and naval stores. He intended to induce all people west of the Alleghanies to join with him in founding the empire and proclaim himself emperor.

The Government finally became cognizant of his plot, caused his arrest for treason at Richmond, Va., August 17, 1807. He was tried but the government failed to find any overt act, and he escaped. Finding his influence gone he left the country and died a pauper.

The third person who was to a certain extent a traitor to his country, was John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina. In 1832 he favored secession and was about to put his doctrine in effect, when Andrew Jackson, then President, notified him that unless he ceased at once his treasonable designs he would "*hang him higher than Haman.*"

The fourth traitor to his country was Jeff Davis, of Mississippi. The treasonable doctrines enunciated by Calhoun was spread broadcast over the south, and the doctrine of state rights had become a fixed principle in the minds of the southerners.

The agitation against African Slavery had been going on from the election of Washington as President up to 1863. He

was in favor of the freedom of the slave. So was Thomas Jefferson.

Jefferson said, "I tremble for the fate of my country if the system of slavery is to be perpetuated in the states or extended to the territories." This statement in after years proved a prophecy. The abolition sentiment gained ground rapidly in the North and in 1840 the abolitionists put a National ticket in the field with James G. Birney, of Kentucky, as their candidate for President.

The South in the meantime became arrogant. The slave holders demanding the right to extend slavery to the territories of Kansas and Nebraska. Border ruffians from Missouri, Arkansas and Texas swarmed over the territory of Kansas for the purpose of intimidating the inhabitants thereof from voting Kansas a free state. In the Halls of Congress the debates were marked with much bitterness.

The fight against slavery properly began in 1840 and continued until 1863. From 1856 to 1860, especially in the territory of Kansas was the war waged. It was the "dark and bloody ground." The border ruffian element from Missouri

and other border slave states had invaded Kansas, who sought to force slavery upon the people of the territory against their will and have the territory admitted to the Union as a slave state. Murder, rapine and vandalism ran riot. Freemen were shot down in their own dooryards with as little feeling as if they had been wild beasts.

John Brown, of Osawatomie, started the ball rolling when he invaded Virginia, captured the arsenal at Harper's Ferry and attempted to arm the slaves to fight for freedom. It was foolhardiness on the part of Brown—simply the work of a fanatic which subsequently cost him his life—he being hanged December, 1859. The raid however, had its effect on the people of the North, especially in Massachusetts the hotbed of Abolitionism. In 1860 the presidential campaign opened with four parties in the field, Republican, Douglass Democrats, Breckinridge (or Southern) Democrats, and the American (Know-nothing). The result was the election of Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois, for President, and Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, for Vice-President. It was very evident that the South would never recognize President Lincoln, and at the close of 1860 everything looked dark and ominous.

CHAPTER I

1861

THE year opened with preparations for Secession of the States and Civil War. Buchanan, president, was weak-kneed, and in full sympathy with the would-be traitors and practically shut his eyes to the villainous practices of members of his cabinet. Floyd, as Secretary of War, robbed the Government of all its arms and munitions of war. Cobb looted the treasury and Toombs the navy. So when Abraham Lincoln was inaugurated, he found an empty treasury and all property of the Government stolen and a section of the country preparing for war. State after state seceded from the Union, and under the leadership of the traitor, Jeff Davis, had attempted to organize a government of their own. April 12th, 1861, the opening gun of the war was fired on Fort Sumpter in Charleston Harbor. The fort was defended by Major Anderson and a few men who fought until fire compelled them to surrender. This action on the part of the rebels fired the heart of the entire North, and they were getting ready for the conflict. From Adjutant General Terrill's Reports we find the following: "The telegraph on the morning of the 15th of April, 1861, bore the following message from Governor Morton to President Lincoln at Washington: "

"EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF INDIANA,
Indianapolis, April 15, 1861.

TO ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

President of the United States.

On behalf of the State of Indiana, I tender to you for the defense of the Nation and to uphold the authority of the Government *ten thousand men*.

(Signed)

OLIVER P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana."

On the same day President Lincoln issued his proclamation calling for 75,000 men to suppress the rebellion. The quota of Indiana was subsequently fixed by the Secretary of War at six regiments of infantry. Governor Morton issued his proclamation on the 16th, calling upon the loyal men of Indiana to rally around "old glory" in defense of the Union, and by the 26th day of April the Tenth Regiment was ready for the field. The regiment was organized and mustered into the United States service on the 25th day of April, 1861, with Joseph J. Reynolds as colonel.

This officer being commissioned a Brigadier General of Volunteers on the 10th of May following, Major Mahlon D. Manson was promoted colonel. On the 19th of June the Tenth, accompanied by the Eighth, left Indianapolis for Parkersburg,

West Virginia, by way of Cincinnati and Marietta, Ohio. From Parkersburg the Tenth marched to Clarksburg and from thence to Buckhannon. After a few days rest, it took up its line of march as part of General Rosecrans' command at Rich Mountain, camping at its base on the night of July 10. Early next morning the regiment marched by a bridle path a distance of nine miles, guided by a young Union man named David Hart, when they were brought to a halt by the enemy's pickets who fired and ran. It was here that Captain Chris Miller, Company A, received a dangerous wound which subsequently caused his death.

The Tenth then took position behind a hill until ordered to charge the enemy's works, which was done in gallant style, resulting in the rout of the enemy and the loss of their guns. Rebel General Garnett, commanding, was killed. After this the enemy were driven from their position on the mountain by the combined Union forces. Lieutenant A. O. Miller, Co. C, was selected by General Rosecrans to take possession of all the arms, etc., captured, which consisted of several cannon, large amount of ammunition, wagons, camp and garrison equipage. Lieut. Miller then hauled down the Rebel flag and raised the Stars and Stripes in its stead.

After the battle the Tenth camped on the ground and the next day (July 12) marched for Beverly, where it remained until July 24, when it was ordered to Indiana and mustered out August 4, 1861. The battle of Rich Mountain was the first victory of the war. The loss in the Tenth was 3 killed and 15 wounded.

REPORT OF BRIGADIER GENERAL W. S. ROSECRANS, U. S. A.,
OF THE ENGAGEMENT AT RICH MOUNTAIN, VA.

Headquarters First Brigade U. S. Volunteers,
Beverly, Va., July 19, 1861.

Major:

In obedience to the order of the Major General commanding, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the First Brigade, consisting of the Eighth, Tenth Volunteer Militia, Thirteenth Indiana U. S. Volunteer Infantry and the Nineteenth Ohio Reg. Volunteer Militia, which resulted in dislodging the Rebel forces from their intrenched position at Camp Garnett on Rich Mountain.

After the armed reconnaissance was over, by direction of the Major General, I ordered the Eighth Indiana to bivouac in advance of the camp at Roaring Creek, and the Tenth and Thirteenth into camp. About 10 P. M. I came to headquarters with a plan for turning the enemy's position. The general having considered it, and heard information on which it was based, was pleased to direct me to carry it out, and for that purpose ordered Colonel Sullivan of the Thirteenth Indiana and Burdsal's Cavalry, temporarily attached to the brigade, and that the movement should begin at daylight of the next morning. The troops were ordered to parade in silence, under arms without knapsacks, with one day's rations in their haversacks, and their canteens filled with water. By inadvertence the assembly was sounded in the Nineteenth Ohio regiment and lights put in sev-

eral tents, when I discovered it, they were promptly extinguished. The pickets relieved, the regimental camps and guards, with the sick and a few men of each company remaining, orders were given that the reveille should be beaten at the usual hour, and the column formed and moved forward in the following order:

Eighth Indiana under Benton	242	strong
Tenth Indiana under Manson	425	"
Thirteenth Indiana under Sullivan	650	"
Nineteenth Ohio under Beatty	525	"
<hr/>		
Total Infantry	1842	
Burdsal's Cavalry	75	"
<hr/>		
Aggregate	1917	

Colonel Lander, accompanied by the guide led the way through the pathless forest, over rocks and ravines, keeping far down on the southeastern declivities of the mountain spur, and using no ax, to avoid discovery by the enemy, whom we supposed would be on the alert, by reason of the appearance of unusual stir in our camp, and the lateness of the hour. A rain set in about 6 A. M. and lasted until about 11 o'clock A. M., with intermissions, during which the column pushed cautiously and steadily forward, and arrived at last in the rear of the crest on top of Rich Mountain. Hungry and weary with an eight hour march over a most unkindly road, they laid down to rest, while Colonel Lander and the General examined the

country. It was found that the guide was too much scared to be with us longer, and we had another valley to cross, another hill, another descent beyond that to make, before we could reach the Beverly road at the top of the mountain. On this road we started at 2 o'clock and reached the top of the mountain, after the loss of an hour's time by mistake in the direction of the head of the column, in rectifying which the Tenth Indiana took the advance. Shortly after passing over the crest of the hill, the head of the column, ordered to be covered by a company deployed as skirmishers, was fired into by the enemy's pickets, killing Sergeant James A. Taggart and dangerously wounding Captain Chris Miller, of the Tenth Indiana.

The column advanced through the dense brushwood, emerging into rather more open brushwood and trees, when the Rebels opened a fire of both musketry and six-pounders, firing some case shot and a few shells. The Tenth advanced and took position at "A" plan No. 1*, with one company deployed as skirmishers covering its front. The Eighth Indiana advanced and halted in columns of fours at B. The Thirteenth Indiana advanced to C, in an old road, where it was ordered to occupy the heights with three companies at d d d, and skirmish down the hill keeping strong reserves at the top.

Three companies were ordered back to E, to cover the debouche up the valley on the left. The companies of the remainder were to fill in the space in the line marked I I I, the remaining two companies standing at t. The Nineteenth Ohio came down the road and halted in column at H. Owing to a misunderstanding of orders, Colonel Sullivan occupied the hill

*This plan in this report not found.

with his whole regiment, and it took forty minutes to correct the error and get into proper position as indicated. The command "forward" was then given, and another company from the right of the Tenth deployed as skirmishers, leaving an interval through which the Eighth could pass in column and charge the Rebel battery on the left of their position at Z as soon as our fire had told properly. At the same time Colonel Sullivan was to take four companies, and charge around the road on the left.

After an advance of fifty yards and some heavy firing from our line the enemy showed signs of yielding and I gave orders to the Eighth Indiana and sent them to the colonel of the Thirteenth Indiana to charge in column. The Eighth made a mistake and got into line at B, where in consideration of their abundant supply of ammunition I left them. The Thirteenth went into column at D, Plan 2. Seven companies of the Nineteenth Ohio deployed into line at H, and delivered two splendid volleys when the enemy broke. Meanwhile I rode around to the Thirteenth and drove them into a charge up across the road shown at I. The Tenth Indiana charged by fours at T. The Eighth came down and charged upon the Rebel front at K. The battle was over, the enemy dispersed; one piece of cannon taken at A, another at B, and their dead and wounded scattered over the hillside.

Learning from a captive that the Forty-fourth Virginia and some Georgia troops and cavalry were below, and finding it too late to continue operations against the Rebel position that evening with troops as much exhausted as were ours, and

threatened too by succors, the troops bivouacked in the position shown on plan 2, Lieutenant Colonel Hollingsworth going down the ridge with six companies to the position mentioned, within a half mile of the Rebel pickets. The two six-pounders captured were put in order and under command of Captain Konkle, Nineteenth Ohio, placed one looking down the Beverly road at C, the other at D looking toward Camp Garnett.

During that rainy night our men bivouacked cheerfully and turned out with great promptitude whenever the Rebel movements alarmed our pickets. About 3 o'clock in the morning of the 12th, our pickets brought in a prisoner from the Rebel camp from whom I learned their forces were disorganized and probably dispersing. This determined the disposition for the attack on the camp. I ordered Colonel Beatty, with all the Nineteenth Ohio to proceed along the ridge and take their position on the south side of the road, and directed Burdsal's cavalry, accompanied by one company of the Tenth Indiana, to reconnoiter down the road. Colonel Sullivan with the Thirteenth Indiana, was to follow the movement promptly and by his skirmishers to clear the hillside north of the road. These orders were obeyed and finding the position abandoned, Burdsal's Cavalry and Company C, Tenth Indiana, entered camp about 6 o'clock A. M., where they found and took prisoner 10 officers, 5 non-commissioned officers and 54 privates, the descriptive list of which is hereto attached and marked "A." Colonel Beatty entered the upper camp about the same time and occupied it, taking charge of the property, among which were two six-pounders and some eighty tents, four caissons and too rounds of am-

munition. Colonel Sullivan of the Thirteenth Indiana, came in and occupied the camp on the north side of the road, and took charge of the horses, wagons, tents, tools and implements of the Rebels there. The Eighth and Tenth Indiana were left in position and were charged with the duty of burying the dead. They remained until next morning, the 13th, when the whole force moved forward to their present encampment at Beverly.

Having given the details, I close my report by the following summary of the movement: With strong detachments from the Nineteenth Ohio, Eighth, Tenth and Thirteenth Indiana and Burdsal's Cavalry, amounting to 1912 rank and file, I set out at 5 A. M. of the 11th by a circuitous route, through a trackless mountain forest, reached the Beverly road at the top of Rich Mountain, where I found the enemy advised of my approach and in force with two six-pounders, field pieces and infantry, from various circumstances judged to have been from 800 to 1200 strong, though probably not all of them in action. We formed about 3 o'clock under cover of our skirmishers, guarding well against a flank attack from the direction of the Rebels' position, and after a brisk fire, which threw the Rebels in confusion, carried their position by a charge, driving them from behind some log breastworks, and pursued them into the thickets of the mountain.

We captured twenty-one prisoners, two brass six-pounders, fifty stand of arms, some corn and provisions. Our loss 12 killed and 49 wounded. The Rebels had some 20 wounded on the field. The number of the killed, we could not ascertain, but subsequently the number of burials reported to

this date 135—many found scattered over the mountain. Our troops informed that there were one or two regiments of Rebels toward Beverly, and finding the hour late, bivouacked on their arms amid a cold, drenching rain, to await daylight, when they moved forward on the enemy's intrenched position, which was found abandoned by all except 63 men who were taken prisoners. We took possession of two six-pounders, four caissons, one hundred rounds of ammunition, two kegs and one barrel of powder, 19,000 buck and ball cartridges, two stand of colors and a large lot of equipment and clothing, consisting of 204 tents, 427 pairs pants, 124 axes, 98 picks, 134 spades and shovels, all their train consisting of 27 wagons, 75 horses, 14 mules and 60 pairs harness.

The enemy finding their position turned, abandoned intrenchments which, taken by the front would have cost us a thousand lives, and dispersed through the mountains, some attempting to escape by the way of Laurel Hill and others aiming for Huttonville. Among the former were the command of Colonel Pegram which, unable to join the Rebels at Laurel Hill, surrendered to the Major General (McClellan) on the 13th. Our loss in the engagement killed and wounded is shown in the statement hereto appended marked B. The list of prisoners taken is shown in the paper hereto appended, marked D. The invoice of property captured and turned over to the post quartermaster is hereto annexed marked E.

In closing this report I deem it proper to observe that, considering the rawness and inexperience of both officers and men, the fact that one-fourth were on picket guard the prev-

ious evening and had made a most fatiguing march through rain, and with only inadequate supplies of food their conduct was admirable. Among those who are entitled to special mention are Col. Lander, who with the guide led the way into the very midst of the action; Colonel Manson, of the Tenth Indiana who was everywhere along his line, inspiring the men by his voice and presence and who bravely led the charge of his regiment. Colonel Benton was ready to obey orders, and moved his men with alacrity. Colonel Sullivan charged with his command as the Rebels were dispersing, and captured several of the prisoners. Major Wilson of the Tenth was conspicuous for coolness and promptitude of action. Lieutenant Colonel Colgrove of the Eighth Indiana deserves especial mention for his coolness while forming his men under fire. Major Foster of the Thirteenth Indiana showed coolness and self-possession in forming a portion of his men under fire of cannons.

My thanks are due to Captain Kingsbury, my assistant adjutant general and Captain A. Irwin Harrison, for their valuable and efficient aid in carrying orders under fire. The Tenth Indiana was under fire for an hour and a half. The Nineteenth Ohio distinguished itself for the cool and hand-

some manner in which they held their post against a flank attack and for the manner in which they came into line and delivered their fire near the close of the action.

I consider Colonel Beatty to have managed his men well and to have been ably seconded by Colonel Hollingsworth and Major Buckley. For individuals who distinguished themselves under the eyes of their regimental commanders, I respectfully refer to the reports of Colonels of regiments herewith submitted.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

W. S. ROSECRANS,

Maj. S. Williams, U. S. A., Brig. Gen'l Commanding,
A. A. G., U. S. A. Headquarters Army of West Virginia.

Upon its arrival at Indianapolis, Colonel Manson at once proceeded to reorganize the regiment for the Three Years Service. About 85 of the three months men reenlisted in the three years organization. Others entered the service in other organizations, many of them becoming officers, serving until the close of the war.

The following is the muster rolls of the Three Months Organization:

Master Roll of Field and Staff Tenth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry— Three Months' Service

NAME AND RANK	Entry into the Service	Discharge from the Service	Cause of Discharge	Wounded at	Re-Enlisted in	LENGTH OF SERVICE			REMARKS AND P. O. ADDRESS
						In Tenth	In Other Organizations	Total Service	
Col. Joseph J. Reynolds.....	April 25, 1861	May 17, 1861	Promotion			1 mo	43 yrs.	43 years 1m	Promoted Brig. Gen. May 17, 1861. Promoted Maj. Gen. Nov. 29, 1862. Dead.
Lt. Col. Jas. R. M. Bryant..	April 27, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service	Rich Mtn., Va., July 11, 1861		3m 12d		3m 12 days	
Maj. Mahlon D. Manson.....	April 27, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		3 yrs 10th	3m 12d		3m 12 days	Promoted Colonel May 10, 1861. Dead.
Maj. W. C. Wilson.....	May 18, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service				Col. 40 Ind. Vol.		Dead.
Adj't. Joseph C. Suit.....	April 24, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		G. 63d Ind. Apr. 9, 1863	3m 15d	3 yrs. 2 days	3 yrs 3m 17d	Transferred to Co. G 125th Ind. June 15, 1865. M. O. 128th April 10, 1896. Dead.
Q. M. Zebulon M. P. Hand..	April 19, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 18d		3m 18 days	Was with Gen. Scott at capture of Mexico City, Mex., Mexican War. Dead.
Surg. Thomas P. McCrea....	April 30, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 7d		3m 7 days	Dead.
Ast. Surg. Wm. H. Myers..	April 30, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 7d		3m 7 days	Dead.
Chap. Thomas C. Workman	April 30, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service						Dead.

Non-Commissioned Staff

Sgt. Maj. Jos. M. Douglass..	April 24, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		1st Lt. H 3d Ind. Cav., Oct. 28, '61	3m 13d	5 days	9m 15 days	Resigned May 2, 1862. Dead.
Q. M. S. Dillard C. Donahue	April 24, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 13d	3d Cav., 6m	3m 13 days	Greencastle, Ind. Unknown.
Drum Maj. John Pickard....	April 24, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 13d		3m 13 days	Omaha, Neb. Unknown.
Fife Maj. Frank Pickard....	April 24, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 13d		3m 13 days	Unknown.

Muster Roll of Company "A" Tenth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry—Three Months' Service—Tippecanoe County

NAME AND RANK	Entry into the Service	Discharge from the Service	Cause of Discharge	Wounded at	Re-Enlisted in	LENGTH OF SERVICE			REMARKS AND P. O. ADDRESS
						In Tenth	In Other Organizations	Total Service	
Capt. Chris Miller	April 18, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service	Rich Mtn., Va., July 11, 1861		3m 19d		3m 19 days	Dead.
1st Lieut. John E. Naylor	April 18, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service	Near Leeds, Va., Dec. 30, 1862	Aug. 3, '61, (Harris Light) 3d N Y Cav 1st Lt. Co. I, 40 Ind., Dec. 30, '61	3m 19d	2 yrs 8m 27d	3 yrs 3m 16d	M. O. as Maj. 2d N. Y. Cav. Apr. 30, 1864. Disability. LaFayette, Ind. Resigned Sept. 4, 1862. Dead.
2nd Lieut. Alvin Gay	April 18, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		Maj. 6 Cav. Mar. 5, '64. Lt. Col. 6 Cav. July 1, '65	3m 19d	9m 14 days	1 yr 1m 2d	Mustered Out 6th Cav. Sept. 15, 1865. Dead.
1st Sergt. C. H. Thompson	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		Aug. 30, '61. Sgt. Co. D, 26 Ind.	3m 13d	6m 10 days	9m 23 days	Mustered Out as a private Sept. 21, '64. Dead.
2nd Sergt. Wm. H. Maubran	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service	Rich Mtn., Va., July 11, 1861		3m 13d	3 yr 22 days	3 yrs 4m 5d	Mustered Out as a private Sept. 21, '64. Dead.
3rd Sergt. Alexander Colvert	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 13d			
4th Sergt. Charles Hasty	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		Aug. 3, '61. Lieut. I, 2d N. Y. Cav.	3m 13d	3 yrs 4m 7d	3 yrs 7m 20d	Mustered Out June 23, 1865. LaFayette, Ind.
5th Sergt. James A. Taggart	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			2m 18d		2m 18 days	Killed at Rich Mtn., Va., July 11, 1861.
1st Corp. Jas. M. Downing	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 13d		3m 7 days	Killed by cars at Lebanon, Ind., 1884.
2nd Corp. Luther C. Kelly	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 13d			Unknown.
3rd Corp. Jeremiah Kinney	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 13d		3m 13 days	LaFayette, Ind.
4th Corp. George Conson	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 13d		3m 13 days	Thorntown, Ind.
Musician Bayou LaF. Lucas	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		I. 5th Ind. Cav., Aug. 19, 1862	3m 13d	4m 13 days	7m 26 days	Died Jan. 1, 1863.
Musician Edward R. Early	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 13d		3m 13 days	Unknown.
Aggett, George	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		U. S. Navy	3m 13d		3m 13 days	Unknown.
Ashby, Joseph L.	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		Sergt. Co. A, 40th Ind.	3m 13d	In 40th 2 yrs 6m; In V R C	2 yrs 9m 13d	Transferred to V. R. C. from 40th Ind.
Aubert, John	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 13d			Unknown.
Baer, John A.	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		Sergt. Co. A, 40th Ind.	3m 13d	3 yrs 1m 4d	3 yrs 4m 17d	Mustered Out as 1st Sergt. Co. A 40th, Dec. 4-1864. Dead.
Barrett, George W.	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 13d			
Brown, Patrick	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		Co. H, 3 yrs. 10th	3m 13d		3m 13 days	See Co. H Roll, 3 yrs. 10th. Dead.
Bullock, Ezekiel, Jr.	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 13d			Dead.
Bryant, Frank M.	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service	Rich Mtn., Va., July 11, 1861		3m 13d			Dead.
Byrnes, William K.	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		1st Lieut. D, 72d Ind., Jan. 1, '63	3m 13d	1 yr 11m 18d	2 yrs 3m 1d	Promoted Adjt. 72d Ind. Mar. 17, 1863. Resigned Dec. 19, 1864. Indianapolis, Ind.

Muster Roll of Company "A" Tenth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry—Three Months' Service—Tippecanoe County (Continued)

NAME AND RANK	Entry into the Service	Discharge from the Service	Cause of Discharge	Wounded at	Re-Enlisted in	LENGTH OF SERVICE			REMARKS AND P. O. ADDRESS
						In Tenth	In Other Organizations	Total Service	
Carter, Henry C.	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 13d			Cutler, Ind.
Carter, Lewis	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 13d			Evansville, Ind.
Corey, Chas. H.	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 13d			Dead.
Corkins, John	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 13d			
Flannigan, John	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		L. 5th Cav., Aug. 21, 1862	3m 13d	2 yr 11m 27d	3 yrs 3m 10d	Discharged L. 5th Cav. Aug. 18, 1865. Dead.
Frederick, Roderick B.	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		10th Ind. Battery	3m 13d	10th Bat. 4m	7m 13 days	Dead.
Godman, Jefferson	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service	Four times	40th Ind. Co. A, Feb. 19, 1862	3m 13d	40th 1y, 7th Iowa, 1 yr. 3m 12 days	2 yrs 6m 25d	M. O. 40th Ind. Feb. 19, 1863. Disability M. O. 7th Iowa Cav. Oct. 28, 1864. Dead.
Hasty, Jasper N.	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		L. 5th Ind. Cav., Feb. 26, 1864	3m 13d	1 yr 3 mo	1 yr 6m 13d	M. O. May 30, 1865. Close of war. Dead.
Headley, David	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		10th Battery, Ind. L. A., Jan. 23, '62, alias J. T. Harper	3m 13d	3 yrs 5m 17d	3 yrs 9 mos	M. O. 10th Battery July 10, 1865. Clark's Hill, Ind.
Hollock, Martin	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 13d			Unknown.
	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service	Shiloh, Apr. 7, '62	G 32d, Aug. 24, '61, 150, Jan. 27, '65, U. S. Gunboat Monocacy, Sept., 1865; 7th U. S. Infy., June 19, '70	3m 13d	13y 5m 22d	13 yrs 7m 5d	M. O. 32d Sept. 7, '64. M. O. 150th Aug. 5, '65. M. O. Monocacy May 26, '70. M. O. 7th U. S. infy. June 19, '75. Died Feb. 28, 1880.
Hollockoh, Frederick	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 13d		3m 13 days	Unknown.
Holmes, John	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 13d		10m 19 days	Discharged account of wounds. M. O. 133th Ind. Sept. 29, 1864, as Sergt. Dead.
Homan, Oliver P.	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service	Aldie, Va., Oct. 9, 1862	I. 2d N. Y. Cav., Aug. 3, '61; D. 135 Ind., May 23, '64	3m 13d	7m 6 days		
Howard, John	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 13d			Unknown.
Huffen, Tilghman A.	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 13d			Unknown.
Ingle, William	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 13d			Unknown.
Johnson, John L.	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		I. 2d N. Y. Cav., Aug. 3, 1861	3m 13d	3 yr 10m 20d	4 yrs 2m 3d	M. O. 2d N. Y. Cav. June 23, 1865. Dead.
Kalberer, Louis	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service	Mission Ridge, Tenn., Nov. 25, '63	E. S. S. 10th Aug. 3, 1861 E. S. S. 10th	3m 13d		3 yr 13 days	See Co. E, 3 yrs. 10th. LaFayette, Ind.
Lamasney, Michael T.	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		10th Ind. Battery, Dec. 17, 1861	3m 13d	3 yrs 1m 8d	3 yrs 4m 21d	M. O. 10th Battery Jan., 1865. Chicago, Ill.

Mustering Roll of Company "A" Tenth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry—Three Months' Service—Tippecanoe County (Continued)

NAME AND RANK	Entry into the Service	Discharge from the Service	Cause of Discharge	Wounded at	Re-Enlisted in	LENGTH OF SERVICE			REMARKS AND P. O. ADDRESS
						In Tenth	In Other Organizations	Total Service	
Livermore, Benj. W.	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		16th Ind. Battery, 1st Sgt., Feb. 30, '62	3m 13d	3 yrs 4m 15d	3 yrs 7 mos	M. O. 16th Battery July 5, 1865, as Captain. Died in Alaska.
Longlois, Peter L.	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		1, 5th Ind. Cav., Aug. 22, 1862	3m 13d	3 yr 24 days	3 yrs 4m 7d	M. O. 5th Cav. Sept. 15, 1865. Dead.
Longwell, John W.	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		H. 40 Ind., Dec. 30, 1861; 1, 7th Ind. Cav., Sept. 3, '63	3m 13d	2 yrs 9m 20d	3 yrs 1m 3d	M. O. Dec. 13, 1862. M. O. July 21, 1865, as 2d Lieut. Dead.
Lucas, Edwin R.	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service	Near Stevensburg, Va., Nov. 7, '63	1, 2d N. Y. Cav., Aug. 5, 1861	3m 13d	3 yrs 1m 14d	3 yrs 4m 27d	M. O. 1, 2d N. Y. Cav. Oct. 16, 1864, as Corpl. LaFayette, Ind. Creston, Iowa.
Lucas, Joseph	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 13d		3 mo 13 days	
Luddington, James A.	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		H. 3 yr 10th, also Hancock's Corps	3m 13d		3 mo 13 days	M. O. 10th April 21, 1864. Disability. See 3 yrs. 10th, Co. H. Fort Wayne, Ind.
Lynn, William H. H.	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 13d		3 mo 13 days	Unknown.
Mackessey, John	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		E. 3y 10th; 12 Ind. Batty, Dec. 4, 1861	3m 13d		3 mo 13 days	M. O. Sept. 19, 1864. See 3 yrs. 10th. M. O. 13th Battery July 7, 1865. LaFayette, Ind.
Marriott, Leon	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		E. 3 yrs. 10th	3m 13d		3 mo 13 days	See Co. E, 3 yrs. 10th.
Michaels, Eli T.	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		K 3 yrs.	3m 13d			See Co. K, 3 yrs. 10th.
Milligan, Theop W.	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 13d			Unknown.
Murry, Lewis	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 13d			Unknown.
Ogan, Henry C.	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		1, 2d N. Y. Cav., Aug. 3, 1861	3m 13d	2 yrs 9m 3d		Starved at Belle Isle, S. C. Date unknown.
Ott, William	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 13d			Unknown.
Owens, Thomas	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		1, 11th Ind. Cav., Jan. 13, 1864	3m 13d	1 yr 5m 6d	1 yr 11m 19d	M. O. 11th Cav. Sept. 19, '65. LaFayette, Ind.
Preiss, Henry	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		G 32d Ind., Aug. 24, 1861	3m 13d	3 yr 14 days	3 yrs 3m 27d	M. O. 32d Sept. 7, 1864, as Sergeant. LaFay- ette, Ind.
Rawles, David	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		10th Battery, Dec. 17, 1861	3m 13d	3 yrs 1m 7d	3 yrs 4m 20d	M. O. Jan. 24, 1865. Unknown.
Robinson, Andrew	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 13d			Unknown.
Sandell, Frank	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		1, 2d N. Y. Cav., Aug. 3, 1861	3m 13d	3 yr 10m 20d	4 yrs 2m 3d	M. O. 2d N. Y. June 22 1865. Seattle, Wash.
Shelby, Jonathan	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 13d			Unknown.
Simmons, Henry S.	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		10th Ind. Battery, Dec. 17, 1861	3m 13d	3 yrs 1m 16d	3y 4m 29d	M. O. 10th Battery Jan. 24, 1865. Died Mar. 17, 1880.
Slade, Clark P.	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		10 mo 10th Ind. Battery,	3m 13d			Rossville, Kans. Unknown.

HISTORY OF THE TENTH INDIANA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY

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Mustering Roll of Company "A" Tenth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry—Three Months' Service—Tippecanoe County (Continued)

NAME AND RANK	Entry into the Service	Discharge from the Service	Cause of Discharge	Wounded at	Re Enlisted in	LENGTH OF SERVICE			REMARKS AND P. O. ADDRESS
						In Tenth	In Other Organizations	Total Service	
Smith, Layton W.	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service	-----	10th Ind. Battery, Dec. 17, 1861	3m 13d	3 yrs 6m 23d	3y 10m 9d	M. O. July 10, 1865, 10th Battery, as Sergeant. West Lebanon, Ind.
Sterk, Joseph H.	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service	Rieh Mtn., Va., July 11, 1861	-----	3m 13d	-----	-----	Covington, Ind.
Stewart, James M.	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service	-----	-----	3m 13d	-----	-----	Unknown.
Stocks, William	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service	Rieh Mtn., Va., July 11, 1861	-----	3m 13d	-----	-----	Unknown.
Tolliver, John	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service	-----	Corp. D 49th Ind., Dec. 31, 1861	3m 13d	4 yrs in 40th	4 yrs 3m 13d	Died at LaFayette, Ind.
Truett, Thos. C.	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service	Rieh Mtn., Va., July 11, 1861	10th Ind. Battery, Jan. 23, 1862	3m 13d	3 yrs 5m 17d	3 yrs 6 mos	M. O. 10th Battery July 10, 1865. LaFayette, Ind.
Vick, Noah	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service	-----	H. 3 yrs 10th	3m 13d	-----	3m 13 days	See Co. H, 3 yrs. 10th. No address given.
Warner, William	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service	Rieh Mtn., Va., July 11, 1861	D. 49 Ind. Inftry, Dec. 31, 1861	3m 13d	3 yr 11m 20d	4 yrs 3m 3d	M. O. 49th Dec. 25, 1865. LaFayette, Ind.
Weathers, Robt. A.	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service	-----	I, 2d N. Y. Cav., Aug. 5, 1861	3m 13d	1 yr 2m 17d	1 year 6 mos	Discharged disability Oct. 22, 1862. Unknown.
Webb, Samuel G.	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service	-----	A. 49 Ind., Oct. 31, '61, as 2d Lieut.	3m 13d	-----	-----	M. O. as Captain A 49th Ind. Unknown.
Willets, Eli	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service	-----	1st Sergt. H, 49th Ind., Jan. 25, '62	3m 13d	10m 18 days	1 year 2 mos	Deserted from 49th Nov. 4, 1862. Unknown.
Willets, Isaac	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service	-----	Lt. H, 3yrs 10th	3m 13d	-----	3m 13 days	See Co. H, 3 yrs. 10th.
Wood, Rezin V.	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service	-----	-----	3m 13d	-----	-----	Danville, Ill.

Mustering Roll of Company "B" Tenth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry—Three Months' Service—Warren County

Capt. James R. M. Bryant...	Apr. 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service	Rieh Mtn., July 11, 1861	-----	-----	-----	-----	Promoted Lieut. Col. See Field and Staff.
1st Lt. Dickinson Fleming...	Apr. 27, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service	-----	-----	3m 9 days	-----	3m 9 days	Com. Lt. Col. 86th Ind. Declined. Dead.
2d Lt. Levin T. Miller.....	Apr. 27, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service	-----	Maj. 33d Ind. Nov. 16, 1862	3m 9 days	1y 10m 12d	2y 1m 21d	Resigned Sept. 22, 1864. Wichita Falls, Tex.
1st Sgt. John P. Neiderour...	Apr. 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service	-----	Lieut. K 33d Ind., Sept. 6, 1861	3m 12 days	3y 10m 15d	4y 1m 27d	Promoted Capt. K 33d Ind. Nov. 16, '62. Promoted Maj. 33d Oct. 1, '64. Promoted Lt. Col. May 4, '65. M. O. 33d July 21, '65. Dead. See "B" 3 years 10th.
2d Sgt. Franklin Goben.....	Apr. 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service	-----	B 3yrs. 10th	3m 12 days	-----	3m 12 days	Washington, D. C.
3d Sgt. James H. Bonebrake	Apr. 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service	-----	-----	3m 12 days	-----	-----	Washington, D. C.
4th Sgt. Hermes P. Downing	Apr. 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service	-----	2d Lieut. H 60th Ind., Feb. 25, '62	3m 12 days	2y 10m 6d	3y 1m 18d	Promoted 1st Lieut. H 60th Apr. 28, '63. Promoted Capt. H 60th Oct. 1, '63. M. O. Dec. 31, '64. Consolidated Regt. Treasury Dept., Washington, D. C.

Mustering Roll of Company "B" Tenth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry—Three Months' Service—Warren County (Continued)

NAME AND RANK	Entry into the Service	Discharge from the Service	Cause of Discharge	Wounded at	Re-enlisted in	In Tenth	In Other Organizations	Total Service	REMARKS AND P. O. ADDRESS
1st Cpl. Walter H. Crow.....	Apr. 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		K 33d Ind., Sept. 16, 1861	3m 12 days	3 yrs 3 days	3y 3m 15d	M. O. 33d Sept. 19, 1864.
2d Cpl. John W. Slaughter.....	Apr. 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		1st Sergt. K 33d Ind., Sept. 16, '61	3m 12 days	3y 3m 15d	3y 6m 27d	M. O. 2d Lieut. K 33d Ind., Dec. 31, 1864. Clark's Hll. Ind.
3d Cpl. George Q. Chandler.....	Apr. 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 12 days			Dead.
4th Cpl. Abraham Andrews.....	Apr. 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 12 days			Dead.
Musician Henry Halls.....	Apr. 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 12 days			Danville, Ill.
Musician Marion Lutz.....	Apr. 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 12 days			Carthage, Mo.
Adams, James M.	Apr. 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 9 days			Unknown.
Adams, John Q.	Apr. 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		F 72d Ind., Jan. 6, 1864	3m 9 days	1y 8m 8d	1y 11m 17d	Transferred D 44th Ind., Jan. 6, 1864. M. O. D 44th Ind., Sept. 14, 1865. Unknown. Williamsport, Ind.
Adams, George	Apr. 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 9 days			
Allen, Perry W.	Apr. 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 9 days			M. O. 86th June 6, 1865. Delphi, Ind.
Anderson, Peter W.	Apr. 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		Sergt. E 86 Ind., Sept. 4, 1861	3m 9 days	2y 9m 2d	3 yrs. 11 d	M. O. 86th June 6, 1865. Williamsport. Ind.
Andrews, Charles	Apr. 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		Sergt. F 72d Ind., Aug. 28, 1862	3m 9 days	4m 28 days	8m 7 days	Discharged F 72d Jan. 25, 1863. Dead.
Ashton, Napoleon	Apr. 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 9 days			Unknown.
Benedict, William	Apr. 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 9 days			West Lebanon, Ind.
Bymer, William	Apr. 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		Corpl. K 33d Ind., Sept. 23, 1861	3m 9 days	3y 9m 28d	4y 1m 7d	M. O. July 21, 1865. Lebanon, Ind.
Brown, Andrew	Apr. 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 9 days			Attica, Ind.
Burrows, John W.	Apr. 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		Corpl. K 33d Ind., Sept. 16, 1861	3m 9 days	3y 10m 5d	4y 1m 14d	M. O. July 21, 1865. Vet. unknown.
Bunnell, Lewis	Apr. 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 9 days			Unknown.
Busby, William	Apr. 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 9 days			Rossville, Ill.
Cadwalder, Elisha	Apr. 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		Sergt. F 72d Ind., Aug. 28, 1862	3m 9 days	2m 19 days	5m 28 days	Dead at Bowling Green, Ky., Nov. 16, 1862. Dead.
Cating, Elisha	Apr. 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 9 days			Dead.
Clark, David S.	Apr. 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		Corpl. K 33d Ind., Sept. 16, 1861	3m 9 days	3y 10m 5d	4y 1m 14d	M. O. 33d July 21, 1865. Unknown.
Cooper, Jacob	Apr. 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 9 days			Unknown.

Muster Roll of Company "B" Tenth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry—Three Months' Service—Warren County (Continued)

NAME AND RANK	Entry into the Service	Discharge from the Service	Cause of Discharge	Wounded at	Re-Enlisted in	LENGTH OF SERVICE			REMARKS AND P. O. ADDRESS
						In Tenth	In Other Organizations	Total Service	
Cronkhite, Stephen	Apr. 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		Sergt. E 86th Ind., Sept. 4, 1861	3m 9 days	2y 9m 2d	3 yrs 11 days	Promoted 2d Lieut. M. O. 86th as 1st Sergt., June 6, 1865. Alvin, Ill.
Dalton, James L.	Apr. 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		Lieut. F 72d Ind., Aug. 9, 1862	3m 9 days	2y 10m 17d	3y 1m 26d	Promoted Captain March, 1863. M. O. 72d June 26, 1865. Watseka, Ill.
Davis, Nehemiah	Apr. 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 9 days			Unknown.
Elder, Duncan	Apr. 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 9 days			Dead.
Ethington, Scott	Apr. 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 9 days			Post 75, Elkridge, Kan.
Fleming, Ambrose	Apr. 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 9 days			Watseska, Ill.
Gemmer, Philip	Apr. 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		Capt. F 86th Ind., Aug. 14, 1862	3m 9 days	2y 9m 23d	3y 1m 2d	Promoted Maj. June 13, '63. M. O. 86th June 6, 1865. Williamsport, Ind. West Lebanon, Ind.
Goodwine, William H.	Apr. 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 9 days			
Graves, Thomas	Apr. 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		Sergt. K 33d Ind., Sept. 16, 1861	3m 9 days	3y 10m 5d	4y 1m 14d	Promoted 2d Lieut. May 1, '65. M. O. 33d July 21, 1865. Williamsport, Ind.
Hall, Robert	Apr. 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		K 33d	3m 9 days			Williamsport, Ind.
Harper, Orrin E.	Apr. 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		Lieut. F 72d Ind., Aug. 9, 1862	3m 9 days	6m 22 days	10m 1 day	Dishonorably dismissed 72d Mar. 1, '63. Danville, Ill.
Heckley, John J.	Apr. 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 9 days			Dead.
Helms, Jesse A.	Apr. 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 9 days			Dead.
Jackson, David T.	Apr. 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 9 days			Perryville, Ind.
Johnson, Almond C.	Apr. 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 9 days			Unknown.
Jordan, William	Apr. 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 9 days			Marshfield, Ind.
Jordan, Miles	Apr. 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		F 72d Ind., Aug. 4, 1862	3m 9 days	2y 11m 29d	3y 2m 29d	M. O. F 72d July 24, '65. Marshfield, Ind.
Jordan, Levi	Apr. 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		Co. F 72 Ind., Aug. 4, 1862	3m 9 days	2y 11m 29d	3y 2m 29d	M. O. F. 72d July 24, 1865, as a private. Marshfield, Ind.
Keifer, Julius	Apr. 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		Corpl. K 33d Ind., Sept. 16, 1861	3m 9 days	3y 10m 5d	4y 1m 14d	M. O. 33d July 21, 1865. Dead.
Keister, Sampson	Apr. 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 9 days			Unknown.
Lee, Adelbert D.	Apr. 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 9 days			Unknown.
Link, Lewis	Apr. 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 9 days			Dead.
Maher, Geo. W.	Apr. 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 9 days			Unknown.
Meighan, James A.	Apr. 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 9 days			Unknown.

HISTORY OF THE TENTH INDIANA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY

Muster Roll of Company "C" Tenth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry—Three Months' Service—Warren County (Continued)

NAME AND RANK	Entry into the Service	Discharge from the Service	Cause of Discharge	Wounded at	Re-Enlisted in	LENGTH OF SERVICE			REMARKS AND P. O. ADDRESS
						In Tenth	In Other Organizations	Total Service	
Murphy, Martin	Apr. 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 9 days			Unknown.
Nordult, William	Apr. 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		Corpl. K 33d Ind., Sept. 16, 1861	3m 9 days	3y 10m 5d	4y 1m 14d	Promoted 1st Lieut. K 33d Jan. 1, '65. M. O. 33d July 21, '65. Williamsport, Ind.
Nowels, Moses	Apr. 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		Sergt. F 73d Ind., Aug. 28, 1862	3m 9 days	2 yrs. 10m	3y 1m 9d	Promoted 2d Lieut. F 72 Mar. 24, '65. M. O. as 2d Lieut. F 72d June 26, '65. Unknown.
Owens, William W.	Apr. 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		Sergt. K 33d Ind., Sept. 16, 1861	3m 9 days	3y 10m 5d	4y 1m 14d	M. O. 33d as a private July 21, '65. Unknown.
Parker, Johnson	Apr. 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		1st Sergt. F 72d Ind., Aug. 26, '62	3m 9 days	2y 9m 8d	3 yrs 17 days	Promoted 2d Lieut. F 72d Mar. 2, '63. Promoted 1st Lieut. F 72d Mar. 24, '63. M. O. 1st Lieut. F 72d June 3, '65. Dead. Silver Creek, Ohio.
Patterson, John	Apr. 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 9 days			
Quick, Charles	Apr. 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		F 73d Ind., Jan. 6, 1864	3m 9 days	1y 8m 8d	1y 11m 17d	Transferred D 44th Ind. Jan. 6, '64. M. O. D 44th Ind. Sept. 14, '65. Unknown. Williamsport, Ind.
Beddick, Elsha	Apr. 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 9 days			
Rodgers, James	Apr. 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		H 116th Ind., Aug. 17, 1863	3m 9 days	6m 12 days	9m 29 days	M. O. H 116th Ind. Mar. 1, '64. Unknown.
Rodgers, William	Apr. 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 9 days			Unknown.
Rosenbraugh, Mordecai	Apr. 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 9 days			Dead.
Rosenbraugh, Norman S.	Apr. 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		Sergt. E 86th Ind., Sept. 4, 1861	3m 9 days	2y 9m 2d	3 yrs 11 days	M. O. 86th June 6, 1865. Dead.
Salisbury, Thomas	Apr. 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 9 days			Unknown.
Solts, William C.	Apr. 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 9 days			Marshfield, Ind.
Sheffer, Francis D.	Apr. 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 9 days			Santa Ana, Cal.
Shipps, John M.	Apr. 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		Corpl. E 86th Ind., Sept. 4, 1861	3m 9 days	1 yr. 5 mo	1y 9m 9d	Died in 86th at Murfreesboro, Tenn., Feb. 3, '63.
Struble, Peter	Apr. 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 9 days			Dead.
Sullivan, Andrew	Apr. 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 9 days			Unknown.
Swarts, Isaac	Apr. 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 9 days			Williamsport, Ind.
Swarts, Wesley	Apr. 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 9 days			Williamsport, Ind.
Watts, Benj. F.	Apr. 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 9 days			Unknown.
White, Willis	Apr. 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 9 days			Unknown.
Woodward, James H.	Apr. 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 9 days			Indianapolis, Ind.

Muster Roll of Company "C" Tenth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry—Three Months' Service—Clinton County

NAME AND RANK	Entry into the Service	Discharge from the Service	Cause of Discharge	Wounded at	Re-Enlisted in	LENGTH OF SERVICE			REMARKS AND P. O. ADDRESS
						In Tenth	In Other Organizations	Total Service	
Capt. John W. Blake.....	Apr. 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		K 3 yrs. 10th	3m 12 days		3m 12 days	See Co. K, 3 yrs. 10th. Indianapolis, Ind.
1st Lieut. Joseph C. Suit....	Apr. 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service						Promoted Adjutant. See Field and Staff.
1st Lieut. Abram O. Miller....	Apr. 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		C 3 yrs. 10th	3m 12 days		3m 12 days	See Co. C, 3 yrs. 10th.
2d Lieut. Sam'l H. Shortle....	Apr. 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		K 3 yrs. 10th	3m 12 days		3m 12 days	See Co. K, 3 yrs. 10th.
1st Sergt. Milton W. Newton	Apr. 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 12 days			Unknown.
2d Lieut. R. H. McIntyre....	Apr. 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		1st Sgt. K 73d Ind. Inf. July 17, '62	3m 12 days	1y 10m 9d	2y 1m 21d	Promoted 1st Lieut. K 73d. Nov. 14, 1862. Promoted Capt. K 72d, April 22, 1863. M. O. May 26, 1864. Nashville, Tenn. Beatrice, Neb.
3d Lieut. Thos. J. Griggs....	Apr. 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 12 days			Mission Creek, Neb.
4th Sergt. Uriah Young....	Apr. 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 12 days			
1st Corp. David F. Allen....	Apr. 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		C 3 yrs. 10th	3m 12 days		3m 12 days	See Co. C, 3 yrs. 10th. Frankfort, Ind.
2d Corp. Eugene A. Rauth....	Apr. 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 12 days			Peoria, Ill.
3d Corp. Wm. W. Wilde....	Apr. 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		K 3 yrs. 10th	3m 12 days		3m 12 days	See Co. K, 3 yrs. 10th.
4th Corp. Noah T. Catterlin	Apr. 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		I 100th Ind. Vols., Aug. 29, '62	3m 12 days	2y 9m 11d	3y 23 days	Promoted 1st Lieut. I 100th Ind., Nov. 26, '63. Promoted Capt. I 100th Ind., April 1, 1865. M. O. 100th June 9, 1865. Effingham, Ill. See Co. K, 3 yrs. 10th.
Musician Stephen M. Aiken.	Apr. 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		K 3 yrs. 10th	3m 12 days		3m 12 days	Dead.
Mus'n Thos. J. Armentrout.	Apr. 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 12 days			Dead. Unknown.
Abbott, John W.	Apr. 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 12 days			Unknown.
Albright, Henry L.	Apr. 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 12 days			Unknown.
Alley, James A.	Apr. 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		26th Ind. Infy.	3m 12 days			Unknown.
Amos, Francis F. M. B.	Apr. 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		100th Ind. Infy.	3m 12 days			Unknown.
Atwood, William	Apr. 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		K 3 yrs. 10th	3m 12 days		3m 12 days	See Co. K, 3 yrs. 10th.
Aughe, Samuel	Apr. 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 12 days			Frankfort, Ind.
Baker, William	Apr. 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 12 days			Post 139, Westfield, Ill., or Kilmore, Ind.
Belknap, Leonidas H.	Apr. 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		1st Cpl. I 86 Ind., Sept. 4, '62	3m 12 days	4m 19 days	5m 1 day	M. O. 86th Jan. 23, 1863. Disability. Frankfort, Ind.

Muster Roll of Company "C" Tenth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry—Three Months' Service—Clinton County (Continued)

NAME AND RANK	Entry into the Service	Discharge from the Service	Cause of Discharge	Wounded at	Re Enlisted in	LENGTH OF SERVICE			REMARKS AND P. O. ADDRESS
						In Tenth	In Other Organizations	Total Service	
Belknap, Myron H.	Apr. 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service	Mission Ridge, Ga., Nov. 25, '63	1st Sgt. I 86 Ind., Sept. 4, '62	3m 12 days	2y 7m 15d	2y 10m 27d	M. O. 86th April 19, 1864. Wounds. Frankfort, Ind.
Boyle, James H.	Apr. 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service	-----	C 3 yrs. 10th	3m 12 days	-----	3m 12 days	See Co. C, 3 yrs. 10th.
Blake, James A.	Apr. 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service	-----	I 40th Ind. Inftry, Dec. 21, '61	3m 12 days	1y 3m 12d	1y 6m 24d	Resigned April 2, 1863. Frankfort, Ind.
Blacker, Luke H.	Apr. 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service	-----	H 3d Ind. Cav., Sept. 12, '61	3m 12 days	3y 8m 27d	4 yrs 9 mo	M. O. 8th Cav. June 8, 1865. Homer, Ill.
Carter, Joseph	Apr. 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service	-----	K 3 yrs. 10th	3m 12 days	-----	3m 12 days	See Co. K, 3 yrs. 10th.
Clark, Samuel A.	Apr. 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service	-----	-----	3m 12 days	-----	-----	Unknown.
Coffman, John S.	Apr. 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service	-----	K 3 yrs. 10th	3m 12 days	-----	3m 12 days	See Co. K, 3 yrs. 10th.
Dawson, Mathias	Apr. 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service	-----	K 3 yrs. 10th	3m 12 days	-----	3m 12 days	See Co. K, 3 yrs. 10th.
Durbon, Amos J.	Apr. 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service	-----	-----	3m 12 days	-----	-----	Unknown.
Fernald, Benj. W.	Apr. 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service	-----	10th Batty. Ind. L. A. Jan. 7, '62	3m 12 days	2y 5m 30d	2y 6m 3d	Killed Konesaw Mtn., June 27, 1864.
Gibbons, James	Apr. 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service	-----	K 3 yrs. 10th	3m 12 days	-----	3m 12 days	See Co. K, 3 yrs. 10th.
Harlin, Freeman	Apr. 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service	-----	-----	3m 12 days	-----	-----	Unknown.
Hastwick, John T.	Apr. 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service	-----	-----	3m 12 days	-----	-----	Unknown.
Hedrick, Martin V. B.	Apr. 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service	-----	-----	3m 12 days	-----	-----	Elkhart, Ind.
Hobson, Wm. P.	Apr. 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service	Rich Mtn., Va., July 11, '63	Cpl. H 86th Ind., Aug. 12, '62	3m 12 days	86th 11m 3d 2d Reg. C. 1y 10m 29d	3y 3m 20d	Transferred to Vet. Res. Corps Aug. 1, 1863. M. O. June 30, 1865. Keuppton, Ind.
Hunt, John W.	Apr. 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service	-----	K 3 yrs. 10th	3m 12 days	-----	3m 12 days	See Co. K, 3 yrs. 10th.
Hutchinson, William T.	Apr. 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service	-----	-----	3m 12 days	-----	-----	Sublett, Mo.
Isgrigg, Andrew J.	Apr. 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service	-----	H 3d Ind. Cav., Mar. 8, 1864 Sept. 12, 1861	3m 12 days	3d 3y 5m 24d 5th 1 yr	4y 9m 6d	M. O. Mar. 15, 1866. Thorntown, Ind.
Jacobs, Richard	Apr. 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service	-----	-----	3m 13 days	-----	-----	Stockwell, Ind.
Kelly, Samuel	Apr. 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service	-----	K 3 yrs. 10th	3m 12 days	-----	3m 12 days	See Co. K, 3 yrs. 10th.
Knable, Milton	Apr. 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service	-----	-----	3m 12 days	-----	-----	Unknown.
Lauden, David	Apr. 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service	-----	C 3 yrs. 10th	3m 12 days	-----	3m 12 days	See Co. C, 3 yrs 10th.
McClurg, John	Apr. 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service	-----	-----	3m 12 days	-----	-----	Dead.

Muster Roll of Company "C" Tenth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry—Three Months' Service—Clinton County (Continued)

NAME AND RANK	Entry into the Service	Discharge from the Service	Cause of Discharge	Wounded at	Re Enlisted in	LENGTH OF SERVICE			REMARKS AND P. O. ADDRESS
						In Tenth	In Other Organizations	Total Service	
McLaughlin, Orlandoff	Apr. 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 12 days			Paola, Kan. Unknown.
McKown, William	Apr. 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 12 days			Unknown.
McCoy, Henry D.	Apr. 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		P 3 yrs. 10th	3m 12 days		3m 12 days	See Co. F, 3 yrs. 10th.
Michael, Joseph	Apr. 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		K 3 yrs. 10th	3m 12 days		3m 12 days	See Co. K, 3 yrs. 10th.
Miller, Chamberlin B.	Apr. 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 12 days			Unknown.
Miller, James M.	Apr. 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 12 days			Delphi, Ind.
Moore, James W.	Apr. 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 12 days			Unknown.
Moore, William A.	Apr. 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 12 days			Howard, Kan.
Myers, Daniel M.	Apr. 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 12 days			Frankfort, Ind.
Neeves, Daniel	Apr. 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		K 3 yrs. 10th	3m 12 days		3m 12 days	See Co. K, 3 yrs. 10th.
Packer, Israel	Apr. 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		C 3 yrs. 10th	3m 12 days		3m 12 days	See Co. C, 3 yrs. 10th.
Packer, Andrew J.	Apr. 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		E 3 yrs. 10th	3m 12 days		3m 12 days	See Co. E, 3 yrs. 10th.
Peak, Thomas S.	Apr. 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		K 3 yrs. 10th	3m 12 days		3m 12 days	See Co. K, 3 yrs. 10th.
Price, John O.	Apr. 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 12 days			Kohaka, Mo.
Pritchard, Ephriam	Apr. 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 12 days			Monitor, Ind.
Richardson, David	Apr. 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 12 days			Michigantown, Ind.
Richardson, John	Apr. 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 12 days			Michigantown, Ind.
Richardson, Richard	Apr. 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		E 40th Ind., Feb. 19, 1862	3m 12 days	40th, 2y 6m		Transferred to Vet. Reserve Corps Aug., 1864. Frankfort, Ind.
Rodkey, John L.	Apr. 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 12 days			Unknown.
Rogers, David	Apr. 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 12 days			Unknown.
Rourk, Daniel	Apr. 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 12 days			Unknown.
Singleton, William	Apr. 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service	Rich Mt., Va., July 11, '61. Stone River, Dec. 31, '62	A 86th Ind. Inf., Aug. 1, 1862	3m 12 days	2y 10m 5d	3y 1m 17d	Promoted Corporal. M. O. 86th June 6, 1863. Sheridan, Ind.
Slatter, Amos	Apr. 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 12 days			Frankfort, Ind.

Muster Roll of Company "C" Tenth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry—Three Months' Service—Clinton County (Continued)

NAME AND RANK	Entry into the Service	Discharge from the Service	Cause of Discharge	Wounded at	Re-Enlisted in	LENGTH OF SERVICE			REMARKS AND P. O. ADDRESS
						In Tenth	In Other Organizations	Total Service	
Tipton, Lorenzo G.	Apr. 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service	-----	F 3 yrs. 10th	3m 12 days	-----	3m 12 days	See Co. F, 3 yrs. 10th.
Thompson, Thomas J.	Apr. 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service	-----	C 3 yrs. 10th	3m 12 days	-----	3m 12 days	See Co. C, 3 yrs. 10th.
Thornton, David	Apr. 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service	-----	-----	3m 12 days	-----	-----	Unknown.
Van Dyke, John W. S.	Apr. 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service	-----	1 86th Ind.	3m 12 days	-----	-----	Died at Nashville.
Vice, William D.	Apr. 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service	-----	-----	3m 12 days	-----	-----	Unknown.
Wisco, Reuben	Apr. 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service	-----	-----	3m 12 days	-----	-----	Unknown.
Widner, William	Apr. 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service	-----	C 3 yrs. 10th	3m 12 days	-----	3m 12 days	See Co. C, 3 yrs. 10th.
Williams, John J.	Apr. 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service	-----	K 72d Ind., Mar. 5, 1864	3m 12 days	4m 21 days	8m 3 days	Died of wounds, Nashville, Tenn., July 26, '64.
Williams, James A.	Apr. 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service	-----	-----	3m 12 days	-----	-----	Unknown.
Wise, John P.	Apr. 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service	-----	E 72d Ind., July 25, 1862	3m 12 days	2y 11m 1d	3y 2m 13d	Promoted 1st Lieut. E, Dec. 3, '64. M. O. 72d Ind. June 26, '65. Frankfort, Ind.
Wirt, John W.	Apr. 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service	-----	-----	3m 12 days	-----	-----	Thorntown, Boone Co., Ind.
Yorgus, John A.	Apr. 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service	-----	-----	3m 12 days	-----	-----	Unknown.

Muster Roll of Company "D" Tenth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry—Three Months' Service—Tippecanoe County

Capt. William C. Wilson....	April 19, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service	Rich Mtn., July 11, 1861	Col. 40 Ind., Sept. 23, '61; Col. 108 Ind., July 12, '63; Col. 135 Ind., May 24, '64.	3m 17 days	9m 19 days	1y 1m 6d	Promoted Major April 25, 1861. Resigned Colonel 40th Mar. 27, 1862. M. O. Colonel 108th July 17, 1863. M. O. Colonel 135th Set. 4, 1864. Dead.
Capt. Samuel L. Wilson....	May 13, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service	-----	2d Lieut. 16th Ind. Baty. Nov. 30, '63	2m 18 days	1y 5m 24d	1y 6m 13d	Honorably discharged May 24, 1864. Dead.
1st Lieut. Alex. Hogeland..	April 19, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service	-----	G 3 years 10th	3m 17 days	-----	3m 17 days	See Co. G, 3 years 10th. Louisville, Ky.
2d Lieut. John Brower.....	April 19, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service	Rich Mtn., July 11, 1861	D 125th Ind. May 23, '64; F 150 Ind. Feb. 13, '65.	3m 17 days	-----	-----	M. O. 125th Sept. 29, 1864. Corporal. M. O. 150th Aug. 5, 1865. Sergeant. 378 S. 2d St., Williamsburg, N. Y.
1st Sergt. John Bocap.....	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service	-----	Sergt. D 40th Ind. Dec. 31, 1861	3m 13 days	4 years	4y 3m 13d	Mastered Out 40th Ind. Dec. 31, 1865. Dead.
2d Sergt. Moses Crapo.....	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service	-----	Sergt. I 4th Ind. Cav., Aug. 4, '62	3m 13 days	7m 7 days	10m 22 days	Deserted Mar. 13, 1863. Williamsport, Ind.
2d Sergt. Peter Cook.....	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service	-----	-----	3m 13 days	-----	3m 13 days	Dead.

Muster Roll of Company "D" Tenth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry—Three Months' Service—Tippecanoe County (Continued)

NAME AND RANK	Entry into the Service	Discharge from the Service	Cause of Discharge	Wounded at	Re-Enlisted in	LENGTH OF SERVICE			REMARKS AND P. O. ADDRESS
						In Tenth	In Other Organizations	Total Service	
4th Sergt. Peter Mattler.....	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		E 3 yrs. 10th Inf.	3m 13 days		3m 13 days	See Co. E, 3 years 10th. Dead.
1st Corpl. James W. Knox.....	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 13 days			Monitor, Ind.
2d Corpl. Herman Harms.....	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 13 days			Dead.
3d Corpl. Chas. Halderman.....	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 13 days			Unknown.
4th Corpl. Chas. Crane.....	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		1st Sergt. A 63d Ind., May 1, '62	3m 13 days	3 yrs 2 days	3y 3m 15d	M. O. A 63d Ind. as a private May 3, 1865. Unknown.
Musician William Virgin.....	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		G 3 yrs. 10th Inf.	3m 13 days		3m 13 days	See Co. G, 3 years 10th.
Musician James Gilmartin.....	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 13 days			Dead.
Angus, George	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 13 days			Unknown.
Barber, Roger	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 13 days			Unknown.
Bergaman, Henry	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 13 days			Unknown.
Bianca, Louis	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		E 3 years 10th	3m 13 days			See Co. E, 3 years 10th.
Bungart, Frederick	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 13 days			Unknown.
Cleaver, Mablou	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		G 3 years 10th	3m 13 days			See Co. G, 3 years 10th. Dead.
Clemmco, Frank	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		Sergt. G 60th Ind. Jan. 15, 1862	3m 13 days	2y 5m 6d	2y 8m 19d	Promoted 2d Lieut. A 11th Ind. Cav. Dec. 4, '63. Resigned June 20, 1864. LaFayette, Ind.
Coe, Azred	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 13 days			Unknown.
Cook, John	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 13 days			Dead.
Cunningham, John	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service	Rich Mtn., Va., July 11, 1861		3m 13 days			Blakesburg, Iowa.
Curran, Thomas	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 13 days			Unknown.
Davis, George B.	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		Co. D 40 Ind. Inf.	3m 13 days	4 yrs 14 days	4y 3m 27d	M. O. 40th Ind. Jan. 15, '65. LaFayette, Ind.
Davis, Lewis SC.	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		Co. C 73d Ind. Vols.	3m 13 days	3 yrs 6 days	3y 3m 19d	M. O. 73d Ind. Aug. 19, '62. LaFayette, Ind.
Davis, James H.	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 13 days			LaFayette, Ind.
Dale, Oliver S.	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		Band 9 Ind. Inf.	3m 13 days	16m 14 days	1y 1m 27d	M. O. 9th Ind. Aug. 19, '62. Indianapolis, Ind.
Doherty, Michael	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 13 days	3y 1m 14d	3y 4m 27d	A 40th Ind. Dead.

Muster Roll of Company "D" Tenth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry—Three Months' Service—Tippecanoe County (Continued)

NAME AND RANK	Entry into the Service	Discharge from the Service	Cause of Discharge	Wounded at	Re-Enlisted in	LENGTH OF SERVICE			REMARKS AND P. O. ADDRESS
						In Tenth	In Other Organizations	Total Service	
Durgan, Edward	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		Co. G 40 Ind. Inf.	3m 13 days	1 year	1y 3m 13d	M. O. 40th Ind. as Corporal Oct. 25, 1865. West Point, Ind.
Ensbarger, James W.	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 13 days			Unknown.
Felix, Charles, Sr.	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 13 days			Dead.
Fink, John	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 13 days			Unknown.
Foley, David	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 13 days			Unknown.
Garver, Frank	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		G 3 years 10th	3m 13 days			See Co. G, 3 years 10th.
Gentes, Daniel	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 13 days			
Gentes, Isaac	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		Private D 40 Ind., Dec. 31, 1861	3m 13 days	3y 11m 21d	4y 3m 4d	Promoted 2d Lieut. D 40th Sept 1, 1865. M. O. as 1st Sergt. D 40th Dec. 21, '65; vet. Dead.
Gobat, Frederick A.	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		G 100th Ind., Aug. 3, 1862	3m 13 days	2y 10m 5d	3y 1m 18d	M. O. June 8, 1865, G 100th Ind. Dead.
Graves, George W.	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 13 days			Dead.
Grooms, James W.	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		A 116th Ind., July 30, 1865	3m 13 days	7 months	6m 13 days	M. O. A 116th, Mar. 1, 1864. Dead.
Gwin, James W.	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service	Rich Mtn., Va., July 11, 1861	G 3 years 10th	3m 13 days			See G, 3 years 10th.
Hamilton, Squire	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		H 40th Ind., aJn. 22, 1862	3m 13 days	10m 18 days	1y 2m 1d	Discharged H 40th Ind. as Sergt. Nov. 4, 1862. Dead.
Henry, John	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 13 days			Unknown.
Hoffman, Julius	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 13 days			Deserted. Unknown.
Jones, Charles	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 13 days			West Point
Jones, Oliver	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		10th Ind. Battery	3m 13 days	3y 6m 23d	3y 7m 3d	M. O. 10th Batty. July 7, 1865. Dead.
Kinder, Joseph	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service	Shelby, Tenn., July, 1863 Cartersville, Ga., June, 1864	Co. H 3d Ind. Cav.	3m 13 days	3 years	3y 3m 13d	M. O. Sept. 10, 1864. Indianapolis, Ind.
Koll, Louis	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		32d Ind 1st Ind. Battery	3m 13 days			In Kansas somewhere.
Laughton, James C.	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 13 days			Dead.
Lucas, Herman	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 13 days			LaFayette, Ind.
Mattix, Thomas	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		E 150th Ind.	3m 13 days	5m 19 days	9m 2 days	M. O. 150th Ind. Aug. 5, 1865. Dead.
Medry, James	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		I 2d N. Y. Cav.	3m 13 days	2y 10m 2d	3y 1m 2d	Dead.
Miller, Levi	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 13 days			Unknown.
McCabe, David	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 13 days			Battle Ground, Ind.

Muster Roll of Company "D" Tenth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry—Three Months' Service—Tippecanoe County (Continued)

NAME AND RANK	Entry into the Service	Discharge from the Service	Cause of Discharge	Wounded at	Re-Enlisted in	LENGTH OF SERVICE			REMARKS AND P. O. ADDRESS
						In Tenth	In Other Organizations	Total Service	
McGlothlin, James	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 13 days			Dead.
Orb, Francis J.	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 13 days			Coffeyville, Kans.
O'Connor, James	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 13 days			LaFayette, Ind.
Perrine, James M.	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 13 days			Unknown.
Pinkerton, William O.	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 13 days			Unknown.
Priebert, John H.	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 13 days			Unknown.
Rank, Henry	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service	Rich Mtn., Va., July 11, 1861	K 40th Ind., Feb. 19, 1862	3m 13 days	3y 10m 2d 40th; 3y 35th U. S. 3y 1m 2d	7y 1m 15d	M. O. K 40th Ind. Dec. 21, '65, as Crpl. R. E. 35 U. S. Inftry., 3 years. Died Feb. 21, 1905.
Rextrew, Valentine	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		H 40th Ind., an. 22, 1862	3m 13 days		3y 4m 15d	M. O. K 40th as Sergt. Dec. 21, 1865; et. South Bend, Ind.
Robinson, Isaac N.	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 13 days			Unknown.
Schlessmiller, Valentine	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 13 days			See E, 3 years 10th.
Snoddy Lewellyn O.	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 13 days			Dayton, Ind.
Snyder, Levi	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 13 days			Unknown.
Steckel, William F.	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 13 days			Dayton, Ind.
Stall, Joseph	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service	Chickamauga Ga. Sct. 19, 1863	G 23d Ind.	3m 13 days	2y 2m 26d	2y 6m 5d	Died at Chattanooga, Tenn., Nov. 29, 1863.
Solomon, Isaac	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 13 days			Unknown.
Thomas, John L.	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 13 days			Missing at Rich Mtn. July 11, 1861. Dead.
Truswiger, Aaron	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service	Rich Mtn., Va., July 11, 1861		3m 13 days			Unknown.
Trucker, Tolliver B.	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 13 days			Unknown.
Van Buren, Wm. H.	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 13 days			Unknown.
Veach, Robt.	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 13 days		8m 16 days	Unknown.
Weinhardt, John H.	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		Co. K 150 Ind. Inf.	3m 13 days	5m 3 days		M. O. 150th Aug. 5, 1865. Dead.
Washer, Henry	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 13 days			
Whitehead, James	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 13 days			Dead.
Young, Henry	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 13 days			See E, 3 years 10th.
Youst, Peter	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 13 days			LaFayette, Ind.

Mustering Roll of Company "E" Tenth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry—Three Months' Service—Tippecanoe County

NAME AND RANK	Entry into the Service	Discharge from the Service	Cause of Discharge	Wounded at	Re-Enlisted in	LENGTH OF SERVICE			REMARKS AND P. O. ADDRESS
						In Tenth	In Other Organizations	Total Service	
Capt. William Taylor	April 18, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		Major 40th Ind.	3m 18 days	5m 16 days	9m 4 days	Dead.
1st Lieut. John A. Stein	April 18, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 18 days		3m 18 days	Promoted A. A. G. on Staff of Gen. T. A. Morris. Died at LaFayette, Ind., Aug. 14, 1885.
2d Lieut. Henry C. Tinney	April 18, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		Adj't. 40th Ind. A. A. G.	3m 18 days	3 years 3m	3y 6m 18d	Resigned from 40th Ind. Dec. 25, 1864. Indianapolis, Ind.
1st Serg't. Edward O. Brown	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 14 days			Dead.
2d Serg't. David McBride	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 14 days			Dead.
3d Serg't. Adam Orth Behm	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		Capt. A 150th Ind.	3m 14 days	5m 21 days	9m 5 days	Mustered Out 150th Aug. 5, '65. LaFayette, Ind.
4th Serg't. Harvey J. Sawyer	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		Lieut. G 100 Ind.	3m 14 days	2y 10m 12d	3y 1m 26d	Mustered out 100th June 15, 1865. Dead.
1st Corpl. Amos E. Goe	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		10th U. S. Inf'ty.	3m 14 days			Unknown.
2d Corpl. Marc Ashaffenburg	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		Lieut. 72d Ind.	3m 14 days	2y 5m 17d	2y 9m 1d	Resigned from 72d Ind. Dec. 10, 1864. Denver, Colo.
3d Corpl. John Laurie	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		G, 3 years 10th	3m 14 days		3m 14 days	See G, 3 years 10th.
4th Corpl. Daniel S. McCoy	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 14 days			Soldiers' Home, LaFayette, Ind.
Musican Ethan Allen Jones	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 14 days			Unknown.
Musican Rose J. Taylor	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		G 20th Ind.	3m 14 days			Killed at Fair Oaks, Va.
Armstrong, Druse	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		Co. L, 5th Ind. Cav.	3m 14 days	2 years 9m	3 yrs 14 days	Dead.
Ball, William T.	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 14 days			Unknown.
Blackmer, Collins	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		E, 3 years 10th	3m 14 days		3m 14 days	See E, 3 years 10th.
Brewer, Chas. A.	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		E, 3 years 10th	3m 14 days		3m 14 days	See E, 3 years 10th.
Briley, John	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 14 days			Unknown.
Carter, Jesse	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 14 days			Unknown.
Clark, William R.	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		E, 3 years 10th	3m 14 days		3m 14 days	See 3 years 10th.
Clark, Allison	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		C 40th Ind.	3m 14 days			Dead.
Clemmons, Theo. L.	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		10th Battery Ind. L. A.	3m 14 days	3y 6m 23d	3y 10m 7d	Mustered Out 10th Battery July 10, 1865. Robinson, Ill.
Crouse, George W.	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 14 days			Unknown.
Cowder, Alfred	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		Lieut. 10th Batty. Ind. L. A.	3m 14 days	3y 1m 17d	3y 5m 1d	Mustered Out 10th Battery July 24, 1865. Orange City, Fla.

Mustering Roll of Company "E" Tenth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry—Three Months' Service—Tippecanoe County (Continued)

NAME AND RANK	Entry into the Service	Discharge from the Service	Cause of Discharge	Wounded at	Re-Enlisted in	LENGTH OF SERVICE			REMARKS AND P. O. ADDRESS
						In Tenth	In Other Organizations	Total Service	
Crapp, George	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		G, 3 years 10th	3m 14 days		3m 14 days	See G, 3 years 10th.
Diffenbaugh, Chas.	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		E 3 years 10th	3m 14 days		3m 14 days	See E, 3 years 10th.
Demerley, Jacob	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		E 3 years 10th	3m 14 days		3m 14 days	See E, 3 years 10th.
Derby, Nisel	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		72d Ind.	3m 14 days		3m 14 days	Unknown.
Earheart, David B.	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		Sgt. Maj. 135; Lt. Co. B 150 Ind. Inf.	3m 14 days	9m 24 days	1y 1m 8d	Mustered Out 135th Ind. Sept. 29, '64. Mustered Out 150th Ind. Aug. 5, '65. Dead.
Eldred, John D.	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service	Jettersville, Ga., June 5, 1863	1st N. Y. Cav. Aug. 6, 1861	3m 14 days	3y 10m 22d	4y 2m 2d	Captured in Wilderness May 5, '64. Escaped May 15, '64. Rejoined Command at Cold Harbor, Va. LaFayette, Ind. Killed at Blew Mtn., July 11, 1861.
Elenga, Rem'b't R.	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 14 days			
Elliott, James W.	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		G, 3 years 10th	3m 14 days		3m 14 days	See G, 3 years 10th. Arab, Marshall Co., Ala.
Elliott, David L.	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 14 days			
Elliott, William	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		10th Ind. Battery	3m 14 days			Transferred to V. R. C. Denver, Colo.
Ellis, Quiney A.	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 14 days			Unknown.
Franklin, Harmon	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 14 days			Unknown.
Fleek, Nicholas	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 14 days			Unknown.
Gault, John B.	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 14 days		3m 14 days	LaFayette, Ind.
Golt, John W.	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 14 days			Dead.
Heyn, Isaac	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 14 days			Rising Sun, Ohio Co., Ind.
Hindman, Samuel	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 14 days			Unknown.
Hinds, Charles C.	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		Adj't. 1st Regt. Ind. Art.	3m 14 days			Dead.
Hood, William	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 14 days			Unknown.
Hunt, Edgar C.	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		E, 3 years 10th	3m 14 days		3m 14 days	See E, 3 years 10th.
Jackson, Hannibal R.	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		12th Battery Ind. L. A.	3m 14 days	5m 10 days	8m 24 days	LaFayette, Ind.
James, John	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 14 days			Topeka, Kans.
Jennings, Jasper N.	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		E, 3 years 10th	3m 14 days		3m 14 days	E, 3 years 10th.

Muster Roll of Company "E" Tenth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry—Three Months' Service—Tippecanoe County (Continued)

NAME AND RANK	Entry into the Service	Discharge from the Service	Cause of Discharge	Wounded at	Re-Enlisted in	LENGTH OF SERVICE			REMARKS AND P. O. ADDRESS
						In Tenth	In Other Organizations	Total Service	
Johnson, Lewis	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		E, 3 years 10th	3m 14 days		3m 14 days	See E, 3 years 10th.
Joyce, Andrew	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 14 days			Unknown.
Lucas, Van Rensselaer	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 14 days			Unknown.
Lutz, Joseph S.	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		E, 3 years 10th	3m 14 days		3m 14 days	See 3 years 10th.
Mace, Edward H.	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		Capt. 13th U. S. Infy.	3m 14 days			Dead.
Miesse, Adams	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 14 days			Unknown.
Murphy, Chas. A.	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 14 days			Post 133, Suspension Bridge, N. Y.
Powell, John W.	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		10th Battery Ind. L. A.	3m 14 days	3y 1m 7d	3y 4m 21d	Mustered Out 10th Battery Jan. 24, 1865.
Powers, Jesse	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 14 days			Unknown.
Quigley, William	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 14 days			Unknown.
Raines, Colburn	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 14 days			Unknown.
Ready, Martin	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		Hospital Steward 11th Ind. Cav. 1 4th Ind. Cav.	3m 14 days	1y 9m 6d	2 yrs 20 days	Mustered Out 11th Cav. Sept. 4, '65. Dead.
Rose, Nelson J.	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 14 days	1y 5m 23d	1y 9m 4d	Mustered Out 4th Ind. Cav. July 29, '65. Dead.
Russell, Daniel R.	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 14 days	2y 10m 13d	3y 1m 27d	Mustered Out 72d Ind. July 24, 1865. LaFayette, Ind.
Russell, Jasper N.	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		E, 3 years 10th	3m 14 days		3m 14 days	See E, 3 years 10th.
Russ, William	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		E, 3 years 10th	3m 14 days		3m 14 days	See E, 3 years 10th.
Schilling, William	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 14 days		3m 14 days	Dead.
Schraeder, Albert	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 14 days			Unknown.
Seifert, Alexander	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		E, 3 years 10th	3m 14 days		3m 14 days	See E, 3 years 10th.
Sivey, Albert M.	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 14 days			Unknown.
Simler, Henry	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 14 days		3m 14 days	Dead.
Simpson, John D.	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		N. C. S. 3 yrs 10th	3m 14 days		3m 14 days	See N. C. S., 3 years 10th.
Slessinger, Lewis	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 14 days			2513 Sacramento St., San Francisco, Cal.
Snow, Orren D.	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 14 days			Unknown.

Muster Roll of Company "E" Tenth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry—Three Months' Service—Tippecanoe County (Continued)

NAME AND RANK	Entry into the Service	Discharge from the Service	Cause of Discharge	Wounded at	Re-Enlisted in	LENGTH OF SERVICE			REMARKS AND P. O. ADDRESS
						In Tenth	In Other Organizations	Total Service	
Stoil, Charles	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service	.....	.....	3m 14 days	.....	.....	Dead.
Swift, John	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service	.....	Lieut. 53th Ind. Co. E	3m 14 days	3y 9m 14d	4 yrs 28 days	Mustered Out as Captain Sept. 30, 1865.
Ure, William E.	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service	.....	.....	3m 14 days	.....	.....	Dead.
Underwood, Robt.	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service	.....	.....	3m 14 days	.....	.....	Dead.
Vaughn, Johnson	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service	.....	.....	3m 14 days	.....	.....	Dead.
Wright, Lewis	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service	.....	3d Ohio Cav.	3m 14 days	.....	.....	Unknown.

Muster Roll of Company "F" Tenth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry—Three Months' Service—Clay County

Capt. Ezra Olds	April 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service	.....	Capt. Co. B 133d Ind. Infy.	3m 12 days	3m 18 days	7 months	Mustered Out 133d Ind. Sept. 24, 1864. Dead.
1st Lieut. Demetrius Parsley	April 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service	.....	Lieut. 2d Ind. Cav. Co. G	3m 12 days	2y 10m 19d	3y 2m 1d	Mustered Out 2d Cav. July 22, 1865. Unknown.
2d Lieut. Isaac W. Sanders..	April 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service	.....	Capt. Co. G 8th Ind.; Capt. Co. D 115 Ind.; Lieut. Co. B 133 Ind.	3m 12 days	11m 26 days	1y 3m 8d	Mustered Out 78th Oct. 5, 1862. Mustered Out 113th Ind. Feb. 12, 1864. Mustered Out 133d Ind. Sept. 24, 1864.
1st Sergt. Junius Hunt....	April 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service	.....	53th Ind.	3m 13 days	.....	.....	Dead.
2d Sergt. Webster Nance....	April 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service	.....	Lieut. U. S. C. T.	3m 12 days	.....	.....	Unknown.
3d Sergt. Lewis Manker....	April 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service	.....	.....	3m 12 days	.....	.....	Topeka, Kans.
4th Sergt. Robt. W. Osborne	April 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service	.....	B 2d Ind.	3m 12 days	.....	.....	Brazil, Ind.
1st Corpl. Geo. W. Kress....	April 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service	.....	8th Battery Ind. L. A.	3m 12 days	.....	.....	Clay City, Ind.
2d Corpl. William Lovessey..	April 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service	.....	.....	3m 12 days	.....	.....	Terre Haute, Ind.
3d Corpl. Elisha Hadden....	April 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service	.....	.....	3m 12 days	.....	.....	Dead.
4th Corpl. Rodney Grimes....	April 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service	.....	43d Ind.	3m 12 days	.....	.....	Unknown.
Musician Robt. B. Wright..	April 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service	.....	125th Ill.	3m 12 days	.....	.....	Vermilion, Ill.
Musician John C. Britton...	April 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service	.....	.....	3m 12 days	.....	.....	Brazil, Ind.
Albright, Henry	April 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service	.....	.....	3m 12 days	.....	.....	Center Point, Ind., or Indianapolis, Ind.

Muster Roll of Company "F" Tenth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry—Three Months' Service—Clay County (Continued)

NAME AND RANK	Entry into the Service	Discharge from the Service	Cause of Discharge	Wounded at	Re-Enlisted in	LENGTH OF SERVICE			REMARKS AND P. O. ADDRESS
						In Tenth	In Other Organizations	Total Service	
Armstrong, Frank W.	April 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		78th Ind.; 135th Ohio	3m 12 days	2 months	5m 12 days	Terre Haute, Ind.
Bennefield, Robt. N.	April 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 12 days			Dead.
Bennefield, Benj. S.	April 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		Co. E 2d Ind.	3m 12 days	3y 9m 27d	4y 1m 7d	Mustered Out 2d Cav. Oct. 4, 1864. Dead.
Belk, William	April 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		2d Ind. Cav.	3m 12 days			Harmony, Ind.
Belk, Benj. F.	April 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		2d Ind. Cav. Co. B	3m 12 days	1y 3m 6d	1y 6m 18d	Mustered Out 2d Cav. July 22, 1865. Harmony, Ind.
Brockney, James K.	April 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 12 days			Brazil, Ind.
Britton, Demas D.	April 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 12 days			Unknown.
Bresler, Daniel H.	April 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 12 days			Stanton, Clay Co., Ind.
Brush, George W.	April 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 12 days			Brazil, Ind.
Brush, William A.	April 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 12 days			Cardonia, Clay Co., Ind.
Bowling, Richard T.	April 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 12 days			Dead.
Burk, John	April 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 12 days			Dead.
Chipman, Frederick A.	April 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 12 days			Unknown.
Chambers, Jesse	April 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 12 days			Humbolt, Kan.
Cordery, William	April 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 12 days			Brazil, Ind.
Conwell, Benj. F.	April 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 12 days			Brazil, Ind.
Davis, Isaac P.	April 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 12 days			Unknown.
Dunlavy, John	April 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 12 days			Dead.
Earlish, Christian	April 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		43d Ind.	3m 12 days			Turner, Ind.
Earnhart, Henry M. S.	April 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service	Rieh Mtn., July 11, 1861		3m 12 days			Died from wounds.
Eaglesfield, Geo. W.	April 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		2d Ind. Cav. Co. B	3m 12 days	1y 6m 21d	1y 10m 3d	Mustered Out 2d Cav. July 22, 1865. Terre Haute, Ind.
Eazley, Godfrey	April 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 12 days			Unknown.
Ford, London	April 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 12 days			Dead.

Muster Roll of Company "F" Tenth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry—Three Months' Service—Clay County (Continued)

NAME AND RANK	Entry into the Service	Discharge from the Service	Cause of Discharge	Wounded at	Re Enlisted in	LENGTH OF SERVICE			REMARKS AND P. O. ADDRESS
						In Tenth	In Other Organizations	Total Service	
Ganter, Samuel	April 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		2d Ind. Cav. Co. G	3m 12 days	1y 2m 6d	1y 5m 18d	Mustered Out 2d Cav. Dec. 18, 1862. Unknown.
Gifford, Joseph C.	April 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		1st Ind. 6th Cav.	3m 12 days			Brazil, Ind.
Gibbons, Jacob	April 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service	Reseca, Ga., May 14, 1864	I 35th Ind.	3m 12 days	3m 10 days	6m 22 days	Center Point, Ind.
Hix, Harvey	April 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 12 days			Center Point, Ind.
Hansil, George W.	April 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 12 days			Bridgeton, Ind.
Hollingsworth, Robt. M.	April 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		2d Ind. Cav.	3m 12 days			Dead.
Hill, Roswell S.	April 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service	West Point, Ga., April, 1865	2d Ind. Cav. Co. B Promoted Major 2d Ind. Cav.	3m 12 days	9m 26 days	1y 1m 8d	Leg amputated. Mustered Out 2d Cav. July 22, 1865. Brazil, Ind.
Keeler, David	April 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		2d Ind. Cav. Co. G	3m 12 days	2y 11m 27d	3y 3m 9d	Missing in action, Atlanta, Ga., July 30, 1864. Brazil, Ind. Mustered Out 2d Cav. Oct. 4, 1864. Unknown.
Kidd, Andrew J.	April 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 12 days			Brazil, Ind.
Leasure, James A.	April 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 12 days			Unknown.
McDonald, Alexander	April 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		2d Ind. Cav. Co. G	3m 12 days	2y 11m 27d	3y 3m 9d	Mustered Out 2d Cav. Oct. 4, 1864. Unknown.
Morgan, George W.	April 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 12 days			Pueblo, Colo.
Moore, John	April 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		2d Ind. Cav. Co. G	3m 12 days	2y 11m 27d	3y 3m 9d	Mustered Out 2d Cav. Oct. 4, '64. Brazil, Ind.
Moore, William E.	April 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 12 days			Dead.
Moore, James A.	April 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 12 days			Dead.
Moore, Clark A. V.	April 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 12 days			Brazil, Ind.
Mark, James A.	April 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 12 days			
Mathews, James T.	April 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 12 days			Dead.
Myers, John	April 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 12 days			Is living. Pension claim on file. Mansfield, Ind. Unknown.
Nicholson, Andrew	April 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 12 days			
Olds, Alonzo B.	April 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		8th Ind. Battery	3m 12 days	2y 2m 19d	2y 6m 1d	Mustered Out 8th Batty. July 30, 1865. Unknown.
Parsley, Edwin B.	April 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 12 days			Dead.
Pell, John F.	April 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 12 days			Harmony, Ind.

Muster Roll of Company "F" Tenth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry—Three Months' Service—Clay County (Continued)

NAME AND RANK	Entry into the Service	Discharge from the Service	Cause of Discharge	Wounded at	Re-Enlisted in	LENGTH OF SERVICE			REMARKS AND P. O. ADDRESS
						In Tenth	In Other Organizations	Total Service	
Pratt, Isaac F.	April 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service	-----	-----	3m 12 days	-----	-----	Dead.
Painter, William	April 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service	-----	-----	3m 12 days	-----	-----	Unknown.
Payne, John A.	April 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service	-----	Lt. 2d Ind. Cav. Co. H	3m 12 days	2y 2m 16d	3y 2m 16d	Mustered Out 2d Cav. Mar. 11, 1865. Unknown.
Robinson, Robt.	April 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service	-----	-----	3m 12 days	-----	-----	Unknown.
Roriden, Abel	April 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service	-----	2d Ind. Cav G & B	3m 12 days	2y 11m 4d	2y 5m 28d	Starved to death in Andersonville prison.
Riley, James	April 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service	-----	2d Ind. Cav. 35th Ind. Inftry. Iowa Regt.	3m 12 days	-----	-----	Unknown.
Stallcup, James H. W.	April 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service	-----	2d Ind. Cav.	3m 12 days	-----	-----	Dead.
Strunkard, Miles V.	April 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service	-----	-----	3m 12 days	-----	-----	Brazil, Ind.
Strunkard, James	April 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service	-----	-----	3m 12 days	-----	-----	Unknown.
Stusart, Franklin D.	April 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service	Badly wounded	-----	3m 12 days	-----	-----	Unknown.
Tatham, Samuel	April 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service	-----	-----	3m 12 days	-----	-----	Asheville, Ind.
Ward, Frederick	April 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service	-----	-----	3m 12 days	-----	-----	Adrian, Jackson Co., Kans.
Westfall, Tillman	April 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service	-----	-----	3m 12 days	-----	-----	Dead.
Westfall, Winston	April 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service	-----	-----	3m 12 days	-----	-----	Dead.
Yocum, Samuel	April 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service	-----	-----	3m 12 days	-----	-----	Killed at Rich Mtn., Va., July 11, 1861.

Muster Roll of Company "G" Tenth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry—Three Months' Service—Montgomery County

NAME AND RANK	Entry into the Service	Discharge from the Service	Cause of Discharge	Wounded at	Re-Enlisted in	LENGTH OF SERVICE			REMARKS AND P. O. ADDRESS
						In Tenth	In Other Organizations	Total Service	
Capt. Mahlon D. Manson									See Field and Staff.
1st Lieut. James H. Watson	April 17, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 19 days			Promoted Captain April 26, 1861. Dead.
1st Lt. Ebenezer H. Morgan	April 17, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 10 days			Dead.
2d Lt. James H. Vanarsdal	April 17, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		B, 3 years 10th	3m 19 days			See B, 3 years 10th.
1st Sergt. James H. Wasson	April 24, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 12 days			Crawfordsville, Ind.
2d Sergt. Leroy W. Greene	April 24, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 12 days			Unknown.
3d Sergt. Thomas T. Martin	April 24, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 12 days			Unknown.
4th Sergt. Isaac Davis	April 24, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 12 days			Unknown.
1st Cpl. David W. Hartman	April 24, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 12 days			Unknown.
2d Cpl. Thomas M. Powell	April 24, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 12 days			Unknown.
3d Cpl. James H. Tammany	April 24, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 12 days			Dead.
4th Cpl. Joseph Simpson	April 24, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 12 days			Dead.
Musician Andrew Gray	April 24, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 12 days			Dead.
Musician John Ott	April 24, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 12 days			St. Louis, Mo.
Austin, Abner V.	April 24, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 12 days			Thorntown, Ind.
Bailey, Charles	April 24, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 12 days			Dead.
Birefield, William P.	April 24, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 12 days			Unknown.
Botts, James	April 24, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service	20th Ind. Battery		3m 12 days	2y 8m 9d	2y 11m 21d	Mustered Out 20th Batty. June 28, 1865, as Corporal. Crawfordsville, Ind. Alma, Harlan Co., Neb.
Bordeo, John D.	April 24, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 12 days			Crawfordsville, Ind.
Bloss, Charles	April 24, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 12 days			Crawfordsville, Ind.
Britton, Aaron	April 24, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 12 days			Crawfordsville, Ind.
Burdett, Albert	April 24, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		B, 3 years 10th	3m 12 days			See B, 3 years 10th.
Cheney, Hamilton	April 24, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 12 days			Unknown.
Clew, John	April 24, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 12 days			Dead.

Muster Roll of Company "G" Tenth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry—Three Months' Service—Montgomery County (Continued)

NAME AND RANK	Entry into the Service	Discharge from the Service	Cause of Discharge	Wounded at	Re-Enlisted in	LENGTH OF SERVICE			REMARKS AND P. O. ADDRESS
						In Tenth	In Other Organizations	Total Service	
Colwell, William	April 24, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		B, 3 years 10th	3m 12 days			See B, 3 years 10th.
Conway, John M.	April 24, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 12 days			Unknown.
Cape, George L.	April 24, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 12 days			Dead.
Coombs, Eli	April 24, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 12 days			Crawfordsville, Ind.
Coombs, John	April 24, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 12 days			Crawfordsville, Ind.
Cory, Coramando	April 24, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 12 days			Dead.
Davidson, James	April 24, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 12 days			Dead.
Devoe, Allen	April 24, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 12 days			Unknown.
Dewling, William	April 24, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 12 days			Unknown.
Duncan, William S.	April 24, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		B, 3 years 10th	3m 12 days		3m 12 days	See B, 3 years 10th.
Edmonds, William	April 24, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		B, 3 years 10th	3m 12 days		3m 12 days	See B, 3 years 10th.
Eicher, David C.	April 24, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		B, 3 years 10th	3m 12 days		3m 12 days	See B, 3 years 10th.
Elliott, John T.	April 24, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 12 days			Unknown.
Elliott, John	April 24, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 12 days			Unknown.
Evans, Morris B.	April 24, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		Co. J 11th Ind. Inf.	3m 12 days	3y 10m 25d	4y 2m 7d	Mustered Out 11th Ind. Inf. July 26, 1865. Unknown.
Fryer, John R.	April 24, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 12 days			Dead.
Fulwider, Andrew	April 24, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 12 days			Unknown.
Ginger, George	April 24, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		Co. I 11th Ind. Inf.	3m 12 days	3y 10m 25d	4y 2m 7d	Mustered Out 11th Ind. Inf. July 26, 1865. Unknown.
Ginger, John	April 24, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 12 days			Unknown.
Grinstead, Noah J.	April 24, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 12 days			Dead.
Grubb, Joseph	April 24, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 12 days			Crawfordsville, Ind.
Hartness, Thomas	April 24, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		B, 3 years 10th	3m 12 days		3m 12 days	See B, 3 years 10th.
Hays, Robt. A.	April 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 12 days			Crawfordsville, Ind.
Hemphill, James	April 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 12 days			Dead.

Muster Roll of Company "G" Tenth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry—Three Months' Service—Montgomery County (Continued)

NAME AND RANK	Entry into the Service	Discharge from the Service	Cause of Discharge	Wounded at	Re Enlisted in	LENGTH OF SERVICE			REMARKS AND P. O. ADDRESS
						In Tenth	In Other Organizations	Total Service	
Hickman, William H.	April 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 12 days			Crawfordsville, Ind.
Hickman, John	April 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 12 days			Bagnell, Mo.
Hillis, Levi H.	April 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 12 days			Dead.
Hogsett, John W.	April 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		B, 3 years 10th	3m 12 days		3m 12 days	See B, 3 years 10th. Sattiloville, Ind.
Hauver, Barret	April 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		B 72d Ind.	3m 12 days	3 yrs 10 days	3y 3m 22d	Mustered Out 72d Ind. July 24, 1865. Unknown.
Jarret, Henry	April 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 12 days			Unknown.
Laue, Henry S.	April 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 12 days			Elmwood, Ill.
Liter, Martin	April 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 12 days			Unknown.
McMaken, Benj. F.	April 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 12 days			Unknown.
McNeely, William H.	April 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 12 days			Crawfordsville, Ind.
Miller, Isaac F.	April 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		B, 3 years 10th	3m 12 days		3m 12 days	See B, 3 years 10th.
Mongaran, Frank	April 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 12 days			Dead.
Murphy, Charles	April 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 12 days			Mehlgantown, Clinton Co., Ind.
Nieholson, Elihus	April 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		B, 3 years 10th	3m 12 days		3m 12 days	See Co. B, 3 years 10th.
Norman, Thomas J.	April 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 12 days			Dayton, Ind.
O'Hara, Henry	April 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 12 days			Dead.
Ornbaum, Andrew M.	April 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 12 days			Glendale, Colo. No such P. O.
Opperman, John	April 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 12 days			Dead.
Powell, George W.	April 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 12 days			Shannondale, Ind.
Rooney, John	April 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 12 days			Dead.
Ruffner, William	April 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 12 days			Terre Haute, Ind.
Sham, Seigfried	April 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 12 days			Dead.
Simpson, James M.	April 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		1 11th Ind. Inf.	3m 12 days			Unknown.
Smith, James	April 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 12 days			Dead.

Muster Roll of Company "G" Tenth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry—Three Months' Service—Montgomery County (Continued)

NAME AND RANK	Entry into the Service	Discharge from the Service	Cause of Discharge	Wounded at	Re-Enlisted in	LENGTH OF SERVICE			REMARKS AND P. O. ADDRESS
						In Tenth	In Other Organizations	Total Service	
Smith, Francis M.	April 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 12 days			Dead.
Sparks, Laban	April 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		Lieut. 17th Batty. Ind. L. A.	3m 12 days	3y 1m 18d	3 yrs. 4m	Mustered Out 17th Batty. April 30, 1864. La Fayette, Ind.
Sprague, Daniel G.	April 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 12 days			Dead.
Steel, Thomas	April 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 12 days			Crawfordsville, Ind.
Wellshear, John W.	April 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 12 days			Unknown.
Williamson, William H. ...	April 25, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 12 days			Unknown.

Muster Roll of Company "H" Tenth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry—Three Months' Service—Putnam County

Capt. William Conklin.....	April 26, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		Major 71 Ind. Inf.	3m 11 days			Killed at Richmond, Ky., Aug. 30, 1862.
1st Lieut. E. R. Bladen.....	April 26, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 11 days			Spencer, Ind.
2d Lieut. David N. Steele....	April 26, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 11 days			See Field and Staff, 3 years 10th.
1st Sergt. Ostrander Dicks..	April 24, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 13 days			Dead.
2d Lieut. William L. Yelton	April 24, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 13 days			Dead.
3d Sergt. Harrison Wright..	April 24, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 13 days			Dead.
4th Sergt. Sam'l N. Rodgers	April 24, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 13 days			Efingham, Ill.
1st Cpl. Marshall A. Moore...	April 24, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 13 days			Greencastle, Ind.
2d Corpl. Lyeurgus Stoner..	April 24, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 13 days			Greencastle, Ind.
2d Corpl. John W. Baker....	April 24, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 13 days			Carpentersville, Ind.
4th Corpl. Adams Jones....	April 24, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 13 days			Dead.
Musielan James S. Conklin..	April 24, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 13 days			See N. C. S., 3 years 10th.
Musielan Arthur M. Walls..	April 24, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 13 days			Dead.
Barney, Eli	April 24, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 13 days			Unknown.
Battison, Daniel	April 24, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 13 days			Unknown.

Mustering Roll of Company "H" Tenth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry—Three Months' Service—Putnam County (Continued)

NAME AND RANK	Entry into the Service	Discharge from the Service	Cause of Discharge	Wounded at	Re-Enlisted in	LENGTH OF SERVICE			REMARKS AND P. O. ADDRESS
						In Tenth	In Other Organizations	Total Service	
Bladen, James M.	April 24, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 13 days			Dead.
Bladen, Franklin	April 24, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			s&rp et ue			Dead.
Bruner, Wm. H.	April 24, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			13 days			Lena, Parke Co., Ind.
Browning, Samuel	April 24, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 13 days			Cbanute, Kans.
Brown, Henry F.	April 24, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 13 days			Unknown.
Burnett, Iram	April 24, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 13 days			Blue Rapids, Kans.
Chapin, Geo. T.	April 24, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 13 days			Dead.
Cheszeski, Frederick	April 24, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 13 days			Unknown.
Cleweters, Ezra L.	April 24, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 15 days			Dead.
Collins, James H.	April 24, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 13 days			Unknown.
Cofman, John S.	April 24, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 13 days			Carpentersville, Ind.
Cooper, John W.	April 24, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 13 days			Indianapolis, Ind.
Dicks, Alford	April 24, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 13 days			Denver, Colo.
Eukin, William	April 24, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 13 days			Unknown.
Earp, Henry	April 24, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 13 days			Greencastle, Ind.
Fuller, Nathan C.	April 24, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861				6 days			Deserted May 1, 1861. Unknown.
Gibb, John	April 24, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 13 days			Greencastle, Ind.
Gibbs, Lorenzo A.	April 24, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 13 days			Unknown.
Gross, Peter	April 24, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 13 days			Unknown.
Hadden, William F.	April 24, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 13 days			Unknown.
Hamlin, Marion	April 24, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 13 days			Oconee, Ill.
Hardin, John W.	April 24, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 13 days			Unknown.
Hardin, Benj. E.	April 24, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 13 days			Unknown.
Harvey, Stephen S.	April 24, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 13 days			Unknown.

Mustering Roll of Company "H" Tenth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry—Three Months' Service—Putnam County (Continued)

NAME AND RANK	Entry into the Service	Discharge from the Service	Cause of Discharge	Wounded at	Re-Enlisted in	LENGTH OF SERVICE			REMARKS AND P. O. ADDRESS
						In Tenth	In Other Organizations	Total Service	
Hausier, Clifton M. J.	April 24, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 13 days			Unknown.
Hawley, Philo C.	April 24, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 13 days			Unknown.
Hilton, William	April 24, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 13 days			Dead.
Huston, Volney P.	April 24, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 13 days			Unknown.
Hughes, John	April 24, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 13 days			Greencastle, Ind.
James, Franklin	April 24, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 13 days			Unknown.
James, Thomas J.	April 24, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			13 days			Unknown.
Jones, George M.	April 24, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 13 days			Dead.
Kinder, John	April 24, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 13 days			Unknown.
Kiser, David	April 24, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 13 days			Unknown.
Kling, George	April 24, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 13 days			Greencastle, Ind.
Lamasters, Fielding	April 24, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 13 days			Unknown.
Lane, John	April 24, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 13 days			Columbus, Ind.
Lane, Robert	April 24, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 13 days			Charleston, Ill.
Lee, John W.	April 24, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 13 days			Greencastle, Ind.
Moore, Franklin J.	April 24, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 13 days			Unknown.
Moore, Tilghman	April 24, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 13 days			Unknown.
Myres, William	April 24, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 13 days			Unknown.
McCray, Henry H.	April 24, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 13 days			North Middleton, Bourbon Co., Ky.
McGill, James H.	April 24, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service	Rich Mtn., Va., July 11, 1861		3m 3 days		3m 3 days	Died July 27, 1861. Wounds.
Melvaire, Jacob	April 24, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 13 days			Quincy, Ind.
McClain, Calvin C.	April 24, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 13 days			Unknown.
Parker, William	April 24, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 13 days			Greencastle, Ind.

Mustering Roll of Company "H" Tenth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry—Three Months' Service—Putnam County (Continued)

NAME AND RANK	Entry into the Service	Discharge from the Service	Cause of Discharge	Wounded at	Re Enlisted in	LENGTH OF SERVICE			REMARKS AND P. O. ADDRESS
						In Tenth	In Other Organizations	Total Service	
Rankin, Oliver	April 24, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 13 days			See N. C. Staff, 3 years 10th.
Russell, John	April 24, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 13 days			Dead.
Scott, Archelus	April 24, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 13 days			Whitesville, Ind.
Sersert, Henry	April 24, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 13 days			Putnamville, Ind.
Smith, Jacob	April 24, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		69th Ind. Mich. Batty.	3m 13 days			Unknown.
Vanceave, Alonzo	April 24, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 13 days			Cincinnati on Cfn. Soc. R. R.
Ward, William I.	April 24, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 13 days			LaFayette, Ind.
Watson, Francis A.	April 24, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 13 days			Balabridge, Ind.
White, Elijah	April 24, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 13 days			Unknown.
White, George W.	April 24, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 13 days			Greencastle, Ind.
White, William F.	April 24, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 13 days			Mooresville, Ind.
Wilson, David	April 24, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 13 days			Greencastle, Ind.
Walfrom, Harmon H.	April 24, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 13 days			Unknown.
Wright, William	April 24, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 13 days			Unknown.
Wynn, Smith B.	May 20, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			2m 11 days			Recruit. Unknown.

Muster Roll of Company "I" Tenth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry—Three Months' Service—Boone County

NAME AND RANK	Entry into the Service	Discharge From the Service	Cause of Discharge	Wounded at	Re-Enlisted in	LENGTH OF SERVICE			REMARKS AND P. O. ADDRESS
						In Tenth	In Other Organizations	Total Service	
Capt. William C. Kise.....	April 20, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service	-----	Lt. Col. 3 yrs 10th	3m 17 days	-----	3m 17 days	See Field and Staff, 3 years 10th.
1st Lieut. Jehu W. Perkins..	April 20, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service	-----	I, 3 years 10th	3m 17 days	-----	3m 17 days	See Co. I, 3 years 10th.
2d Lieut. Reuben C. Kise....	April 20, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service	-----	F. & S., 3 years 10th	3m 17 days	-----	3m 17 days	See Field and Staff, 3 years 10th
1st Sergt. John W. Dooley..	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service	-----	F. 40th Ind. 1st Lieut.	3m 14 days	3y 2m 13d	3y 5m 26d	Mustered Out 40th Ind. Feb. 10, 1864. Dead.
2d Sergt. George Scott.....	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service	-----	I, 3 yrs. 10th	3m 14 days	-----	3m 14 days	See Co. I, 3 years 10th.
3d Sergt. Allen F. Coombs..	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service	-----	B 154 Ind.	3m 14 days	4 months	7m 14 days	Mustered Out 154th Aug. 6, 1863. Lebanon, Ind.
4th Sergt. Ira Alexander....	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service	-----	-----	3m 14 days	-----	3m 14 days	Cason, Boone Co., Ind.
1st Corpl. George W. Smith..	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service	-----	80th Ind., Co. A	3m 14 days	5 months	8m 14 days	Killed at Stone River, Tenn., Jan. 1, 1863.
2d Corpl. Felix Shumate....	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service	-----	I, 3 years 10th	3m 14 days	-----	3m 14 days	See I, 3 years 10th.
3d Corpl. Wm. E. McAuley..	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service	-----	-----	3m 14 days	-----	3m 14 days	Dead.
4th Cpl. Wm. M. Remington	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service	-----	G 116th Ind.	3m 14 days	7m 9 days	10m 23 days	Mustered Out 2d Lieut. 116th Mar. 1, 1864. Dead.
Musielan Genio S. Lawrence.	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service	-----	I, 3 years 10th	3m 14 days	-----	3m 14 days	I, 3 years 10th.
Musielan Richard G. Dornier	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service	-----	I, 3 years 10th	3m 14 days	-----	3m 14 days	See I, 3 years 10th.
Allison, Alfred T.	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service	-----	I, 3 years 10th	3m 14 days	-----	3m 14 days	See Co. I, 3 years 10th.
Berry, Sylvester	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service	-----	-----	3m 14 days	-----	3m 14 days	Dead.
Besto, Michael	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service	-----	Fife Maj. 40 Ind.	3m 14 days	3y 11m 18d	4y 2m 2d	Mustered Out 40th Ind. Dec. 31, 1864. Dead.
Bosley, Martin V.	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service	-----	I, 3 years 10th	3m 14 days	-----	3m 14 days	See Co. I, 3 years 10th. Dead.
Bragg, John M.	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service	-----	-----	3m 14 days	-----	3m 14 days	Traders Point, Ind.
Breedlove, Wm. T.	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service	-----	-----	3m 14 days	-----	3m 14 days	Lebanon, Ind.
Brown, William N.	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service	-----	-----	3m 14 days	-----	3m 14 days	Boone, Iowa.
Campbell, Alex. S.	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service	-----	F, 40th Ind.	3m 14 days	3y 4m 6d	3y 7m 20d	Resigned 2d Lieut. 40th Ind. April 24, 1864. Elizaville, Ind.
Carten, Abram A.	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service	-----	I, 3 years 10th	3m 14 days	-----	3m 14 days	Dead.
Coombs, John H.	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service	-----	38th Ill.	3m 14 days	-----	-----	Dead.
Daugherty, Austin	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service	-----	A, 3 years 10th	3m 14 days	-----	3m 14 days	See Co. A, 3 years 10th.

Muster Roll of Company "I" Tenth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry—Three Months' Service—Boone County (Continued)

NAME AND RANK	Entry into the Service	Discharge from the Service	Cause of Discharge	Wounded at	Re Enlisted in	LENGTH OF SERVICE			REMARKS AND P. O. ADDRESS
						In Tenth	In Other Organizations	Total Service	
Davis, John C.	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		40th Ind.	3m 14 days	2y 9m 16d	4 yrs 24 days	Discharged from 40th Ind. Aug. 28, 1865. Lebanon, Ind.
Davis, Spier B.	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 14 days			Unknown.
Iennis, Andrew	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		80th Ind.	3m 14 days	2y 6m 23d	2y 10m 7d	Died Camp Chase, Ohio, Mar. 4, 1865.
Dickerson, Walter B.	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 14 days			Unknown.
Dickerson, Alex. K.	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		F, 40th Ind.; Miss. Marine Brig.	3m 14 days			Unknown.
Dodson, John S.	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		F, 3 years 10th	3m 14 days			See Co. F, 3 years 10th.
Emileott, Wm. C.	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		T, 3 years 10th	3m 14 days	80th Ind. Co. F		See Co. I, 3 years 10th.
Gladman, Archibald	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		K, 3 years 10th	3m 14 days			See Co. K, 3 years 10th.
Hancock, James H.	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		F, 3 years 10th	3m 14 days			See Co. F, 3 years 10th.
Hardin, Addison P.	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 14 days			Unknown.
Hazebrige, Geo. W.	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 14 days	40th Ind.		Dead.
Hoover, John	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		F, 2 years 10th	3m 14 days			See Co. F, 3 years 10th.
Jugger, Joseph H.	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 14 days			Coldwater, Branch Co., Mich.
James, David F.	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		I, 3 years 10th	3m 14 days			See Co. I, 3 years 10th.
James, Alexander C.	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 14 days			Unknown.
Kesse, Geo. W.	April 20, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service						Terre Haute, Ind.
Keath, Wm. R.	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 14 days			
Kise, Elisha K.	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		Never Re-enlisted	3m 14 days			Accidentally killed at Lebanon, Ky., Dec., 1861.
Lawrence, John W.	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 14 days			Lebanon, Ind.
Mc'oy, Martin	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		F 80th Ind.	3m 14 days	2y 5m 23d	2y 9m 13d	Died Madison, Ind., Feb. 10, 1865.
McQuilty, Van Buren.....	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 14 days			Unknown.
Mreshou, Eli E.	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 14 days			Unknown.
Miller, Israel H.	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		F, 3 years 10th	3m 14 days			See Co. F, 3 years 10th.
Nevels, Moses	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 14 days			Unknown.

Mustering Roll of Company "I" Tenth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry—Three Months' Service—Boone County (Continued)

NAME AND RANK	Entry into the Service	Discharge from the Service	Cause of Discharge	Wounded at	Re-Enlisted in	LENGTH OF SERVICE			REMARKS AND P. O. ADDRESS
						In Tenth	In Other Organizations	Total Service	
Olive, David H.	April 18, 1861	July, 1861	Exp. Service		H 86th Ind.; 80th Ind. H. Liert.	3m 14 days	3 years	3m 14 days	Indianapolis, Ind.
Owens, George	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 14 days		3m 14 days	Cavker City, Colo.
Owens, George W.	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service	Atlanta, Ga.	79th Ohio	3m 14 days			Boyleston, Ind.
Owens, Wm. C.	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 14 days		3m 14 days	
Parish, Francis M.	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 14 days		3m 14 days	Lebanon, Ind.
Parish, John H.	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 14 days		3m 14 days	Lebanon, Ind.
Pennington, Wm. H.	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 14 days		3m 14 days	See Co. I, 3 years 10th.
Pennington, John W.	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 14 days		3m 14 days	See Co. I, 3 years 10th.
Powell, Thomas J.	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service	I 55th Ind.; G 116th Ind.	Unassigned recruit	3m 14 days	6m 21 days	10m 5 days	Mustered Out 116th Mar. 1, 1864. Lebanon, Ind.
Perkins, Ira S.	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 14 days			See N. C. Staff, 3 years 10th.
Price, Harvey C.	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 14 days			See Co. I, 3 years 10th.
Rayburn, Wm. J.	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 14 days			Dead.
Redding, James J.	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 14 days			Seward, Neb., Post 3.
Rose, Nathau W.	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 14 days		3m 14 days	Unknown.
Riley, William W.	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 14 days		3m 14 days	Reeces Mills, Ind.
Sanders, James W.	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		Co. F 80th Ind. Inf.	3m 13 days	8m 17 days	1 year	Transferred to V. R. C. Dead.
Shumate, William	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 13 days			See Co. I, 3 years 10th.
Smith, Alexander F.	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 13 days		3m 13 days	Unknown.
Suedeker, William H. H.	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 13 days		3m 13 days	Unknown.
Stephenson, Josiah	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 13 days		3m 13 days	Lebanon, Ind.
Stephenson, Amos B.	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 13 days		3m 13 days	Unknown.
Taggart, John A.	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 13 days			See Co. I, 3 years 10th.
Tandy, William G.	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 13 days		3m 13 days	Lebanon, Ind.

Muster Roll of Company "I" Tenth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry—Three Months' Service—Boone County (Continued)

NAME AND RANK	Entry into the Service	Discharge from the Service	Cause of Discharge	Wounded at	Re-Enlisted in	LENGTH OF SERVICE			REMARKS AND P. O. ADDRESS
						In Tenth	In Other Organizations	Total Service	
Tuttle, Cleveland	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 13 days		3m 13 days	Unknown.
Watts, George H.	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 13 days		3m 13 days	Lebanon, Ind.
Williamson, Robert A.	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		Co. A 86th Ind. Inf.	3m 13 days	1y 2m 16d	1y 5m 29d	Resigned as 1st Lieut. Co. A 86th Ind. Inf. June 19, 1863, Lebanon, Ind.
Williams, Enoch M.	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 13 days		3m 13 days	Unknown.
Wilson, Theodore A.	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		Co. F 40th Ind. Inf.	3m 13 days	3y 6m 29d	3y 10m 9d	Resigned as 1st Lieut. 40th Ind. Inf. June 14, 1865. "Good of Service."
Wilson, William J.	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 13 days		3y 13 days	Unknown.
Witt, Silas M.	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		Sgt. Co. G 116 Ind. Co. H 185 Ind.	3m 13 days	11m 12 days	1y 2m 25d	Mustered Out 116th Ind. Mar. 1, '64. Mustered Minneapolis, Minn.
Woods, James M.	April 23, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 13 days		3m 13 days	Out 125th Ind. Sept. 29, '64. Pontiac, Ill.

Muster Roll of Company "K" Tenth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry—Three Months' Service—Marion County

Capt. Charles C. Smith	April 19, 1861	June 24, 1861	Promotion		Capt. U. S. A.	2m 5 days			705 11th St., Washington, D. C. Unknown.
Capt. William H. Morgan	June 24, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		Col. 25th Ind.	1m 13 days			Dead.
1st Lt. Richard T. Fahnestock	April 19, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 18 days			Lost on Str. "Sultana" April 27, 1865.
2d Lieut. Benj. F. Beitzell	May 5, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		Lieut. 57th Ind.	3m 1 day			Unknown.
1st Sergt. Joseph Pattee	April 22, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 15 days			Unknown.
2d Sergt. Alfred C. Fox	April 22, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 15 days			Unknown.
3d Sergt. Wm. C. Shortridge	April 22, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		I 113th Ill.	3m 15 days			Dead.
4th Sergt. William Brown	April 22, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 15 days			Unknown.
1st Corpl. Charles C. Wilson	April 22, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 15 days			Unknown.
2d Corpl. Nathaniel Follett	April 22, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 15 days			Unknown.
2d Corpl. James Orrick	April 22, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 15 days			Unknown.
4th Cpl. Patrick H. Sheehan	April 22, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		19th U. S. Inftry.	3m 15 days	5y 5m 30d	5y 9m 2d	LaFayette, Ind.
Musician Oscar H. Neely	April 22, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 15 days			Present address Money Order Div., P. O. Dept., Washington, D. C.

Mustering Roll of Company "K" Tenth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry—Three Months' Service—Marion County (Continued)

NAME AND RANK	Entry into the Service	Discharge from the Service	Cause of Discharge	Wounded at	Re Enlisted in	LENGTH OF SERVICE			REMARKS AND P. O. ADDRESS
						In Tenth	In Other Organizations	Total Service	
Musician Hiram H. Hand.....	April 22, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 15 days			Promoted Q. M. Sergt. Dead.
Abden, James	April 20, 1861	Aug. 20, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 17 days			Unknown.
Athison, Geo. W.	April 20, 1861	Aug. 20, 1861	Exp. Service		H, 3 yrs. 10th	3m 17 days		3m 17 days	See H, 3 years 10th.
Baker, Frederick	April 20, 1861	Aug. 20, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 17 days			Unknown.
Bear, Albert	April 20, 1861	Aug. 20, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 17 days			Unknown.
Beldon, Jason B.	April 20, 1861	Aug. 20, 1861	Exp. Service		H, 3 yrs. 10th	3m 17 days		3m 17 days	See H, 3 years 10th.
Brooks, George W.	April 20, 1861	Aug. 20, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 17 days			Unknown.
Berquin, Joseph	April 20, 1861	Aug. 20, 1861	Exp. Service		G, 3 yrs. 10th	3m 17 days		3m 17 days	See G, 3 years 10th.
Cuhl, Martin	April 20, 1861					11 days		11 days	Deserted May 1, 1861. Unknown.
Carr, Joseph H.	April 20, 1861	Aug. 20, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 17 days			Unknown.
Chisom, Henry C.	April 20, 1861	Aug. 20, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 17 days			Unknown.
Clary, Timothy	April 20, 1861	Aug. 20, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 17 days			New Albany, Floyd Co., Ind.
Clifton, Josiah	April 20, 1861	Aug. 20, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 17 days			Danville, Vermillion Co., Ill.
Clark, Lawrence	April 20, 1861	Aug. 20, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 17 days			Unknown.
Cox, Joseph	April 20, 1861	Aug. 20, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 17 days			Unknown.
Cunningham, Francis C.	April 20, 1861	Aug. 20, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 17 days			Post 202, Aledo, Ill.
Denny, Oscar	April 20, 1861	Aug. 20, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 17 days			Died Clarksburg, a., July 1, 1861.
Driscoll, John M.	April 20, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 17 days			See H, 3 years 10th.
Duncan, John W.	April 20, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 17 days			Unknown.
Dunlevy, James	April 20, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		10th U. S. Inf.	3m 17 days			Unknown.
Ely, William H.	April 20, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 17 days			Donovan, Ill.
Etherington, Lewis T.	April 20, 1861					7 days		7 days	Deserted April 27, 1861. Unknown.
Fahnestock, Edmund A.	April 20, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 17 days			Dead.
Fisher, Solomon	April 20, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 17 days			Unknown.

Muster Roll of Company "K" Tenth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry—Three Months' Service—Marion County (Continued)

NAME AND RANK	Entry into the Service	Discharge from the Service	Cause of Discharge	Wounded at	Re Enlisted in	LENGTH OF SERVICE			REMARKS AND P. O. ADDRESS
						In Tenth	In Other Organizations	Total Service	
Flannery, Thomas	April 20, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 17 days			Unknown.
Golden, Elijah C.	April 20, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 17 days			Unknown.
Gray, Theodore	April 20, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 17 days			Unknown.
Handkinson, Joseph	April 20, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 17 days			Unknown.
Hatler, Perry	April 20, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 17 days			Unknown.
Harbert, James	April 20, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 17 days			Unknown.
Hess, James	April 20, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 17 days			Unknown.
Hickey, Thomas	July 1, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			1m 7 days			Unknown.
Hoover, Henry W.	April 20, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 17 days			Unknown.
Habbs, Pruster B.	April 20, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 17 days			Unknown.
Horner, Thos. F.	April 20, 1861								Deserted June 19, 1861. Unknown.
Hosier, Aurelius M.	April 20, 1861	Aug. 20, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 17 days			Unknown.
Jackson, Jacob	April 20, 1861	Aug. 20, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 17 days			Unknown.
Johnson, Geo. W.	April 20, 1861	Aug. 20, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 17 days			Unknown.
Johnson, John	April 20, 1861	Aug. 20, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 17 days			Unknown.
Jones, Joseph A.	April 20, 1861	Aug. 20, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 17 days			Albany, Ind.
Kareh, William	April 20, 1861	Aug. 20, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 17 days			Unknown.
Kareh, John	April 20, 1861	Aug. 20, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 17 days			Unknown.
Knight, Joseph	April 20, 1861	Aug. 20, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 17 days			Unknown.
Kollenberger, Wm. H.	April 20, 1861	Aug. 20, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 17 days			Unknown.
Kohler, Harrison	April 20, 1861	Aug. 20, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 17 days			Frankfort, Ind.
Lyons, William	April 20, 1861	Aug. 20, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 17 days			Unknown.
Lewis, John B.	April 20, 1861	Aug. 20, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 17 days			Unknown.
McDermott, Thos.	April 20, 1861	Aug. 20, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 17 days			Hugo, Elbert Co., Col.

Muster Roll of Company "K" Tenth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry—Three Months' Service—Marion County (Continued)

NAME AND RANK	Entry into the Service	Discharge from the Service	Cause of Discharge	Wounded at	Re Enlisted in	LENGTH OF SERVICE			REMARKS AND P. O. ADDRESS
						In Tenth	In Other Organizations	Total Service	
McMahon, Dilts	April 20, 1861	Aug. 20, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 17 days			Hugo, Elbert Co., Col.
Meek, Samuel	April 20, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 17 days			Unknown.
Minor, John B.	June 19, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			1m 18 days			Unknown.
Payne, Hiram B.	April 20, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		3 yrs. 10th, E.	3m 17 days			See 3 years 10th.
Payne, William E.	April 20, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		3 yrs. 10th, E.	3m 17 days			See 3 years 10th.
Pings, Stephen	April 20, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 17 days			Unknown.
Reagon, James C.	April 20, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 17 days			Unknown.
Rowen, Eldridge C.	April 20, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 17 days			Unknown.
Rugg, George H.	April 20, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service		Co. I 2d N. Y. Cav. Aug. 25, 1865	3m 17 days	Jan. 25, 1865		Los Angeles, Cal.
Stephenson, James M.	April 20, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 17 days			Cassee, Ill.
Stevenson, John F.	April 20, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 17 days			Unknown.
Sweet, Francis M.	April 20, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 17 days			Unknown.
Shoemaker, John	April 20, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 17 days			Unknown.
Smith, Frederick	April 20, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 17 days			Transitville, Ind.
Snyder, Henry	April 20, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 17 days			Monticello, Ind.
Scott, Andrew J.	April 20, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 17 days			Unknown.
Staley, James G.	April 20, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 17 days			Unknown.
Sahn, Siegfried	April 20, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service						Cor. Yakima Ave. and 21 St., Tacoma, Wash.
Thayer, Geo. W.	April 20, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 17 days			Unknown.
Williams, Isaac H.	April 20, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 17 days			Unknown.
Woods, Riley	April 20, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 17 days			Unknown.
Woods, Leroy	April 20, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	Exp. Service			3m 17 days			Unknown.

CHAPTER II

1861

THE reorganization of the Tenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry began in August, 1861, and rendezvous at Camp Tippecanoe, LaFayette, Indiana. Nine companies were already in camp and on September 6, 1861, the last company arrived in camp about 4 o'clock P. M., and afterward known as Company D.

The regiment was recruited in the old Eighth Congressional District and the counties comprising this district were as follows: Benton, one company; Boone, three companies; Clinton, two companies; Fountain, one company; Montgomery, one company; Tippecanoe, two companies.

The Benton County Company (D) was raised in Benton, Tippecanoe and Warren, but the credit was given to Benton. The regiment was supplied with the old fashioned "wedge tents," which held about six men; they were close and uncomfortable. "Camp Tippecanoe" was located about one and a half miles south of LaFayette near the old Railroad Junction of the LaFayette and Indianapolis, Wabash and New Albany and Salem Railroads. The location of the camp was good, being on a high hill with plenty of shade and water.

The time of the men was principally employed in learning how to cook, and "squad drill." The old muskets furnished us at that time had neither "lock stock or barrel" and about the only thing dangerous about them was the "bayonet," which some fool was liable to use accidentally or otherwise.

The disposition of the men to break guard was the rule and not the exception. The "guard house" was a frame construction, made of 4×4 uprights boarded up with plank. It was a frail institution, and carried no terrors to those who were "fortunate" enough to become an inmate.

General J. J. Reynolds at this time was in western Virginia and a grape vine report was that he was surrounded (Sept. 16th). His brothers, John L., James M., Edward H., and William F., residing in the city, hurried out to camp, very excited and urged Colonel Manson to hurry to his relief. Manson finally received orders to report to Indianapolis for "muster in," and get ready for the front. Everything was hurley burley. Relatives and friends swarmed the camp to bid the boys good-bye. The usual scenes were witnessed; wives, mothers, sisters and sweethearts wept and moaned, and for awhile it looked as though the regiment would not get out of camp. Toward evening Colonel Manson ordered the guard doubled, and not a man be allowed to leave camp under any circumstances. There were already some 30 or 40 in the guard house and they were ordered kept there until morning, when the regiment would leave on the early train for Indianapolis. The boys were restless and wanted to "go to town" once more, but no, they must stay there. The old saw, "Where there's a will there's a way," held good in this case and the prisoners held a "council of war," selected a leader and "planned a campaign." The

leader ordered them in lineup on the front and ends of the guard house. They stooped down, secured a good hold with their fingers under the lower edge of the structure, and everything in readiness the "general" gave orders to "Hee-o'-Hee," and in one minute the guard house was lying in the bottom of the ravine, on the west end of camp, and the men scattered in the brush and woods "streaking" it for town. The guards rallied, halted the men and threatened to "shoot." The rest of the boys in camp concluded they would go too, so they formed in solid column, charged the guard line and took the guards with them, guns and all. Nearly all the officers were down town, and when Manson heard of the stampede he galloped out to camp, organized a patrol of what was left and started for the city to round up the "deserters." By three o'clock in the morning about all of the command was again in camp. Reveille sounded, roll call was had, and the men ordered to get breakfast and be ready to march.

September 17th, at 8 o'clock A. M., the regiment marched to the Junction, boarded the cars and was soon on our way to

the capital. We arrived at Indianapolis about 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, went into camp on West Washington street, which was afterward known as "Camp Bill Taylor," named in honor of William Taylor, of LaFayette, who was formerly captain of Co. E in the three months service.

The "Bell Tent" was issued to us and we immediately proceeded to organize "messes" and settle down to business. These tents would hold twelve men and each one was privileged to select their own messmates.

September 18th and 19th, 1861. We "fell in" for muster into the United States service by Major General Thomas J. Wood. Removing our hats, holding up our right hands, "we solemnly swore that we would support the Constitution of the United States, that we would defend our country against all its enemies, foreign and domestic, that we would obey the orders of our superior officers and strictly and promptly perform all duties assigned us. So help us God."

The following is the muster rolls of the three years organization:



MAJ. GEN. GEORGE H. THOMAS
Our First Brigade Commander

Field and Staff

Original Muster	-	-	-	8	
Additions during three years	-	-	-	12	
				—	20

LOSSES

Killed	-	-	-	-	1	
Promoted	-	-	-	-	3	
Resigned	-	-	-	-	9	13
				—		—
Mustered out Sept. 19, 1864	-	-	-	-	7	
Died since the war	-	-	-	-	16	
Living	-	-	-	-	2	

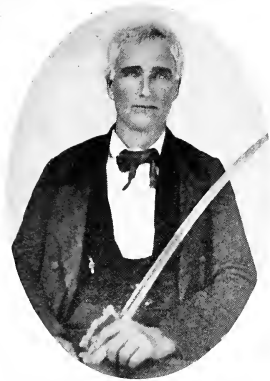
Non-Commissioned Staff

Original muster	-	-	-	6	
Additions	-	-	-	6	
				—	12

LOSSES

Promoted	-	-	-	2		
Died	-	-	-	1		
Discharged	-	-	-	3	6	
				—	—	
Mustered out Sept. 19, 1864	-	-	-	-	6	
Died since the war	-	-	-	8		
Living	-	-	-	4		
Unknown	-	-	-	1		

Field and Staff



LIEUT. COL. WILLIAM C. KISE



COLONEL MAHLON D. MANSON



ADJUTANT REUBEN C. KISE

FIELD AND STAFF—Three Years Service

NAME AND RANK	Entry into the Service	Discharge from the Service	Cause of Discharge	Wounded at	Re-Enlisted in	LENGTH OF SERVICE			REMARKS AND P. O. ADDRESS
						In Tenth	In Other Organizations	Total Service	
Col. Mahlon D. Mansou.....	Sept. 18, 1861	Mar. 24, 1862	Promotion			6m 6 days	2y 8m 27d	2y 10m 3d	Promoted Brig. Gen. Mar. 24, 1862. Resigned Dec. 31, '64. Mexican Vet. Died Feb. 4, 1865.
Lt. Col. Wm. C. Kise.....	Sept. 18, 1861	Nov. 18, 1862	Disability		Col. 116th Ind.	1 year 2m	7 months	1 year 9m	Promoted Col. Apr. 5, '62. Resigned from 10th Nov. 18, '62. M. O. 116th. Mexican Vet. Died Lebanon Sept. 16, 1884.
Maj. Abram O. Miller.....	Sept. 18, 1861	Aug. 23, 1862	Promotion	Selma, Ala., April 2, 1865	Col. 73d Ind. Aug. 24, 1862	1y 2m 17d	2y 10m 3d	4 years 20d	Promoted Lt. Col. Apr. 5, '62. Brevetted Brig. Gen. Mar. 13, '65. M. O. June 23, '65. Died April 24 1901.
Adj. Reuben C. Kise.....	Sept. 18, 1861	June 21, 1862	Promotion		Major 120th Ind. Mar. 1, 1864	1 year 20d	4 years 3m	5y 3m 30d	Promoted A. A. G. June 21, 1862. Resigned A. A. G. Mar. 16, '64. Promoted Maj. 120th Ind. Mar. 1, '64. Promoted Lt. Col. 120th Ind. Aug. 17, '64. Promoted Col. 120th Ind. Sept. 1, '65. Brevetted Brig. Gen. Mar. 13, '65. M. O. 1864. Dead.
Q. M. David X. Steele.....	Sept. 18, 1861	June 15, 1862	Resignation			1 year 8d		1 year 8m	Resigned June 15, 1862. Died Feb. 28, 1906.
Chap. George T. Daugherty	Sept. 19, 1861	April, 1862	Resignation			7 months		7 months	Resigned April 19, 1862. Dead.
Surg. Joseph S. Allen.....	Sept. 18, 1861	Oct. 3, 1862	Resignation			1 year 15d		1 years 15d	Resigned Oct. 3, 1862. Dead.
Ast. Srg. Conrad S. Perkins	Sept. 18, 1861	Feb. 27, 1862	Resignation			5m 9 days		5m 9 days	Resigned Feb. 27, 1862. Dead.
A. Srg. Robt. A. Williamson	Mar. 4, 1862	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			2y 6m 15d		2y 6m 15d	Promoted Surgeon May 21, 1863. Dead.
Ast. Surg. Increase J. Avery	April 24, 1862	Jan. 23, 1863	Resignation			9 months		9 months	Promoted Surgeon Oct. 8, 1862. Dead.
Ast. Surg. Wm. H. Martin.....	April 24, 1862	May 20, 1863	Resignation			1 year 26d		1 year 26d	Promoted Surgeon Jan. 23, 1863. Dead.

Non-Commissioned Staff—Three Years Service.

Sgt. Maj. John D. Simpson.....	Sept. 18, 1861	Dec. 19, 1864	Exp. Service		Major 154th Ind.	3 years 3m	6m 8 days	3y 9m 8d	Captured Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 19, 1863. Promoted Lieut. Co. H. Com. Maj. 154 Ind. April 27, 1865. Dead.
Q. M. S. Chas. F. Wilstach.....	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 20, 1864	Exp. Service			3 years 2d		3 years 2d	Promoted Quartermaster June 16, 1862. Dead.
Com. Sgt. David B. Hart.....	Sept. 18, 1861					6m 2 days		6m 2 days	Served as Guide at Rich Mt. in Three Months' Service. Died at Nashville Tenn., Mar. 29, '62. Died May 12, 1866.
Fife Maj. Daniel Conklin.....	Sept. 18, 1861	Feb. 25, 1863	G. O. War Dep M. O. Chief Mus'n & Bnd			1y 5m 7d		1y 5m 7d	
Drum Maj. Jas. S. Conklin.....	Sept. 18, 1861	Feb. 25, 1863	G. O. War Dep M. O. Chief Mus'n & Bnd			1y 8m 20d		1y 8m 20d	See Co. H, 3 months 10th. Dead.
Hos. Std. Leonard H. Miller.....	Sept. 18, 1861	Feb. 25, 1862	Disability			5m 7 days		5m 7 days	Dead.
Bugler Oliver S. Rankin.....	Sept. 18, 1861								Served as a Scout. Was last seen at Chickamauga Sept. 19, '63, as a Rebel officer on Hardee's staff. Was a Union spy. Dead.
Fife Maj. William F. Cobb.....	April 1, 1862	Sept. 19, 1864				2y 6m 18d		2y 6m 18d	Care Insane Hospital, Indianapolis, Ind.

COMPANY A

Company A was recruited and organized at Lebanon, Boone County, Indiana, during the month of August, 1861, by James H. Hamilton and Thomas A. Cobb.



CAPTAIN THOMAS A. COBB

When the company had been recruited to 64 men they went to Indianapolis, but subsequently reported to "Camp Tippecanoe," at Lafayette, going into camp on August 28, 1861. An election of officers was held which resulted as follows:

Capt., Jas. H. Hamilton
 1st Lieut. Thos. A. Cobb
 2nd Lieut. C. P. Rodman
 1st Sergt. Martin T. Jones
 These officers were commissioned by Governor Morton, September 2, 1861.

September 18, 1861, the company was mustered into the United States service with 101 men. Recruits received during the service 9, making a total of 110 men in the company during the three years.

The company sustained during its service the following losses:

Resigned	2
Killed in Action	5
Died of Wounds.....	1
Promoted	1
Discharged on Account of Disability....	16
Died	10
Deserted	2
Transferred to Miss. Marine Brigade....	2
Transferred to V. R. C.....	3
Transferred to 58th Indiana Infantry....	23
Mustered out Sept. 19, 1864.....	45
Total	110

The transfer to the 58th Indiana consisted of 17 veterans and 6 recruits, making a total of 23.

This company was composed of first-class soldiers, they were always ready for duty and in camp kept "things lively." Uriah Starbuck was captured at Chickamauga and after months of starvation was exchanged, but died from the effects thereof at Annapolis, Maryland.

Died since the war.....	51
Living	36
Unknown	3

For further information see Muster Roll.

HISTORY OF THE TENTH INDIANA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY

Three Years Service.

COMPANY A

Boone County

NAME AND RANK	Entry into the Service	Discharge from the Service	Cause of Discharge	Wounded at	Re-Enlisted in	LENGTH OF SERVICE			REMARKS AND P. O. ADDRESS
						In Tenth	In Other Organizations	Total Service	
Capt. James H. Hamilton...	Sept. 2, 1861	Nov. 18, 1862	Disability			1y 2m 16d		1y 2m 16d	Dead.
1st. Lieut. Thomas A. Cobb	Sept. 2, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service		Adj't. 86th Ind. Aug. 18, 1862	3 yrs 17 days		3 years 17d	Promoted Captain Nov. 18, 1862. Lebanon, Ind.
2d Lt. Carson P. Rodman...	Sept. 2, 1861	April 1, 1862	Resignation						Promoted Capt. Co. H 86 Ind. Jan. 23, '63. Resigned Apr. 1, 1862. Lebanon, Ind.
1st Sergt. Martin T. Jones...	Sept. 18, 1861					2 yrs. 1 day		2 years 1d	Promoted 2d Lieut. Apr. 2, '62. Promoted 1st Lieut. Nov. 18, '62. Killed at Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 19, '63.
2d Sergt. William S. Cresap...	Sept. 18, 1861	Nov. 3, 1863	Resignation		Ast. Srg. 135 Ind. May 24, 1864 Ast. Srg. 154 Ind. April 17, 1865	2y 1m 16d	6m 15 days	2y 7m 29d	Promoted Chaplain Oct. 26, '62. M. O. 135th Ind. Sept. 24, '64. M. O. 154th Ind. Aug. 4, '65. Dead.
3d Sergt. Abner W. Smith...	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 yrs. 1 day		3 years 1d	Promoted 2d Lieut. Nov. 18, '62. Promoted 1st Lieut. Sept. 30, '63. Dead.
4th Sergt. William M. Ross...	Sept. 18, 1861	July 3, 1862	Disability			9m 15 days		9m 15 days	Westfield, Ind.
5th Sgt. Moses A. Daugherty	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service	Chickamauga, Ga. Sept. 19, 1863		3 yrs. 1 day		3 years 1d	Promoted 1st Sergeant. 1518 Barth Ave. Indianapolis, Ind.
1st Corpl. Daniel Abernethy	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 yrs. 1 day		3 years 1d	M. O. as Sergeant. Lebanon, Ind.
2d Corpl. Josiah Beaman...	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 18, 1861	Exp. Service			3 yrs. 1 day		3 years 1d	M. O. as Sergeant. Died 1890.
3d Corpl. Daniel O. C. Neal.	Sept. 18, 1861					5m 11 days		5m 11 days	Died at Somerset, Ky., Mar. 1, 1862.
4th Corpl. James A. Weed...	Sept. 18, 1861					5m 23 days		5m 23 days	Died at Lebanon, Ky., Mar. 12, 1862.
5th Corpl. Oliver P. Bouldin	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 5, 1864	Transfer	Injured at Chickamauga by Artillery		2y 11m 14d	10m 20 days	3y 10m 4d	Veteran. Transferred to 58th Ind. Promoted 2d Lieut. A 58th Ind. M. O. 58th, July 25, 1865. Close of war. Pratt, Kans.
6th Corpl. James M. Watts...	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 years 1d		3 years 1d	Died Dec. 9, 1908.
7th Corpl. William H. Wiley	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 years 1d		3 years 1d	Promoted Sergeant. Died Sept. 15, 1911.
8th Corpl. Merritt S. Mason	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 years 1d		3 years 1d	Died Dec. 8, 1910.
Drummer Jacob S. Cobb...	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 years 1d		3 years 1d	Appointed Chief Musician. Lebanon, Ind.
Fifer Hiram Baker.....	Sept. 18, 1861					7m 12 days		7m 12 days	Deserted April 30, 1863. Dead.
Wagoner Wm. R. Simpkins...	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 years 1d		3 years 1d	Dead.
Anderson, Joseph W.....	Sept. 18, 1861	Oct. 12, 1862	Disability			1 years 24d		1 year 24d	Atwood, Kans.
Bennett, William.....	Sept. 18, 1861					4m 1 day		4m 1 day	Killed at Mill Springs, Ky., Jan. 19, 1862.

HISTORY OF THE TENTH INDIANA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY

61

Three Years Service.

COMPANY A

Boone County

NAME AND RANK	Entry into the Service	Discharge from the Service	Cause of Discharge	Wounded at	Re-Enlisted in	LENGTH OF SERVICE			REMARKS AND P. O. ADDRESS
						In Tenth	In Other Organizations	Total Service	
Berryhill, William	Sept. 18, 1861	April 1, 1862	Disability		Sergt. H 11th Ind. Cav., Dec. 24, '63	6m 13 days	1y 8m 26d	2y 3m 9d	M. O. 11th Ind. Cav. Sept. 19, 1865. Dead.
Berryhill, Mathew A.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service	Chickamauga, Ga. Sept. 19, 1863	1st Lt. F 150 Ind. Mar. 2, 1865	3 years 1d	5m 9 days	3y 5m 10d	Promoted Capt. F 150th Ind. June 25, 1865. M. O. 150th Aug. 11, '65. Ardmore, Ind. Ter. Dead.
Berry, Henry	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 years 1d		3 years 1d	
Buffinger, William H.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 5, 1864	Transfer			2y 11m 14d	10m 30 days	3y 10m 4d	Veteran. Transferred to A 58th Ind. M. O. 58th July 25, 1865. Franklin, O.
Bullock, Edward	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 5, 1864	Transfer	Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 1864		2y 11m 14d	8m 21 days	3y 7m 5d	Veteran. Transferred to A 58th Ind. M. O. 58th May 26, 1865. Dead.
Burch, Frank	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 5, 1864	Transfer	Injured at Chickamauga by Artillery		2y 11m 14d	10m 30 days	3y 10m 4d	Veteran. Transferred to A 58th Ind. M. O. 58th July 25, 1865. Mulvane, Kans.
Burns, Robt. E.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 years 1d		3 years 1d	Lebanon, Ind.
Burgess, Andrew J.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service	Chickamauga, Ga. Sept. 19, 1863		3 years 1d		3 years 1d	Kirklin, Ind.
Campbell, James W.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 years 1d		3 years 1d	Died Dec. 10, 1908.
Campbell, John A.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 years 1d		3 years 1d	Dead.
Chavers, John A.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 5, 1864	Transfer			2y 11m 14d	10m 30 days	3y 10m 4d	Veteran. Transferred to A 58th Ind. M. O. 58th July 25, '65. Close of war. R. R. 12, Lebanon, Ind.
Cavin, Elijah	Feb. 29, 1864	Sept. 5, 1864	Transfer			5m 24 days	10m 5 days	1y 3m 29d	Recruit. Transferred to 58th Ind. M. O. 58th July 19, 1865. Close of war. Dead.
Cooley, Wm. F.	Sept. 18, 1861	April 30, 1862	Disability			7m 12 days		7m 12 days	Dead.
Davidson, Wm. H.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 5, 1864	Transfer			2y 11m 14d	10m 30 days	3y 10m 4d	Veteran. Transferred to A 58th Ind. M. O. 58th July 25, '65. Close of war. Frankfort, Ind. Died July 28, 1909.
Daugherty, Wm. W.	Sept. 18, 1861	Oct. 15, 1862	Disability			1 year 27d		1 year 27d	
Edwards, James L.	Sept. 18, 1861	Feb. 3, 1863	Transfer			1y 4m 15d		1y 4m 15d	Transferred to Mississippi Marine Brigade. De Witt, Arkansas Co., Ark.
Etenburn, Henry	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 5, 1864	Transfer			2y 11m 14d	10m 30 days	3y 10m 4d	Veteran. Transferred to A 58th Ind. M. O. 58th July 25, '65. Close of war. St. Anne, Ill. Alvin, Ill.
Francis, John W.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 years 1d		3 years 1d	
Fox, James A.	Oct. 22, 1862	Sept. 5, 1864	Transfer			1 yr. 17 days	10m 30 days	1y 1m 7d	Reenit. Transferred to A 58th Ind. M. O. 58th July 25, '65. Close of war. Dead.
Gray, Albert M.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service	Chickamauga, Ga. Sept. 19, 1863		3 years 1d		3 years 1d	LaFayette, Ind.
Hammond, Wm. H.	Sept. 18, 1861					5m 2 days		5m 2 days	Died at Lebanon, Ky., Feb. 30, 1862.
Hardesty, Jesse	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 years 1d		3 years 1d	Dead.
Hardesty, Urias	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 5, 1864	Transfer			2y 11m 14d	10m 30 days	3y 10m 4d	Veteran. Transferred to 58th Ind. M. O. July 25, '65. Close of war. Tulsa, Okla.

Three Years Service.

COMPANY A

Boone County

NAME AND RANK	Entry into the Service	Discharge from the Service	Cause of Discharge	Wounded at	Re Enlisted in	LENGTH OF SERVICE			REMARKS AND P. O. ADDRESS
						In Tenth	In Other Organizations	Total Service	
Hardesty, John	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 5, 1864	Transfer			2y 11m 14d	10m 20 days	3y 10m 4d	Veteran. Transferred to A 58th Ind. M. O. 58th July 25, 1865. Close of war. Unknown. Died Jan. 26, 1910.
Harris, Pierson D.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 years 1d		3 years 1d	
Herrin, Benjamin	Sept. 18, 1861	1862							Taken prisoner, 1862. Died Huntsville, Ala., '62.
Hixon, Alkana	Sept. 18, 1861	July 10, 1862	Disability			9m 22 days		9m 22 days	Died Sept. 25, 1894.
Holloway, John	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 years 1d		3 years 1d	Dead.
Kokendoller, David	Sept. 18, 1861	Feb. 7, 1863	Disability			1y 4m 17d		1y 4m 17d	Dead.
Kimble, Isaac	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 years 1d		3 years 1d	Accidentally killed Sept. 8, 1882.
Kineaid, Jno. C.	Dec. 1, 1861					4m 25 days		4m 25 days	Died at Columbia, Tenn., April 24, 1862.
Lane, Henry S.	Mar. 4, 1862	Mar. 30, 1863	Transfer			1 year 26d		1 year 36d	Transferred Miss. Marine Brigade Mar. 30, '63. Recruit. Dead.
Lewis, Leonidas A.	Mar. 18, 1862	Feb. 6, 1863	Disability			1 year 18d		1 year 18d	Died at Dayton, O., May, 1878.
Love, Philip	Aug. 7, 1863	Sept. 5, 1864	Transfer			1 year 28d	10m 20 days	1y 11m 18d	Recruit. Transferred to 58th Ind. M. O. 58th July 25, 1865. Brightwood, Marion Co., Ind.
Lindsey, Rollin	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 5, 1864	Transfer	Chickamauga, Ga. Sept. 19, 1862		2y 11m 14d	10m 20 days	3y 10m 4d	Veteran. Transferred to A 58th Ind. M. O. 58th July 25, 1865. Stockwell, Ind.
Lynch, Ira A.	Sept. 18, 1861	June 28, 1862	Wounds	Mill Springs, Ky., Jan. 19, 1862		9m 5 days		9m 5 days	Richland Center, Wis.
Mannus, Chas. W.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 5, 1864	Transfer			2y 11m 14d	9m 18 days	3y 9m 1d	Veteran. Transferred to A 58th Ind. M. O. 58th June 22, 1865. Dend.
Maez, Jesse	Sept. 18, 1861					4m 28 days		4m 28 days	Died at Mill Springs, Ky., Feb. 15, 1862.
McCoy, James M.	Sept. 18, 1861					1y 1m 18d		1y 1m 18d	Died at Bowling Green, Ky., Nov. 5, 1862.
McConaha, Wm. F.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 5, 1864	Transfer			2y 11m 14d	9m 20 days	3y 9m 4d	Veteran. Transferred to A 58th Ind. M. O. 58th June 25, 1865. Died Jan. 3, 1910.
McColm, William	Sept. 18, 1861	Dec. 15, 1863	Disability			2y 2m 27d		2y 2m 27d	Dead.
McDonald, James	Sept. 18, 1861	April 20, 1862	Disability			7m 12 days		7m 12 days	Dead.
McKinzie, John W.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 years 1d		3 years 1d	Galeta, Kans.
McKinzie, Joseph	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 5, 1864	Transfer	Chickamauga, Ga. Sept. 19, 1862		2y 11m 4d	10m 20 days	3y 10m 4d	Veteran. Transferred to A 58th Ind. M. O. 58th July 25, 1865. Harper, Kans.
McKinzie, Samuel M.	Sept. 18, 1861					2 years 7d		2 years 7d	Killed at Chattanooga, Tenn., Sept. 25, 1863.
Mills, John	Sept. 18, 1861	Jan. 14, 1864	Transfer			2y 8m 26d			Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps. Dead.
Mills, Francis M.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service	Chickamauga, Ga. Sept. 19, 1862		3 years 1d		3 years 1d	R. R. 9, Lebanon, Ind.

Three Years Service.

COMPANY A

Boone County

NAME AND RANK	Entry into the Service	Discharge from the Service	Cause of Discharge	Wounded at	Re-Enlisted in	LENGTH OF SERVICE			REMARKS AND P. O. ADDRESS
						In Tenth	In Other Organizations	Total Service	
Moore, Daniel G.	Sept. 18, 1861	Oct. 12, 1862	Disability			1y 1m 24d		1y 1m 24d	Dead.
Moore, Isaac N.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service	Chickamauga, Ga. Sept. 19, 1863		3 years 1d		3 years 1d	Ellensburg, Wash.
Moore, William W.	Sept. 18, 1861	April 6, 1864	Transfer			2y 6m 19d		2y 6m 19d	Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps. Cherry, Vale Co., Kans.
Moore, John	Aug. 13, 1862	Sept. 5, 1864	Transfer			2 years 23d	8m 29 days	2y 1m 23d	Recruit. Transferred to A 58th Ind. M. O. 58th June 4, 1865. Dead.
Mort, William W.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1861	Exp. Service	Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862		3 years 1d		3 years 1d	Unknown.
Myres, Benj. F.	Sept. 18, 1861	July 20, 1862	Disability			10m 2 days		10m 2 days	Dead.
Neales, James B.	Sept. 18, 1861					5m 18 days		5m 18 days	Died at Lebanon, Ky., Mar. 6, 1862.
Norris, Chas. W.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 years 1d		3 years 1d	Appointed Corporal. Died July 25, 1864.
Oliver, William	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service	Kenesaw, Ga., June 27, 1865		3 years 1d		3 years 1d	Dead.
Osborne, John W. C.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 years 1d		3 years 1d	Lehigh, Mo.
Payne, John F.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service	Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 2, 1864		3 years 1d		3 years 1d	Nat'l Mil. Home, Johnson City, Tenn.
Perkins, James G.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 years 1d		3 years 1d	Dead.
Perkins, William H.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 years 1d		3 years 1d	Died Oct. 25, 1897.
Perkins, John H.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 years 1d		3 years 1d	Died June 28, 1898.
Place, Jonathan	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service	Chickamauga, Ga. Sept. 19, 1863		3 years 1d		3 years 1d	Sidney, Ill.
Recard, William	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 years 1d		3 years 1d	Dead.
Reynolds, Edward	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 5, 1864	Transfer	Chickamauga, Ga. Sept. 20, 1863		2y 11m 4d	10m 20 days	3y 10m 4d	Veteran. Transferred to 58th Ind. Promoted Adj't 58th Ind. M. O. 58th July 25, '65. Dead. Killed at Chickamauga Sept. 20, 1863.
Rodgers, Joseph S.	Sept. 18, 1861					2 years 2d		2 years 2d	
Rose, Landel	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 5, 1864	Transfer			2y 11m 4d	10m 20 days	3y 10m 4d	Veteran. Transferred to A 58th Ind. M. O. 58th July 25, '65. Crawfordsville, Ind.
Rose, Stephen S.	Feb. 26, 1864	Sept. 5, 1864	Transfer			6m 10 days	16m 30 days	1 year 5m	Recruit. Transferred to A 58th Ind. M. O. 58th July 25, 1865. Franklin, Ind.
Ross, John M.	Sept. 18, 1861					4 days			Left at Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 22, 1861. Reported as a Deserter. Unknown.
Sampole, Andrewville	Sept. 18, 1861			Chickamauga, Ga. Sept. 19, 1863		2y 5m 15d		2y 5m 15d	Wounded second time at Chattanooga, Tenn., by a stack of guns in 40th Ind. falling and one of guns being discharged, ball entering shoulder. Died at Nashville, Tenn., Mar. 3, 1864, from wounds.

HISTORY OF THE TENTH INDIANA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY

Three Years Service.

COMPANY A

Boone County

NAME AND RANK	Entry into the Service	Discharge from the Service	Cause of Discharge	Wounded at	Re-Enlisted in	LENGTH OF SERVICE			REMARKS AND P. O. ADDRESS
						In Tenth	In Other Organizations	Total Service	
Sherman, Erastus	Sept. 18, 1861	Dec. 15, 1863	Disability	-----	K 147th Ind., Mar. 5, 1865	2y 2m 27d	4m 23 days	2y 7m 20d	M. O. 147th Ind. Aug. 4, 1865. Dead.
Shephard, Francis M.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 5, 1864	Transfer	-----	-----	2y 11m 4d	10m 30 days	3y 10m 4d	Veteran. Transferred to A 58th Ind. M. O. 58th July 25, 1865. Dead.
Shephard, Jasper N.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 5, 1864	Transfer	-----	-----	2y 11m 4d	10m 30 days	3y 10m 4d	Veteran. Appointed Corporal. Transferred to A 58th Ind. M. O. 58th Ind. July 25, 1865. Owing, Pierce Co., Wash.
Shultz, William H.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service	-----	-----	3 years 1d	-----	3 years 1d	Appointed Corporal. Died May 6, 1909.
Singleton, James	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service	-----	-----	3 years 1d	-----	3 years 1d	Dead.
Singleton, John	Sept. 18, 1861	-----	-----	-----	-----	2y 3m 14d	-----	2y 3m 14d	Died in Boone Co., Ind., Jan. 1, 1864.
Sloan, John	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service	-----	-----	3 years 1d	-----	3 years 1d	Hennesey, Kingfisher Co., Okla.
Spencer, Henry L.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service	Chickamauga, Ga. Sept. 19, 1863	-----	3 years 1d	-----	3 years 1d	Appointed Corporal. Sheridan, Ind.
Starbuck, Uriah	Sept. 18, 1861	-----	-----	Mill Springs, Ky., Jan. 19, 1862	-----	3y 5m 29d	-----	3y 5m 29d	Captured at Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 19, 1863. Sent to Andersonville, Ga., and died from effects of starvation at Annapolis, Md., Mar. 17, 1865, after release.
Starbuck, Isaac	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service	Chickamauga, Ga. Sept. 19, 1863	-----	3 years 1d	-----	3 years 1d	Unknown.
Stroud, Albert	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service	-----	-----	3 years 1d	-----	3 years 1d	Cairo, Ill.
Stroud, Riley	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service	-----	-----	3 years 1d	-----	3 years 1d	Dead.
Swope, Jonathan	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service	-----	-----	3 years 1d	-----	3 years 1d	Appointed Corporal. Died Jan. 30, 1912.
Tipton, James H.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service	Chickamauga, Ga. Sept. 19, 1863	Co. B 154th Ind.	3 years 1d	4 months	3y 4m 1d	Sergt. Co. B 154. Died Sept. 8, 1910.
Van Cleve, John	Sept. 18, 1861	-----	-----	-----	-----	2 years 1d	-----	2 years 1d	Appointed Corporal. Killed at Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 19, 1863.
Warren, Jeremiah	Sept. 18, 1861	July 6, 1864	Wounds	Chickamauga, Ga. Sept. 19, 1863	-----	2y 9m 18d	-----	2y 9m 18d	Died Feb. 9, 1869.
Wills, Archibald	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service	-----	-----	3 years 1d	-----	3 years 1d	Thorntown, Ind.
Wright, Benj. F.	Sept. 18, 1861	May 5, 1863	Disability	-----	-----	7m 17 days	-----	7m 17 days	Unknown.
Zwyers, Thomas	Sept. 18, 1861	April 6, 1864	Transfer	-----	-----	2y 6m 19d	-----	-----	Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps April 6, 1864. Dead.

COMPANY B

This company was recruited at Crawfordsville, Montgomery County, Indiana, during the month of August, 1861, by James H. Vanarsdall and Franklin Goben. Upon completion of the organization the following officers were elected:

- Captain, James H. Vanarsdall
- First Lieutenant, Franklin Goben
- Second Lieutenant, William Colwell
- First Sergeant, Isaac H. Miller

It reported at "Camp Tippecanoe," September 2, 1861, and was mustered into the United States service, September 18, 1861, with 101 men. It received during its term of service 20 recruits, was always with the regiment and sustained its quota of losses in all the battles in which the regiment was engaged. During its term of service its losses were as follows:

Resigned	2
Died from disease.....	9
Discharged on account of disability.....	30
Died from wounds.....	6
Killed in action.....	7
Promoted	1
Transferred to Miss. Marine Brigade....	1
Transferred to V. R. C.....	2
Transferred to U. S. Cavalry.....	1
Transferred to U. S. Signal Corps.....	1
Transferred to 58th Indiana Infantry...12	
Mustered out September 19, 1864.....	48

Total121

Deaths since the war, 49; living at present time, 43

For further information see Muster Roll.

Three Years Service.

COMPANY B

Montgomery County

NAME AND RANK	Entry into the Service	Discharge from the Service	Cause of Discharge	Wounded at	Re-Enlisted in	LENGTH OF SERVICE			REMARKS AND P. O. ADDRESS
						In Tenth	In Other Organizations	Total Service	
Capt. James H. Vanarsdall.	Sept. 2, 1861	June 7, 1862	Resignation			8m 5 days		8m 5 days	Resigned June 7, 1862. Dead.
1st Lieut. Franklin Goblen.	Sept. 2, 1861	Aug. 9, 1864	Resignation	Chickamauga		2y 11m 7d	3m 11 days	3y 2m 18d	Resigned Aug. 9, 1864. Promoted Captain June 8, 1862. Dead.
2d Lieut. William Colwell.	Sept. 2, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 yrs 17 days		3 yrs 17 days	Promoted 1st Lieut. June 8, 1862. Capt. Aug. 10, 1864. M. O. as 1st Lieut. Dead.
1st Sergt. Isaac F. Miller.	Sept. 20, 1861			Mill Springs Jan. 13, 1862		9m 11 days		9m 11 days	Promoted 2d Lieut. June 8, 1862. Died at Corinth, Miss., July 1, 1862.
2d Sergt. David C. Eicher.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service		Hancock's Veteran Corps	3 yrs. 1 day	Lgth. Service unknown	3 yrs. 1 day	Dead.
3d Sergt. John W. Hugsett.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service	Mill Springs Jan. 19, 1862		3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	McCracken, Rush Co., Kans.
4th Sergt. William J. Cason	Sept. 18, 1861	Feb. 9, 1863	Disability			1y 5m 21d		1y 5m 21d	Dead.
5th Sergt. Thos. N. Hartness	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service		1st Lieut. Co. D. 150th Ind. Inf.	3 yrs. 1 day	5m 4 days	3y 4m 5d	Mustered Out Aug. 5, 1865. Dead.
1st Corpl. Elibu Nicholson.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Died Sept. 16, 1868.
2d Corpl. Robt. P. Snyder.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Promoted 2d Lieut. July 1, '62. Promoted 1st Lieut. Aug. 10, '62. M. O. as 2d Lieut. Dead.
3d Corpl. Albert Burdett.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 5, 1864	Transfer			2y 11m 17d	10m 20 days	3y 10m 7d	Relieved to Rank. Veteran. Transferred to B 58th Ind. M. O. 58th July 25, '63. Afton, Ia. Veteran. Died of wounds at Kenesaw June 25, 1864.
4th Corpl. Wm. S. Duncan.	Sept. 18, 1861			Kenesaw Mtn., Ga., June 25, '64		2y 9m 7d		2y 9m 7d	Crawfordsville, Ind.
5th Corpl. Jacob Swank.	Sept. 18, 1861	June 18, 1862	Disability			9 months		9 months	Appointed Sergeant. Dead.
6th Corpl. Lewis W. Hance.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service	Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862		3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Killed at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862.
7th Corpl. George W. Stover	Sept. 18, 1861					1 yr 20 days		1 yr. 20 days	Killed at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862.
8th Corpl. Joel Manka.	Sept. 18, 1861					1 yr 20 days		1 yr. 20 days	Killed at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862.
Drummer James M. Robbins	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	340 N. Illinois St., Indianapolis, Ind.
Filer John H. Scott.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Died Feb., 1903.
Wagoner John Dumean.	Sept. 18, 1861	Mar. 28, 1862	Disability			6m 10 days		6m 10 days	Dead.
Applegate, John E.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 yrs 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Veedersburg, Ind.
Applegate, Geo. W.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 yrs 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Woodbury, Hancock Co., Ill.
Babb, Benj. M.	Sept. 18, 1861					2 yrs 3 days		2 yrs. 2 days	Killed at Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 20, 1863.
Beach, Wm. H.	Sept. 18, 1861	Feb. 9, 1863	Transfer			1y 4m 21d	Lgth. Service unknown	1y 4m 21d	Transferred to Miss. Marine Brigade. Died May 10, 1869.
Bradford, Geo. W.	Sept. 18, 1861	Mar. 28, 1862	Disability	Mill Springs Jan. 19, 1862		6m 10 days		6m 10 days	Maple Plain, Minn.

HISTORY OF THE TENTH INDIANA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY

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Three Years Service.

COMPANY B

Montgomery County

NAME AND RANK	Entry into the Service	Discharge from the Service	Cause of Discharge	Wounded at	Re Enlisted in	LENGTH OF SERVICE			REMARKS AND P. O. ADDRESS
						In Tenth	In Other Organizations	Total Service	
Bratton, Chas. A.	Sept. 18, 1861	July 5, 1862	Disability		Co. B 154th Ind. Inf.	9m 17 days	4m 7 days	13m 24 days	Lebanon, Ind.
Bratton, Samuel B.	Jan. 8, 1864	Sept. 5, 1864	Transfer			7m 28 days	10m 20 days	1y 8m 18d	Mustered Out 58th July 25, 1865. Dead.
Brown, Zebulon	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service	Mill Springs	B 58th Ind. Mar. 14, 1865	3 yrs. 1 day	4m 11 days	3y 4m 12d	Mustered Out 58th July 25, 1865. Dead.
Calfee, Albert W.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 5, 1864	Transfer			2y 11m 17d	10m 20 days	3y 10m 7d	Veteran. Transferred to B 58th Ind. Mustered Out 58th July 25, 1865. Dead. Died Dec. 7, 1891.
Childers, Wm. M.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Dead.
Clark, Levi	Sept. 18, 1861	May 8, 1862	Disability			7m 2 days		7m 2 days	Dead.
Connor, Dennis	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Oskaloosa, Iowa.
Cauk, Robt. F.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Fredonia, Wilson Co., Kans.
Copner, James E.	Sept. 18, 1861					4 months		4 months	Killed at Mill Springs Jan. 19, 1862.
Craig, Samuel M.	Sept. 18, 1861	July 5, 1862	Wounds	Mill Springs, Ky. Jan. 19, 1862		10m 1 day		10m 1 day	Dead.
Crain, Zephana H.	Sept. 18, 1861	June 18, 1863	Transfer	Mill Springs, Ky. Jan. 19, 1862		1 year 9m	1 year 3m	3 years	Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps June, 1863. M. O. Sept. 19, 1864. Dead. Died Dec. 14, 1911.
Crain, David B.	Dec. 2, 1862	July 10, 1863	Disability			7m 8 days		7m 8 days	Dead.
Custer, Wm. H.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Darlington, Ind.
Davis, Andrew P.	Sept. 18, 1861	June 18, 1862	Disability			9 months		9 months	Crawfordsville, Ind.
Davis, Franklin W.	Jan. 8, 1864	July 25,				6m 17 days		6m 17 days	Recruit. Died at Jeffersonville, Ind., July 25, '64.
Day, William H.	Sept. 18, 1861	June 23, 1862	Disability			9m 5 days		9m 5 days	Veteran. New Market, Montgomery Co., Ind.
Dorsey, George T.	Dec. 2, 1862	July 10, 1863	Disability			7m 8 days		7m 8 days	Dead.
Edmonds, Wm.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Dead.
Elmore, Wesley C.	Sept. 18, 1861					9m 14 days		9m 14 days	Died at Corinth, Miss., July 5, 1862.
Evans, John P.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Toledo, Iowa.
Evans, Joseph M.	Dec. 2, 1862	June 10, 1863	Disability			7m 8 days		7m 5 days	Toledo, Iowa.
Ferguson, Isajah	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service	Mill Springs		3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Dead.
Ferguson, Jesse Jr.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service	Mill Springs		3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Syracuse, Neb.
Fields, Jasper M.	Sept. 18, 1861	June 20, 1862	Disability			9m 2 days		9m 2 days	Dead.

Three Years Service.

COMPANY B

Montgomery County

NAME AND RANK	Entry into the Service	Discharge from the Service	Cause of Discharge	Wounded at	Re-Enlisted in	LENGTH OF SERVICE			REMARKS AND P. O. ADDRESS
						In Tenth	In Other Organizations	Total Service	
Forgey, James S.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Ottawa, Kans.
Fulwider, Jacob S.	Sept. 18, 1861	Mar. 7, 1862	Disability			5m 20 days		5m 20 days	R. R. 1, Lebanon, Ind.
Fulwider, Samuel J.	April 22, 1863	Sept. 5, 1864	Transfer			1y 4m 14d	10m 20 days	2y 3m 4d	Recruit. Transferred to B 58th Ind. M. O. July 25, 1865. Whitestown, Ind.
Goehring, William	Sept. 18, 1861	Jan. 26, 1863	Transfer			1y 4m 8d		1y 4m 8d	Transferred to 2d U. S. Cavalry. Monte Vista, Colo.
Hance, John P. W.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Appointed Corporal. Dead.
Haywood, John M.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Grinnell, Iowa.
Harris, James H.	Sept. 18, 1861	July 17, 1862	Disability	Peach Tree Creek, July 20, 1864		8m 29 days		8m 29 days	Dead.
Harris, William K.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Crawfordsville, Ind.
Higgins, William O.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 5, 1864	Transfer	Mill Springs		2y 11m 17d	10m 20 days	3y 10m 7d	Veteran. Transferred to B 58th Ind. M. O. 58th July 25, '65, as Corpl. Died Nov. 3, 1902.
Hunt, Thomas	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service	Mill Springs		3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Died Jan. 19, 1911.
Hunt, Moses Wesley	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Linsburg, Montgomery Co., Ind.
Inlow, Isaac	Sept. 18, 1861					9m 4 days		9m 4 days	Died at Crawfordsville Ind., June 22, 1862.
Jay, Moses	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 5, 1864				2y 11m 17d	10m 20 days	3y 10m 7d	Veteran. Transferred to B 58th Ind. M. O. 58th Ind. July 25, 1865. Wichita, Kans.
Jesse, Thomas J.	Sept. 18, 1861					9m 1 day		9m 1 day	Died at Corinth, Miss., June 19, 1862.
Johnson, John M.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864				3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Panora, Iowa.
Jones, William C.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864				3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Died Aug. 13, 1911.
Kelsey, Thomas J.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864		Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862		3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Died Sept. 22, 1905.
Kelly, Lorenzo D.	Dec. 1, 1863					8m 9 days		8m 9 days	Died at Jeffersonville, Ind., Aug. 10, 1864.
Landis, Thomas	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864		Mill Springs		3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Massey Rock, Lewis Co., Wash.
Laurie, John	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864				3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Died Feb. 24, 1904.
Lewis, William H.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864				3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Garrison, Iowa.
Lewis, Benjamin R.	Oct. 22, 1862					1y 9m 18d		1y 9m 18d	Died at Chattanooga, Tenn., Aug. 9, 1864.
Lynn, Daniel B.	Sept. 18, 1861			Mill Springs, Ky.		11m 1 day		11m 1 day	Died at Evansville, Ind., Aug. 29, 1862.
McDaniel, Joseph	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864				3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Died Aug. 9, 1907.

Three Years Service.

COMPANY B

Montgomery County

NAME AND RANK	Entry into the Service	Discharge from the Service	Cause of Discharge	Wounded at	Re-Enlisted in	LENGTH OF SERVICE			REMARKS AND P. O. ADDRESS
						In Tenth	In Other Organizations	Total Service	
McKinzie, Jonathan	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864		Chickamauga, Ga. Sept. 19, 1863		3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Dana, Vermillion Co., Ind.
McCready, Emerick	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864				3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Hampton, Va.
McKinzie, Mordecai	Dec. 1 1863	Sept. 5, 1864		Kenesaw Mtn., Ga. Violog Stat'n, Ga.		9m 4 days	10m 20 days	1y 7m 24d	Recruit. Transferred to B 58th Ind. M. O. 58th Ind. July 25, 1865. Dead.
McKinzie, Joseph	Dec. 1 1863	Sept. 5, 1864				9m 4 days	10m 20 days	1y 7m 24d	Recruit. Transferred to B 58th Ind. M. O. 58th Ind. July 25, 1865. Dead.
McLaughlin, John W.	Oct. 24, 1862	Sept. 5, 1864				1y 10m 12d	10m 20 days	2y 8m 2d	Mustered Out 58th Ind. July 25, 1865. Crawfordsville, Ind.
Marlow, George R.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service	Mill Springs Jan. 19, 1862		3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs 1 day	Boonville, Jefferson Co., Ill.
Martin, Geo. P.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs 1 day	Ottawa, Kans.
Mote, James H.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs 1 day	Dead.
Moore, John A.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs 1 day	Crawfordsville, Ind.
Milbr, John	Sept. 18, 1861					6m 24 days		6m 24 days	Deserted at Corinth, Miss., May 12, '62. Dead.
Milbr, Leonard H.	Sept. 18, 1861								See Non Commissioned Staff.
Misner, Amos K.	Sept. 18, 1861					4m 1 day		4m 1 day	Killed at Mill Springs Jan. 19, 1862.
Nicholson, Samuel	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Died Sept. 17, 1908.
Newkirk, William	Sept. 18, 1861					8m 11 days		8m 11 days	Died at Corinth, Miss., May 29, 1862.
Oehltree, Andrew	Sept. 18, 1861			Mill Springs, Ky. Jan. 19, 1862		4m 27 days		4m 27 days	Died at Somerset, Ky., Feb. 15, 1862. Wounds
Parsons, James H.	Sept. 18, 1861	Mar. 19, 1863	Disability			1y 6m 1d		1y 6m 1d	Darlington, Ind.
Patterson, Samuel	Sept. 18, 1861	Nov. 11, 1862	Disability			1y 1m 24d		1y 1m 24d	Osage City, Kans.
Poague, William C.	Sept. 18, 1861	Oct. 22, 1863	Transfer			2y 1m 4d		2y 1m 4d	Transferred to U. S. Signal Corps. Dead.
Poague, John H.	Dec. 2, 1862	July 10, 1863	Disability			7m 8 days		7m 8 days	New Ross, Ind.
Porter, William Y.	Sept. 18, 1861	Feb. 21, 1862	Wounds	Mill Springs, Ky. Jan. 19, 1862		5m 3 days		5m 3 days	Dead.
Porter, John C.	Dec. 2, 1862	July 10, 1863	Disability			7m 8 days		7m 8 days	Dead.
Pickerell, John W.	Sept. 18, 1861					1 yr 20 days		1 yr 20 days	Killed at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862.
Pruitt, George W.	Sept. 18, 1861					7m 21 days		7m 21 days	Died at Corinth, Miss., May 9, 1862.
Peterson, John	Dec. 2, 1862	July 10, 1863	Disability			7m 8 days		7m 8 days	Died Aug. 29, 1901.
Quire, Charles E.	Dec. 2, 1862	July 10, 1863	Disability			7m 8 days		7m 8 days	Lynnville, Jasper Co., Iowa.

Three Years Service.

COMPANY B

Montgomery County

NAME AND RANK	Entry into the Service	Discharge from the Service	Cause of Discharge	Wounded at	Re-Enlisted in	LENGTH OF SERVICE			REMARKS AND P. O. ADDRESS
						In Tenth	In Other Organizations	Total Service	
Rauth, John F.	Sept. 18, 1864	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	R. R. 12, Lebanon, Ind.
Roberts, James M.	Dec. 1, 1863	Sept. 5, 1864	Transfer			9m 4 days	10m 12 days	1y 7m 16d	Marion Home.
Shoemaker, James A.	Sept. 18, 1861			Mill Springs, Jan. 19, 1862		1 yr. 20 days		1 yr. 20 days	Killed at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862.
Simpson, John H.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Lincoln, Neb.
Simpson, John R.	Sept. 18, 1861	June 9, 1862	Disability	Mill Springs, Jan. 19, 1862		8m 21 days		8m 12 days	Unknown.
Simpson, William A.	Sept. 18, 1861					5m 2 days		5m 2 days	Died at Stamford, Ky., Feb. 20, 1862.
Snyder, James H.	Sept. 18, 1861					4m 24 days		4m 24 days	Died at Mill Springs, Ky., Feb. 12, 1862.
Sparks, Walter H.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Marion, Sullivan Co., Ind.
Stearns, Daniel W.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Lawrenceburg, Tenn.
Stonebraker, David A.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service	Mill Springs	B 58th Ind. Mar. 14, 1865	3 yrs. 1 day	4m 31 days	3y 4m 11d	Alamo, Montgomery Co., Ind.
Simpson, Thomas J.	Sept. 18, 1861	May 1, 1864	Transfer	Mill Springs		2y 7m 13d			Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps. Dead.
Stonebraker, William	Sept. 18, 1861	Jan. 13, 1864	Disability		B 58th Ind. Mar. 14, 1865	2y 3m 26d	4m 11 days	2y 8m 7d	Appointed Corporal. Died Mar. 13, 1910.
Stubbins, Joseph L.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Dead.
Sweetzer, Abram C.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service	Chickamauga, Ga. Sept. 19, 1863		3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Appointed Corporal. Wesley, Ind.
Stump, James W.	Dec. 1, 1863	Sept. 5, 1864	Transfer			9m 1 day		9m 1 day	Recruit. Transferred to B 58th Ind. M. O. 58th July 17, 1865. Died Sept. 21, 1897.
Talbot, Nathaniel A.	Sept. 18, 1861	Mar. 2, 1862	Disability			5m 14 days		5m 14 days	Dead.
Tate, John L.	Sept. 18, 1861	Mar. 21, 1864	Disability	Chickamauga		2y 6m 3d		2y 6m 3d	Dead.
Tate, Samuel M.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Appointed Wagoner. Dead.
Tipton, George W.	Sept. 18, 1861					6m 13 days		6m 13 days	Died at Somerset, Ky., Mar. 1, 1862.
Vaneleve, Benj. M.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service	Mill Springs, Ky. Jan. 19, 1862		3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	326 Brauer St., Topeka, Kans.
Vaneleve, James M.	Sept. 18, 1861	Mar. 9, 1863	Disability			1y 5m 21d		1y 5m 21d	Died Oct. 23, 1910.
Wilson, Thomas W.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service	Chickamauga		3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Dead.
Williams, Thomas W.	Dec. 2, 1862	May 18, 1863	Disability			3m 16 days			Crawfordsville, Ind.
Wert, Martin V.	Oct. 1, 1861	Sept. 5, 1864	Trant fer	Mill Springs Chickamauga		2y 11m 4d	1m 16 days	3 yrs 20 days	Crawfordsville, Ind.

COMPANY C

This company was recruited at Frankfort, Clinton County, Indiana, by A. O. Miller, James H. Boyl and Andrew Merritt. The following officers were elected:

Capt., A. O. Miller
1st Lieut. James H. Boyl
2d Lieut., Andrew Merritt



CAPTAIN JAMES H. BOYL

three years, making a total of 117 men.

The company reported at "Camp Tippecanoe," Lafayette, on the 22nd day of August, 1861. Upon arrival of the regiment at Indianapolis, Captain Miller was commissioned Major of the regiment. Lieutenant Boyl was commissioned captain and James H. McAdams first lieutenant. On the 18th day of September, 1861, the company was mustered into the United States service with 101 men. There were 16 recruits received during the

The losses sustained by the company during its term of service are as follows:

Killed in battle.....	3
Killed accidentally	1
Resigned	1
Discharged for disability.....	21
Discharged on account of wounds.....	1
Died from disease.....	7
Captured	1
Transferred to V. R. C.....	2
Transferred to steamer "Baltic".....	1
Transferred to 58th Indiana Infantry....	19
Deserted	1
Mustered out September 19, 1864.....	59
Total	117

Company C occupied the position of the "Right Color Company," being on the right of the colors and David Loudon, sergeant of this company, was color bearer up to the time he was transferred as a veteran to the 58th Indiana. The colors were well protected on the right as this company was composed of fighters from start to finish.

Died since the war, 52; living at present date, 50; unknown, 1.

For further information see Muster Roll.

HISTORY OF THE TENTH INDIANA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY

Three Years Service.

COMPANY C

Clinton County

NAME AND RANK	Entry into the Service	Discharge from the Service	Cause of Discharge	Wounded at	Re-Enlisted in	LENGTH OF SERVICE			REMARKS AND P. O. ADDRESS
						In Tenth	In Other Organizations	Total Service	
Capt. Abram O. Miller.....	Sept. 18, 1861								Promoted Major. See Field and Staff.
1st Lieut. James H. Boyle..	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service	Chattahoochee River, Ga., July 9, 1864		3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Promoted Captain Sept. 22, 1861. 704 Lord St., Indianapolis, Ind.
2d Lieut. Andrew Merritt....	Sept. 18, 1861	Dec. 31, 1861	Disability			4m 3 days		4m 3 days	Re-Commissioned 2d Lieut. May 30, 1862. Resigned June 20, 1862. Died April 12, 1903.
1st Sergt. Jas. H. McAdams	Sept. 18, 1861					4m 1 day		4m 1 day	Promoted 1st Lieut. Sept. 22, 1861. Killed at Mill Springs Jan. 19, 1862.
2d Sergt. Thos. J. Thompson	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service	Chickamauga, Ga. Sept. 19, 1863		3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Promoted 1st Lieut. Jan. 29, 1862. Dead.
3d Sergt. James Newhouse...	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service	Tullahoma, Tenn. June, 1863		3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Appointed 1st Sergt. Soldiers' Home, Leavenworth, Kans.
4th Sergt. James Hall.....	Sept. 18, 1861	June 24, 1862	Disability			9m 6 days		9m 6 days	Millberry, Ind.
5th Sergt. David Louder....	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 5, 1864	Transfer			2y 11m 17d	10m 20 days	3y 10m 7d	Veteran. Transferred to C 58th Ind. M. O. 58th Ind. July 25, 1865. Dead.
1st Corpl. Wm. R. Watson....	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service	Chickamauga, Ga. Struck 3 times		3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Appointed Sergeant. Died April, 1902.
2d Corpl. Solomon Stafford..	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service	Chickamauga, Ga. Sept. 19, 1863		3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Reduced to ranks. Frankfort, Ind.
3d Corpl. John Harney.....	Sept. 18, 1861					2y 10m 29d		2y 10m 29d	Veteran. Killed at Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 17, '64.
4th Corpl. Israel Packer....	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Died Dec. 26, 1909.
5th Corpl. Thomas Lucas....	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Appointed Sergeant. 4107 Clayton St., Denver, Colo.
6th Corpl. Samuel Smith....	Sept. 18, 1861					1y 1m 23d		1y 1m 23d	Died at Louisville, Ky., Nov. 10, 1862.
7th Corpl. Joseph Toops....	Sept. 18, 1861	June 13, 1862	Disability			8m 20 days		8m 20 days	Frankfort, Ind.
8th Corpl. Henry Edwards...	Sept. 18, 1861	June 28, 1862	Disability			9m 10 days		9m 10 days	Dead.
Drummer Chas. B. Marsteller	Sept. 18, 1861		Disability						No date of discharge. Dead.
Fifer Wm. B. Marsteller.....	Sept. 18, 1861		Disability						No date of discharge. Died Jan. 20, 1896.
Wagoner Isaac N. Painter....	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Dead.
Adair, James W.	Jan. 1, 1862	Sept. 5, 1864	Transfer	Kenesaw Mtn., Ga. 1861		8m 4 days	10m 20 days	1y 6m 24d	Recruit. Transferred to C 58th Ind. M. O. 58th July 25, 1865. Forest, Ind.
Allen, David F.	Feb. 28, 1862	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service	Chickamauga, Ga. Sept. 19, 1863		2y 6m 3d		2y 6m 3d	Promoted 2d Lieut. Oct. 28, 1862. Died Sept. 16, 1911.
Anderson, Asa	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Jasper, Ark.
Ashpaugh, Amos	Mar. 1, 1864	Sept. 5, 1864	Transfer			6m 4 days	10m 20 days	1y 4m 24d	Recruit. Transferred to C 58th Ind. M. O. 58th July 25, 1865. Forest, Ind.

Three Years Service.

COMPANY C

Clinton County

NAME AND RANK	Entry into the Service	Discharge from the Service	Cause of Discharge	Wounded at	Re Enlisted in	LENGTH OF SERVICE			REMARKS AND P. O. ADDRESS
						In Tenth	In Other Organizations	Total Service	
Bates, Charles	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Died April 7, 1910.
Balless, William H.	Sept. 18, 1861					1y 1m 18d		1y 1m 18d	Died at Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 6, 1863.
Batterton, Jeremiah	June 20, 1862			Mill Springs, Ky., Jan. 19, 1862		4m 7 days		4m 7 days	Promoted 2d Lieut., June 20, 1862. Died at Bowling Green, Ky., Oct. 27, 1862.
Benjamin, Abram	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Appointed Corporal. Dead.
Berge, Jasper	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service	Chickamauga, Ga. Sept. 19, 1863		3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	500 South Wright, Champaign, Ill.
Bennett, Elias B.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Died Feb. 5, 1905.
Bennett, David	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service	Chickamauga, Ga. Sept. 19, 1863		3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Munberry, Ind.
Bitting, John	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service	Kennesaw Mt., Ga. June 24, 1864		3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Died at Soldiers' Home, Dayton, Ohio.
Blystone, Geo. A.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service	Chickamauga, Ga. Sept. 20, 1863		3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Frankfort, Ind.
Blackledge, Jesse	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Dead.
Booher, Alfred	Sept. 18, 1861					2m 3 days		2m 3 days	Died at Lebanon, Ky., Nov. 21, 1861.
Booher, Alpheus	Sept. 18, 1861	1863	Disability						No date of discharge. Dead.
Booher, Amos P.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Died Nov. 29, 1905.
Erant, John	Sept. 18, 1861	April 10, 1864	Transfer			2y 6m 22d		2y 6m 22d	Transferred to Rgt. Vet. Reserve Corps, April 10, 1864. Okmaugee, Ind. Ter.
Brant, David	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Frankfort, Ind.
Brooks, Thomas	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service	Mill Springs, Ky., Jan. 19, 1862		3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Died Sept. 24, 1910.
Burns, James	Sept. 18, 1861	Aug. 13, 1862	Disability			10m 25 days		10m 25 days	Dead.
Cast, James R.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service	Chickamauga, Ga. Sept. 19, 1863		3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Michigantown, Ind.
Cain, Frank	Sept. 18, 1861	Aug. 16, 1862			G 56th Ind. Aug. 16, 1862	3 yrs 28 days		3 yrs 28 days	Sent home on furlough. Transferred from 80th to Vet. Reserve Corps Sept 7, 1863. M. O. Rgt. V. R. C. Frankfort, Ind. Appointed Sergeant. Frankfort, Ind.
Clark, Cyrus	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Died at Chattanooga, Tenn., Nov. 28, 1863.
Counts, Martin	Sept. 18, 1861					2y 2m 10d		2y 2m 10d	Died at Chattanooga, Tenn., Nov. 28, 1863.
Cressman, Milton	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Dead.
Cunningham, Wm.	No record as to date	Sept. 5, 1864	Transfer						Reenit. Transferred to C 58th Ind. M. O. 58th July 25, 1865. Died Mar. 16, 1898.

Three Years Service.

COMPANY C

Clinton County

NAME AND RANK	Entry into the Service	Discharge from the Service	Cause of Discharge	Wounded at	Re-Enlisted in	LENGTH OF SERVICE			REMARKS AND P. O. ADDRESS
						In Tenth	In Other Organizations	Total Service	
Dick, Morgan	Sept. 18, 1861	Jan. 23, 1863	Wounds	Chattanooga Jan. 1, 1863	C 58th Ind. Nov. 11, 1864	1y 4m 5d	8m 14 days	2 yrs 19 days	M. O. 58th July 25, 1865. Died Jan. 6, 1908.
Dick, Mahlon	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service	Chickamauga Sept. 19, 1863		3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Russlerville, Ind.
Dulin, Henry	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Oakwood, Ill.
Earlywine, John	Oct. 15, 1861	Sept. 5, 1864	Transfer	Buzzard Roost, Ga., Feb., 1864		2y 10m 21d		2y 10m 21d	Recruit. Transferred to C 58th Ind. Dead.
Finney, Wm. F.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Screville, Ind.
Fudge, Henry	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service	Atlanta, Ga., Aug., 1864		3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Died at Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 1, 1864. Wounds.
Gallagher, Lucien	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Bartlesville, Ind. Ter.
Gallagher, Milton	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Died Nov. 5, 1906.
Goar, Joseph J.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service	Mill Springs		3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Mora, Minn.
Goff, George W.	Sept. 18, 1861	1862	Disability	Columbia, Tenn., Mar., 1862	72d Ind.	5m 22 days	1y 5m 21d	1y 11m 13d	Died at Lebanon, Ind.
Goff, John W.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	2202 Madison St., Anderson, Ind.
Goff, Thomas C.	Sept. 18, 1861	April 1, 1862	Disability	Adairsville, Ga., June, 1864	H, 3d Ind. Cav. Aug. 26, 1862	7 months	2y 9m 13d	3y 4m 13d	Transferred to K 8th Ind. Cav. from 3d Cav. M. O. June 18, '65, 8th Cav. Died Mar., 1906. Dead.
Gray, Eben	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	
Hammel, Henry	Sept. 18, 1861	Feb. 11, 1862	Wounds	Mill Springs, Ky. Jan. 19, 1862		4m 21 days		4m 21 days	Left arm amputated. Mulberry, Ind.
Hammel, Jonas	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service	Chickamauga, Ga. Sept. 19, 1863		3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Dead.
Hallman, Henry	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Pettit, Tippecanoe Co., Ind.
Harlan, Oliver	Sept. 18, 1861					8m 26 days		8m 26 days	Died in Clinton Co., Ind., July 14, 1862.
Harlan, William C.	Jan. 16, 1864	Sept. 5, 1864	Transfer			7m 20 days	10m 20 days	1y 6m 10d	Recruit. Transferred to C 58th Ind. M. O. 58th Ind. July 25, 1865. Dead.
Haines, James		Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service	Chickamauga, Ga. Sept. 20, 1863		3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Dead.
Holliker, John	Sept. 18, 1861	Dec. 19, 1863	Disability			2y 3m 1d		2y 3m 1d	Dead.
Jett, John H.	Sept. 18, 1861	June 14, 1862	Disability			8m 27 days		8m 27 days	Died Dec. 28, 1906.
Lett, John P.	Sept. 18, 1861	Nov. 18, 1862	Disability			1 year 2m		1 year 2m	Dead.
Leverton, Andrew	Sept. 18, 1861					2 yrs 2 days		2 yrs 2 days	Killed at Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 20, 1863.
Louden, Samuel	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Dead.
Lucas, Jackson	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Dead.
Lucas, Joseph I.	Sept. 18, 1864	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Frankfort, Ind.

HISTORY OF THE TENTH INDIANA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY

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Three Years Service.

COMPANY C

Clinton County

NAME AND RANK	Entry into the Service	Discharge from the Service	Cause of Discharge	Wounded at	Re-Enlisted in	LENGTH OF SERVICE			REMARKS AND P. O. ADDRESS
						In Tenth	In Other Organizations	Total Service	
Maher, Thomas	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service	Chickamauga, Ga. Sept. 20, 1863		3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Dead.
Mann, Austin	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Dead.
Mann, Jacob	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Hillsburg, Ind.
Mannus, Jesse F.	Jan. 7, 1864	Sept. 5, 1864	Transfer			7m 28 days	10m 20 days	1y 11m 18d	Recruit. Transferred to C 58th Ind., M. O. 58th July 25, 1865. Dead.
Mannus, John W.	Jan. 7, 1864	Sept. 5, 1864	Transfer			7m 28 days	6m 23 days	1y 2m 21d	Recruit. Transferred to C 58th Ind. Disch'gd from 58th Mar. 28, 1865. Disability. Dead.
Mellott, James	Sept. 18, 1861	Dec. 23, 1862	Disability			1y 3m 5d		1y 3m 5d	Dead.
Meacham, Harvey	Sept. 18, 1861					1m 23 days		1m 23 days	Left Regiment New Haven, Ky., Nov. 11, 1861. Unknown.
Merritt, Alonzo	Jan. 16, 1861	Sept. 5, 1864	Transfer	Near Resaca, Ga., May 13, 1864		7m 20 days	10m 20 days	1y 6m 10d	Recruit. Transferred to C 58th Ind. M. O. 58th July 25, 1865. Kempton, Ind.
Miller, Jacob	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Owasco, Carroll Co., Ind.
McKelvey, John B.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service	Chickamauga Sept. 19, 1863		3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	639 12th St., Logansport, Ind.
Orr, Thomas	Oct. 15, 1861	Sept. 5, 1864	Transfer			2y 11m 20d		2y 11m 20d	Died Aug. 26, 1910.
Packer, Alonzo	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	1305 Summit Place, Rockford, Ill.
Packer, James M.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service	Buzzard Roost, Ga., Feb. 23, 1864		3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Colburn, Ind.
Perceval, James	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 5, 1864	Transfer			2y 11m 17d	10m 20 days	3y 10m 7d	Veteran. Transferred to C 58th Ind. M. O. 58th July 25, '65. Soldiers' Home, Lafayette.
Perrine, John M.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Felsenthal, Union Co., Ark.
Perrine, Daniel R.	Sept. 18, 1861	Aug. 13, 1862	Disability			10m 25 days		10m 25 days	Thorntown, Ind.
Petra, John	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	4301 Clayton St., Denver, Colo.
Poundstone, Alfred M.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 5, 1864	Transfer	Chickamauga Sept. 19, 1863		2y 11m 17d	10m 20 days	3y 10m 7d	Veteran. Transferred to C 58th Ind. M. O. 58th July 25, 1865, as Corpl. Died Mar., 1910.
Price, James A.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service	Perryville, Ky., Oct. 5, '62; Tullahoma, June 29, '63; Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 19, 1863; Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 5, 1864		3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Frankfort, Ind.
Randall, William B.	Sept. 18, 1861	May 18, 1862	Disability			8 months		8 months	Died July, 1902.
Riley, Cornelius	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 5, 1864	Transfer	Atlanta, Ga., July 24, 1864		2y 11m 17d	8m 20 days	3y 8m 7d	Veteran. Transferred to C 58th Ind. M. O. 58th May 25, 1865. Left arm torn off by shell at Camp "64 Pounder." Dead.
Risheh, John	Sept. 18, 1861		Transfer						Transferred to Steamer Baltic. 1708 Meharry St., Lafayette, Ind.

HISTORY OF THE TENTH INDIANA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY

Three Years Service.

COMPANY C

Clinton County

NAME AND RANK	Entry into the Service	Discharge from the Service	Cause of Discharge	Wounded at	Re-Enlisted in	LENGTH OF SERVICE			REMARKS AND P. O. ADDRESS
						In Tenth	In Other Organizations	Total Service	
Ryan, Richard C.									Recruit. Transferred to C 58th Ind. M. O. 58th July 25, 1865. Kempton, Ind.
Stroup, John H.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Serdecville, Ind.
Smith, Nelson R.	Sept. 18, 1861	Aug. 13, 1862	Disability			10m 26 days		10m 26 days	Dead.
Spillman, John	Sept. 18, 1861	Dec. 23, 1863	Disability			2y 3m 5d		2y 3m 5d	Monmouth, Crawford Co., Kans.
Shepherd, John	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Dead.
Sutton, John	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service	Chattahoochie River, Ga., July 5, 1864		3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	509 S. 2d St., Frankfort, Ind.
Seager, Robt. W.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 yrs. 1 day			Appointed Corporal. Frankfort, Ind.
Stewart, Levi	Sept. 18, 1861	Dec. 23, 1863	Disability			2y 3m 5d			Died April 20, 1866.
Stroup, Lemuel H.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 yrs. 1 day			Russlville or Forest, Ind.
Salmon, David	Sept. 18, 1861								Transferred to Regt. V. R. C. Died at Indianapolis Aug. 25, 1865.
Spencer, Clarkson	Jan. 7, 1864	Sept. 5, 1864	Transfer			8m 2 days	10m 20 days	1y 6m 22d	Recruit. Transferred to C 58th Ind. M. O. 58th Ind. July 25, 1865. Dead.
Stone, Myron M.	Feb. 4, 1863	Sept. 5, 1864	Transfer			7m 1 day	6m 23 days	1y 1m 24d	Captured at Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 19, 1863. Recruit. Transferred to C 58th Ind. M. O. 58th Mar. 28, 1865. Dead.
Shaw, William	Feb. 8, 1862	Sept. 5, 1864	Transfer			2y 6m 25d	10m 20 days	3y 5m 15d	Recruit. Transferred to C 58th Ind. M. O. July 25, 1865. Dead.
Tanquary, Levi S.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 yrs. 1 day			Appointed Corporal. Columbus, Kans.
Tanquary, David	Aug. 26, 1862	Sept. 5, 1864	Transfer			2 yrs 10 days	9 months	2y 9m 10d	Recruit. Transferred to C 58th Ind. M. O. 58th June 5, 1865. Columbus, Kans.
Tanquary, John I.	Aug. 26, 1862					1y 3m 2d		1y 3m 2d	Died at LaFayette, Ind., Nov. 28, 1863.
Thatcher, Jacob M.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 yrs. 1 day			Sedalia, Ind.
Vice, John A.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 5, 1864	Transfer			2y 11m 17d	10m 20 days	3y 10m 7d	Veteran. Transferred to C 58th Ind. M. O. 58th July 25, 1865. Died Aug. 12, 1905.
Watson, Samuel D.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 yrs. 1 day			Goldsmith, Ind.
Watson, William	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 yrs. 1 day			Kempton, Ind.
Widener, Wm. H.	Sept. 18, 1861					19 days			Accidentally killed at Bardstown, Ky., Oct. 7, 1861.
Woodruff, Elisha	Sept. 18, 1861	Nov. 13, 1862	Disability		Co. K 147 Ind. Inf.	1y 1m 20d	5m 27 days	1y 7m 23d	Frankfort, Ind.
Williams, Wm. L.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 5, 1864	Transfer			2y 11m 17d	10m 20 days	3y 10m 7d	Veteran. Transferred to C 58th Ind. M. O. 58th July 25, '65, as Sergt. Died Oct. 22, 1903.
Wilson, Philip H.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service	Chickamnuga, Ga. Sept. 19, 1863		3 yrs. 1 day			Dead.

COMPANY D

By P. M. WILES.

This company was organized at Montmorenci, Tippecanoe County, Indiana, on the 6th day of September, 1861, and marched to LaFayette, same afternoon, going into "Camp Tippecanoe," on South Fourth street, about 4 o'clock, where the

Tenth Indiana Infantry was recruiting for the three years' service.

The arrival of this company completed the organization of the regiment to ten full companies.

Some time early in August after the Tenth had returned from its three months' service, Colonels Manson and Kise came to Montmorenci to plead with the people the necessity to increase the army and assist President Lincoln in restoring the Union and put down the rebellion.

The meeting was largely attended and great enthusiasm manifested. An appointment was made for a later meeting some two weeks later, at which it was decided to organize a company.



CAPTAIN WARREN SHEETZ

In the meantime several organizations were perfected. One in Benton County, on Pine Creek, by Joseph H. Taylor; another under Job H. VanNatta at a place called "Henpeck," near where Otterbein now stands, and another at Union School House in Wabash Township by James Laroe.

After the second meeting, the three organizations consulted with each other and arranged for a monster war meeting at Montmorenci on September 6th. The loyal ladies of the neighborhood agreed to furnish a big basket dinner for the occasion.

Among those who assisted and gave their influence to the organization were W. S. VanNatta, Harvey Westfall, Samuel I. Godman, Thomas Daugherty, Aaron VanNatta and Uncle George Westfall and all the loyal women in the community.

Early in the forenoon the crowd began to gather from Benton, Warren, Jasper, Newton and Tippecanoe Counties, and by the time dinner was ready to serve one hundred and two men had volunteered. The company being recruited to its full limit, dinner was served and everybody was happy.

After dinner the organization was perfected by electing

Joseph H. Taylor, Captain

Job H. VanNatta, First Lieutenant

Stephen Sappington, Second Lieutenant

James T. Daugherty, First Sergeant.

After the election a motion was made that we immediately march to LaFayette (nine miles) which was carried unanimously and amid shouts of "good-bye" and "God bless you

all." we marched into camp and slept on a bed of straw for our first night.

The counties furnished men as follows: Tippecanoe, 60; Benton, 26; Warren, 9; Jasper, 5; Newton, 1; Illinois, 1.

Upon arrival at Indianapolis the company was sworn into the United States service with 101 men, all the law allowed. The extra man, James Downing, was rejected by Gen. Wood, the mustering officer. During the service the company received 31 recruits, which made 132 men serving in the company during the three years service.

BY THE AUTHOR.

The losses sustained by the company during its service were as follows:

Killed in battle.....	6
Died of wounds.....	3

Died of injury.....	1
Died of disease.....	17
Promoted	4
Resigned	3
Discharged on account of disability.....	11
Transferred to V. R. C.....	3
Transferred to Miss. Marine Brigade....	2
Deserted	1
Transferred to 58th Indiana Infantry....	30

Total loss81

The total loss to the company being 81 and the number mustered out September 19, 1864, being 51, makes the total in the company during the service 132. Number of deaths since the war, 57; living at the present time 42.

The following muster roll will give further information in regard to this company:

Three Years Service

COMPANY D

Benton County

NAME AND RANK	Entry into the Service	Discharge from the Service	Cause of Discharge	Wounded at	Re-Enlisted in	LENGTH OF SERVICE			REMARKS AND P. O. ADDRESS
						In Tenth	In Other Organizations	Total Service	
Capt. Joseph F. Taylor.....	Sept. 2, 1861	Mar. 20, 1862	Disability			6m 18 days		6m 18 days	Died 1861.
1st Lieut. Job H. Van Natta	Sept. 2, 1861	Sept. 20, 1864	Exp. Service	Chickamauga, Ga. Sept. 19, 1863		3 yrs 18 days		3 yrs 18 days	Promoted Major Nov. 18, 1862. Promoted Lieut. Colonel Sept. 21, 1863. LaFayette, Ind.
2d Lt. Stephen Sappington...	Sept. 2, 1861	Mar. 20, 1862	Resignation			6m 18 days		6m 18 days	Dead.
1st Sergt. James Daugherty.	Sept. 18, 1861					5m 17 days		5m 17 days	Died at Somerset, Ky., Mar. 7, 1862.
2d Sergt. James Laroe.....	Sept. 18, 1861	Dec. 24, 1863	Resignation			2y 3m 6d		2y 3m 6d	Promoted 2d Lieut. Promoted 1st Lieut. Nov. 18, 1862. Dead.
3d Sergt. Warren Sheets.....	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Promoted 1st Lieut. Mar. 20, 1862. Promoted Captain Nov. 18, 1862. Died April 21, 1897.
4th Sergt. Levi Hawkins.....	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service	Chickamauga, Ga. Sept. 19, 1863		3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Promoted 2d Lieut. Nov. 18, 1862. Promoted 1st Lieut. Dec. 25, '63. 831 N. 9th, LaFayette.
5th Sergt. Alonzo Cowgill...	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service	Chickamauga, Ga. Sept. 19, 1863		3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Appointed 1st Sergeant. Died Jan. 22, 1889.
1st Corpl. Hallet Swift.....	Sept. 18, 1861	Feb. 15, 1864	Transfer	Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862		2y 4m 27d		2y 4m 27d	Transferred to Vet. Reserve Corps. Dead.
2d Corpl. Ross Magee.....	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service	Chickamauga, Ga. Sept. 19, 1863		3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Appointed Sergeant. Dead.
3d Cpl. Wilbur F. Stevenson	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service	Chickamauga, Ga. Sept. 19, 1863		3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Appointed Sergeant. Monticello, Ill.
4th Corpl. James Killen.....	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Promoted Asst. Surgeon Feb. 18, 1863. Died Feb. 28, 1880.
5th Corpl. Jas. R. Godman.	Sept. 18, 1861					2 yrs. 2 days		2 yrs. 2 days	Killed at Chickamauga, Sept. 20, 1863.
6th Cpl. Dav W. Millholland	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Appointed Sergeant. Crawfordsville, Ind.
7th Corpl. James B. Shaw....	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Reduced to Ranks Dec. 25, 1861. Appointed Hospital Steward July 16, 1863. See N. C. Staff, LaFayette, Ind.
8th Cpl Ant'y C. Thompson	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Was detached from Company as Surgeon 13th Ind. Batty, L. A. Died Jan. 13, 1897.
Drummer Salathiel Cowgill.	Sept. 18, 1861	Oct. 15, 1862	Disability			11m 27 days		11m 27 days	Dead.
Fifer Perry L. Jennings.....	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 5, 1864	Transfer			2y 11m 17d	8m 7 days	3y 7m 24d	Veteran. Transferred to D 58th Ind. M. O. 58th May 25, 1865. Glasco, Cloud Co., Kans. Died April 4, 1911.
Wagoner Wm. A. Wells.....	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Dead.
Adwell, Joseph M.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Dead.
Auth, Garrett	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Died 1890.
Auth, John	Sept. 18, 1861					26 days		26 days	Died Oct. 14, 1861, at Bardstown, Ky.

Three Years Service

COMPANY D

Benton County

NAME AND RANK	Entry into the Service	Discharge from the Service	Cause of Discharge	Wounded at	Re-enlisted in	LENGTH OF SERVICE			REMARKS AND P. O. ADDRESS
						In Tenth	In Other Organizations	Total Service	
Balentine, Samuel	Sept. 18, 1861					1y 5m 2d		1y 5m 2d	Died Gen. Thomas' Headquarters Feb. 20, 1863.
Bannon, George W.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Box 72, Elwood, Ind.
Barnard, John W.	Sept. 18, 1861					2y 8m 12d		2y 8m 12d	Veteran. Died at Nashville, Tenn., May 30, '64.
Barnard, Ira D.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service		Co. H 154 Ind. Inf.	3 yrs. 1 day	4m 7 days	3y 4m 8d	M. O. 154th Aug. 4, 1865. Died Mar. 29, 1896.
Baker, Charles	Sept. 18, 1861	June 8, 1863	Transfer		Marine Brigade, June 8, 1863	1y 8m 13d			Dead.
Bennett, Thomas F. S.	Sept. 18, 1861					4m 2 days		4m 2 days	Died at Campbellsville, Ky., Jan. 50, 1862.
Bockover, John M.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Dead.
Bowyer, Daniel C.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Fowler, Ind.
Bowling, Charles	Jan. 7, 1864	Sept. 5, 1864	Transfer			7m 28 days	9m 15 days	1y 5m 13d	Recruit. Transferred to D 58th Ind. Deserted from 28th June 20, 1865. Dead.
Brink, Robt. X.	Aug. 14, 1862	Sept. 5, 1864	Transfer			2 yrs 22 days	10m 30 days	2y 11m 12d	Recruit. Transferred to D 58th Ind. M. O. 58th July 25, 1865. Gallatin, Tenn.
Brown, William H.	Aug. 24, 1862					1m 21 days		1m 21 days	Deserted Oct. 15, 1862, at Danville, Ky. Dead.
Campbell, Alexander	Sept. 18, 1861	Oct. 14, 1862	Disability			1 yr. 26 days		1 yr. 26 days	Died 1898.
Chenoweth, Isaac N.	Dec. 16, 1863	Sept. 5, 1864	Transfer			8m 20 days	10m 20 days	1y 7m 10d	Recruit. Transferred to D 58th Ind. M. O. 58th Ind. July 25, 1865. Died Aug. 13, 1905.
Coffman, James W.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Pawnee, Pawnee Co., Okl.
Coffman, John N.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service	Chickamauga, Ga. Sept. 19, 1863		3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Died in Missouri from wounds, in 1874.
Cook, Thomas M.	Sept. 18, 1861					4m 22 days		4m 22 days	Died at Campbellsville, Ky., Feb. 12, 1862.
Creek, Calvin	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	R. R. 1, Rosalia, Butler Co., Kans.
Cuppy, Moses	Sept. 18, 1861					4m 5 days		4m 5 days	Died at Campbellsville, Ky., Jan. 23, 1862.
Davis, John G.	Sept. 18, 1861	Dec. 15, 1863	Transfer			2y 2m 17d		3 years	Transferred to Vet. Reserve Corps Dec. 15, '63. M. O. Sept. 18, '64. Servey, Greenwood Co., Ks.
Davis, Thomas M.	Dec. 16, 1863	Sept. 5, 1864	Transfer			8m 20 days	10m 30 days	1y 7m 10d	Recruit. Transferred to D 58th Ind. M. O. 58th Ind. July 25, 1865, as Sergeant. LaFayette, Oxford, Ind.
Dawson, Charles M.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	
Dolohan, John F.	Sept. 18, 1861				Chickamauga, Ga. Sept. 19, 1863	2y 1m 22d		2y 1m 22d	Died Nov. 30, 1863. Wounds.
Dexter, Geo. J.	Dec. 16, 1863	Sept. 5, 1864	Transfer						Recruit. Transferred to D 58th Ind. M. O. 58th July 25, '65. 116 Marsteller St., W. Laft.
Downing, Anell B.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Died Sept. 15, 1905.

HISTORY OF THE TENTH INDIANA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY

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Three Years Service

COMPANY D

Benton County

NAME AND RANK	Entry into the Service	Discharge from the Service	Cause of Discharge	Wounded at	Re Enlisted in	LENGTH OF SERVICE			REMARKS AND P. O. ADDRESS
						In Tenth	In Other Organizations	Total Service	
Downing, Wingate T.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Died July, 1907.
Evans, Joseph H.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	LaFayette, Ind.
Evans, Jonathan W.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Box 395, Richmond, Ind.
Fetters, Nelson D.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Dead.
Fisher, William	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	St. Vrain, New Mex.
Foster, Henry	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Aubina, Benton Co., Ind.
Foster, John L.	Dec. 16, 1863	Sept. 5, 1864	Transfer			8m 19 days	10m 30 days	1y 7m 9d	Recruit. Transferred to 58th Ind. Inf. M. O. July 25, 1865. Perkins, Payne Co., Okla.
Foster, Josiah J.	Dec. 16, 1863	Sept. 5, 1864	Transfer	Kenesaw Mtn., Ga. July 2, 1864		8m 19 days	10m 30 days	1y 7m 9d	Recruit. Transferred to 58th Ind. Inf. M. O. July 25, 1865. Otterbein, Ind.
Gaines, Daniel R.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 5, 1864	Transfer			2y 11m 17d	10m 30 days	3y 10m 7d	Veteran. Appointed Corp. Transferred to D 58th Ind. Inf. Dead.
Gear, John M.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 5, 1864	Transfer			2y 11m 17d	10m 30 days	3y 10m 7d	Veteran. Transferred to 58th Ind. Inf. Died April 12, 1903.
Grant, John A.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Ogden, Utah.
Haigh, George W.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	1618 West 21st St., Los Angeles, Cal.
Hampton, Robt. W.	Dec. 16, 1863					3m 23 days		3m 23 days	Died at Ringgold, Ga., April 19, 1864.
Harbison, John M.	Sept. 18, 1861					2 yrs. 1 day		2 yrs. 1 day	Killed at Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 19, 1863.
Hawkins, James	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Dead.
Herron, Jonas	Aug. 24, 1862					1 yr. 25 days		1 yr. 25 days	Recruit. Killed at Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 19, 1863.
Hinote, Joseph	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service						Died July 31, 1905.
Holton, William B.	Sept. 18, 1861					2 yrs 2 days		2 yrs. 2 days	Appointed Corp. Killed at Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 19, 1863.
Horner, Samuel	Sept. 18, 1861	April 10, 1863	Transfer						Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps. Died Aug. 28, 1906.
Jakes, Michael	Sept. 18, 1861	Feb. 27, 1863	Disability			1y 5m 9d		1y 5m 9d	Delphi, Ind.
Jakes, Nelson M.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 18, 1862	Disability			1 year		1 year	Died Jan. 30, 1900.
Jennings, Elmathan C.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Died Oct. 12, 1891.
Johnson, Charles J.	Jan. 7, 1864	Sept. 5, 1864	Transfer			7m 28 days	10m 30 days	1y 6m 18d	Recruit. Transferred to 58th Ind. Inf. M. O. July 25, 1865. Died Sept. 22, 1909.
Killen, John F.	Sept. 18, 1861	Oct. 29, 1862	Disability			1y 1m 11d		1y 1m 11d	Dead.

Three Years Service

COMPANY D

Benton County

NAME AND RANK	Entry into the Service	Discharge from the Service	Cause of Discharge	Wounded at	Re-Enlisted in	LENGTH OF SERVICE			REMARKS AND P. O. ADDRESS
						In Tenth	In Other Organizations	Total Service	
Little, Elisha	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service	Mill Springs, Jan. 19, 1862		3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Appointed Corporal. Williamsport, Ind.
Loomis, Luther	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 5, 1864	Transfer			3y 11m 17d	9m 20 days	3y 9m 7d	Veteran. Transferred to 58th Ind. Inf. M. O. June 25, 1865. Dead.
Loughton, William	Dec. 16, 1863	Sept. 5, 1864	Transfer			9m 19 days	10m 20 days	1y 8m 9d	Recruit. Transferred to 58th Ind. Inf. M. O. July 25, 1865. Dead.
Maddox, Francis M.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Appointed Corpl. Otterbein, Ind.
Mason, Elihu	Dec. 16, 1863	Sept. 30, 1864				9m 4 days		9m 4 days	Promoted Chaplain Feb. 23, 1864. Recruit. See Field and Staff. Unknown.
Mason, Meridith B.	Jan. 7, 1864	Sept. 5, 1864	Transfer			7m 28 days	10m 20 days	1y 6m 18d	Recruit. Transferred to 58th Ind. Inf. M. O. July 25, 1865. Glendora, Cal.
Mead, Patrick M.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Died March 8, 1906.
Mellvalne, Samuel	Sept. 18, 1861					1y 9m 28d		1y 9m 28d	Appointed Corpl. Died Sept. 8, 1863. Injuries received at Shell Mound, Tenn.
McQueen, Robert G.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Died March 2, 1902.
Miller, Anthony C.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	909 West Eighth St., Muncie, Ind.
Miller, George	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 5, 1864	Transfer	Chickamauga		2y 11m 17d	10m 20 days	3y 10m 7d	425 Cherokee St., Leavenworth, Kan.
Moore, Henry H.	Sept. 18, 1861	Dec. 23, 1862	Disability			1y 3m 5d		1y 3m 5d	Died June 30, 1906.
Moore, Henry H. B.	Dec. 16, 1863	Sept. 5, 1864	Transfer			9m 19 days	10m 20 days	1y 8m 9d	Recruit. Transferred to 58th Ind. Inf. M. O. July 25, 1865. Logansport, Ind.
Moore, Perry O.	Dec. 16, 1863					9m 19 days	10m 20 days	1y 8m 9d	Recruit. Transferred to 58th Ind. Inf. M. O. July 25, 1865. Dead.
McLain, Ferguson	Dec. 16, 1863					5m 14 days		5m 14 days	Recruit. Died at Ringgold, Ga., May 30, 1864.
Moffitt, Benj. R.	Sept. 18, 1861	June 18, 1862	Disability			9 months		9 months	Dead.
Nuss, Samuel E.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Dead.
Nuss, George W.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Dead.
Nash, Amos W.	Nov. 16, 1861					6m 13 days		6m 13 days	Recruit. Died at Cairo, Ill., May 29, 1862.
Nagle, Albert H.	Dec. 16, 1863	Sept. 5, 1864	Transfer			9m 19 days	10m 20 days	1y 8m 9d	Recruit. Transferred to 58th Ind. Inf. M. O. July 25, 1865. Died April 30, 1904.
Nagle, John P.	Dec. 16, 1863					4m 29 days		4m 29 days	Recruit. Died at Ringgold, Ga., May 13, 1864.
Owens, Wm. W.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Aurilla, Iowa.
Page, Nathan J.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service	Chickamauga		3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Dead.
Pratt, William H.	Dec. 16, 1864					4m 29 days		4m 29 days	Recruit. Died at Ringgold, Ga., May 13, 1864.

HISTORY OF THE TENTH INDIANA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY

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Three Years Service.

COMPANY D

Benton County

NAME AND RANK	Entry into the Service	Discharge from the Service	Cause of Discharge	Wounded at	Re Enlisted in	LENGTH OF SERVICE			REMARKS AND P. O. ADDRESS
						In Tenth	In Other Organizations	Total Service	
Pugh, George M.	Sept. 18, 1861			Chickamauga, Ga Sept. 19, 1862		2 years		2 years	Died wounds Sept. 19, 1862.
Reed, Charles	Sept. 18, 1861					2 yrs. 8 days		2 yrs. 8 days	Killed on Picket front Chattanooga, Tenn., Sept. 26, 1862.
Reeder, William	Sept. 18, 1861	Date unk'wn	Disability						Dead.
Riley, John	Sept. 18, 1861					2y 8m 3d		2y 8m 3d	Died wounds at Kenesaw Mtn., Ga., June 21, '64.
Riley, Edward	Aug. 24, 1862					1 year 3m			Recruit. Died at Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 24, 1862.
Robinson, William O.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 5, 1864	Transfer			2y 11m 7d	10m 20 days	3y 10m 7d	Veteran. Transferred to 58th Ind. Inf. M. O. July 25, 1865. Dead.
Robinson, Francis M.	Dec. 16, 1863	Sept. 5, 1864	Transfer			9m 19 days	10m 20 days	1y 8m 9d	Recruit. Transferred to 58th Ind. Inf. M. O. July 25, 1865. West LaFayette, Ind.
Rogers, Henry	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 5, 1864	Transfer			2y 11m 7d	10m 20 days	3y 10m 7d	Veteran. Transferred to 58th Ind. Inf. M. O. July 25, 1865. Died February, 1890.
Ross, James	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Died Oct. 10, 1910.
Rittenour, Joseph F.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Dead.
Sauster, James	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service	Mill Springs, Jan. 19, '62; Chickamauga, Sept. 19, '63		3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	R. R. 1, Powell, Knox Co., Tenn.
Shambaugh, Jacob	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Dead.
Sheets, Alfred	Aug. 14, 1862	Feb. 19, 1864	Disability			1y 6m 5d		1y 6m 5d	Recruit. Dead.
Sheets, Frederick	Sept. 11, 1862	Sept. 5, 1864	Transfer			1y 11m 24d	8m 29 days	2y 8m 23d	Recruit. Appointed Corpl. Transferred to 58th Ind. Inf. M. O. June 4, '65. LaFayette, Ind.
Shighley, Geo. W.	Dec. 16, 1863	Sept. 5, 1864	Transfer			9m 19 days	10m 20 days	1y 8m 9d	Recruit. Transferred to 58th Ind. Inf. M. O. July 25, 1865. Dead.
Simmons, Samuel M.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Kingfisher, Okla.
Soyder, James M.	Sept. 18, 1861	Jan. 31, 1863	Transfer			1y 3m 13d	1y 7m 17d	3 years	Mississippi Marine Brigade. Norton, Kan.
Sparrow, Ebenezer F.	Sept. 18, 1861					1y 1m 4d		1y 1m 4d	Appointed Corpl. Died at Danville, Ky., Oct. 22, 1862.
Stackhouse, Charles W.	Aug. 24, 1862	Sept. 5, 1864	Transfer	Chickamauga, Sept. 19, 1862		2 yrs 11 days	8m 20 days	2y 9m 9d	Recruit. Transferred to 58th Ind. Inf. M. O. June 4, 1865. Herman, Neb.
Stair, Albert	Aug. 24, 1862	Sept. 5, 1864	Transfer			2 yrs 11 days	8m 29 days	2y 9m 9d	Recruit. Appointed Corpl. Transferred to D 58th. M. O. June 4, '65. Buck Creek, Ind.
Stanfield, Joel	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Died Jan. 22, 1908.
Switzer, John W.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Died March 15, 1907.
Timmons, John W.	Sept. 18, 1861					5m 13 days		5m 13 days	Died at Somerset, Ky., March 1, 1862.

Three Years Service

COMPANY D

Benton County

NAME AND RANK	Entry into the Service	Discharge from the Service	Cause of Discharge	Wounded at	Re Enlisted in	LENGTH OF SERVICE			REMARKS AND P. O. ADDRESS
						In Tenth	In Other Organizations	Total Service	
Thompson, Thomas J.	Sept. 18, 1861	Feb. 12, 1863	Disability			1y 4m 24d		1y 4m 24d	Died March, 1908.
Turvey, James K.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Died May 9, 1883.
Vorhees, David	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Died April, 1892.
Whitmore, John	Sept. 18, 1861					5m 17 days		5m 17 days	Died Somerset, Ky., March 5, 1862.
White, Benjamin P.	Sept. 18, 1861					1 yr. 26 days		1 yr. 26 days	Died Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 14, 1862.
Whited, James	Sept. 18, 1861					8m 2 days		8m 2 days	Died May 8, 1862.
Woodhams, Phillip	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Holyoke, Colo.
Woodhams, Henry	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	West LaFayette, Ind.
Woodhams, Fred J.	Dec. 16, 1863	Sept. 5, 1864	Transfer			9m 19 days	10m 20 days	1y 8m 9d	Recruit. Transferred to 58th Ind. Inf. M. O. July 25, 1865. Died Jan. 17, 1902.
Williams, Finley	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 5, 1864	Transfer			2y 11m 17d	10m 20 days	3y 10m 7d	Veteran. Transferred to 38th Ind. Inf. M. O. July 25, 1865. Seelyville, Ind.
Williams, Alexander	Sept. 18, 1861					2 yrs. 1 day		2 yrs. 1 day	Killed at Chickamauga Sept. 19, 1863.
Wiles, Peter M.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	West LaFayette, Ind.
Willis, George	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service	Chickamauga, Sept. 19, 1863		3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Fowler, Ind.
Welch, John	Dec. 16, 1863	Sept. 5, 1864	Transfer			9m 19 days	10m 20 days	1y 8m 9d	Recruit. Transferred to 58th Ind. Inf. M. O. July 25, 1865. Insane Hospital, Washington, D. C.
Weher, John	Jan. 7, 1864	Sept. 5, 1864	Transfer			7m 28 days	10m 20 days	1y 6m 18d	Recruit. Transferred to 58th Ind. Inf. M. O. July 25, 1865. Otterbein, Ind.

COMPANY E

This company was organized in LaFayette, Tippecanoe County, Indiana, during the month of August, 1861, by William B. Carroll, Lewis Johnson and Joseph S. Lutz, and immediately reported at "Camp Tippecanoe." The following officers were duly elected:

Captain, William B. Carroll
 First Lieutenant, Lewis Johnson
 Second Lieutenant, Joseph S. Lutz

With the regiment the company arrived at Indianapolis, September 17th and on the 18th was duly mustered into the United States service with 101 men. It received as recruits during the service 10 men; making a total number of 111 men.

During its three years service it sustained the following losses:

Promoted	3
Honorably discharged	1
Killed in battle.....	1
Discharged on account of wounds.....	5
Drowned	1
Died from disease	11
Discharged on account of disability.....	13
Transferred to U. S. Signal Corps.....	3
Transferred to 7th Indiana Battery.....	1
Transferred to 58th Indiana Infantry....	14
Deserted	7
Mustered out September 19, 1864.....	51

Total

Died since muster out, 63; living at present date, 26; unknown, 5.



CAPTAIN LEWIS JOHNSON



CORPORAL COLLINS BLACKMER

Three Years Service

COMPANY E

Tippecanoe County

NAME AND RANK	Entry into the Service	Discharge from the Service	Cause of Discharge	Wounded at	Re-Enlisted in	LENGTH OF SERVICE			REMARKS AND P. O. ADDRESS
						In Tenth	In Other Organizations	Total Service	
Capt. William B. Carroll	Sept. 2, 1861								Promoted Maj. Aug. 11, '62. Promoted Lieut. Col. Aug. 24, '62. Promoted Col. Nov. 18, '62. Killed at Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 19, 1863. Captain and Major 25th U. S. Inf. Retired. Promoted Capt. Aug. 29, 1862. Promoted Col. 4th U. S. Inf. Sept. 16, 1864. Brevet Brig. Gen. Vols. Mar. 13, '65, meritorious service. Honorably M. O. April 30, '66. Died 1901.
1st Lieut. Louis Johnson	Sept. 2, 1861	Sept. 15, 1864	Promotion	Mill Springs, Ky., Jan. 19, 1862 Corinth, Miss., May 21, 1862 Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 7, 1864	Regular Service 1st Lt. 41st Inf. July 25, 1866	3 yrs 13 days	1y 11m 3d	4y 11m 16d	
2nd Lieut. Joseph S. Lutz	Sept. 2, 1861	Dec. 3, 1863	Disability			2y 3m 1d		2y 3m 1d	Promoted 1st Lieut. Aug. 24, 1862. Died Sept. 22, 1907.
1st Sergt. Jasper N. Russell	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Promoted 2d Lieut. Aug. 24, 1862. Promoted 1st Lieut. Dec. 4, 1863. Dead.
2nd Sergt. Wm. E. Ludlow	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Promoted Adjutant June 22, 1862. See Field and Staff.
3rd Sergt. Jacob Shofstall	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service		Capt. Co. I 154th Ind. Inf.	3 yrs. 1 day	4m 7 days	3y 4m 8d	Appointed 1st Sergeant. Died Feb., 1901.
4th Sergt. William R. Clark	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Dead.
5th Sergt. Peter Mattler	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Dead.
1st Corpl. William Russ	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Reduced to Ranks. Dead.
2nd Corpl. Chas. T. Clement	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Appointed Sergt. 3439 15th Ave., S., Minneapolis, Minn.
3rd Cpl. Lewis A. Coreoran	Sept. 18, 1861	Nov. 19, 1862	Disability			1y 2m 1d		1y 2m 1d	Dead.
4th Corpl. Chas. A. Brewer	Sept. 18, 1861	Nov. 19, 1862	Disability			1y 2m 1d		1y 2m 1d	Dead.
5th Corpl. Seifert Alexander	Sept. 18, 1861					2y 11m 21d		2y 11m 21d	Died at Marietta, Ga., Sept. 7, 1864.
6th Cpl. Charles Diffenbaugh	Sept. 18, 1861					2 months		2 months	Deserted at Lebanon, Ky., Nov. 19, 1861. Dead.
7th Corpl. Jacob Demerly	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service		12th Battery Ind. L. A.	3 yrs. 1 day	3m 10th; 5m 11 days 12 Ind. Bat.: 6m 24 days	4 yrs 16 days	M. O. 12th Batty. July 7, 1865. 1015 S. 18th St., LaFayette, Ind.
8th Corpl. John Heppahamer	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Dead.
Drummer Allison Hawkins	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Dead.
Fifer White S. Walgemouth	Sept. 18, 1861					5 months		5 months	Died at Louisville, Ky., Feb. 18, 1862.
Wagoner William Washer	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Reduced to Ranks. Dead.
Adkins, Eljah M.	Sept. 18, 1861	Feb. 8, 1862	Disability			5m 21 days		5m 21 days	Dead.

HISTORY OF THE TENTH INDIANA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY

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Three Years Service

COMPANY E

Tippecanoe County

NAME AND RANK	Entry into the Service	Discharge from the Service	Cause of Discharge	Wounded at	Re-Enlisted in	LENGTH OF SERVICE			REMARKS AND P. O. ADDRESS
						In Tenth	In Other Organizations	Total Service	
Adkins, William H. H.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 5, 1864	Transfer			2y 11m 17d	10m 20 days	3y 10m 7d	Veteran. Transferred to E 58th Ind. M. O. 38th July 25, 1865. Unknown.
Allen, James S.	Sept. 18, 1861	June 25, 1862	Disability		16th Battery Ind. L. A.	9m 7 days	8m 9 days	1y 6m 16d	M. O. 16th Batty. July 5, '65. LaFayette, Ind.
Anderson, Nelson D.	Sept. 18, 1861								Killed at Mill Springs, Ky., Jan. 19, 1862.
Anderson, William W.	Sept. 18, 1861					11 months		11 months	Deserted at Dechard, Tenn., Aug. 18, 1862.
Ashell, Charles S.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864				3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Lathrop, Clinton Co., Ind. Arkansas City, Kans.
Baker, Samuel W.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864				3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Died at Soldiers' Home, Dayton, O., 1879.
Barcus, Nelson S.	Sept. 18, 1861					3m 18 days		3m 18 days	Died at Lebanon, Ky., Jan. 5, 1862.
Baer, Jenners	Sept. 18, 1861	June 25, 1862	Wounds	Mill Springs, Ky., Jan. 19, 1862	Co. B 150th Ind. Inf.	9m 7 days	6 months	1y 3m 9d	Died Mar. 8, 1869.
Barcus, William J.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	24 S. Homan Ave., Chicago.
Beman, Benjamin	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			6m 19 days		6m 19 days	Died at Louisville, Ky., April 6, 1862.
Bianchi, Lewis	Feb. 1, 1862	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 yrs. 1 day	13m 19 days	3y 3m 20d	Died Mar. 1, 1911.
Blackmer, Collins	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 15, 1864	Transfer		Promot'd A. Q. M. 44th U. S. Inf.	2y 11m 17d			Recruit. Transferred to E 58th Ind. Promoted A. Q. M. 44th U. S. Inf. M. O. 1866. Dead.
Boober, Daniel	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 yrs. 1 day	6m 23 days	3y 6m 23d	Dead.
Bowers, Jacob	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	R. F. D. 9, Springfield, Mo.
Brainerd, James	Sept. 18, 1861					1y 1m 11d		1y 1m 11d	Deserted at Lebanon, Ky., Oct. 29, '62. Dead.
Broga, John	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Dead.
Brown, Harrison	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Danville, Ill.
Brown, William S.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Appointed Corporal. Died Jan. 10, 1868.
Callow, Richard F.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Dead.
Calhoun, John W.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Wingate, Ind.
Camard, John	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Unknown.
Clark, John H.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Died Mar. 5, 1911.
Clement, Henry J.	Dec. 23, 1863					7m 29 days		7m 26 days	Recruit. Died at Chattanooga, Tenn., Aug. 18, 1864.

Three Years Service

COMPANY E

Tippecanoe County

NAME AND RANK	Entry into the Service	Discharge from the Service	Cause of Discharge	Wounded at	Re-Enlisted in	LENGTH OF SERVICE			REMARKS AND P. O. ADDRESS
						In Tent	In Other Organizations	Total Service	
Collins, William W.	Sept. 18, 1861	June 10, 1862	Wounds	Mill Springs, Ky., Jan. 19, 1862		8m 23 days		8m 23 days	Dead.
Cummings, John E.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	155 East Taylor, Kokomo, Ind.
Daugherty, Michael	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 5, 1864	Transfer			2y 11m 17d	10m 30 days	3y 10m 7d	Veteran. Transferred to 38th Ind. Inf. Mustered Out July 25, 1865. Dead.
Dillman John	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Soldiers' Home, LaFayette, Ind.
Dre, John E.	Sept. 18, 1861					8m 4 days		8m 4 days	Died at Corinth, Miss., May 22, 1862.
Ellis, Thomas H.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service		Co. I 11th Ind. Cav.	3 yrs. 1 day	10m 5 days	3y 10m 6d	Appointed Sergeant. Mustered Out 11th Cav. Sept. 19, 1865. Died July 5, 1911.
Ewing, William M.	Sept. 18, 1861	Feb. 15, 1862	Disability			4m 27 days		4m 27 days	Died Aug. 23, 1909.
Felix, Lorenzo D.	Sept. 18, 1861	June 25, 1862	Disability		16th Ind. Battery	9m 7 days	3 yrs. 1 m	3y 10m 7d	Dead.
Feiton, George	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Dead.
Fox, Gideon	Sept. 18, 1861	Jan. 24, 1864	Disability			2y 4m 6d		2y 4m 6d	National Home, Marion, Ind.
Goas, Asa F.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Died Jan. 23, 1893.
Goodman, Jacob	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Dead.
Harvey, John	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Dead.
Harris, James M.	Feb. 12, 1864	Sept. 5, 1864	Transfer	Peach Tree Creek, Ga., July 20, 1864	A 23d U. S. Intfy. Aug. 10, 1867	5m 23 days	3 years	3y 5m 23d	Recruit. Mustered Out Aug. 10, 1870. Dead.
Hawk, Daniel	Sept. 18, 1861	Oct. 22, 1863	Transfer						Appointed Sergeant. Transferred to U. S. Signal Corps Oct. 22, '63. Died April 30, '66.
Holliday, Andrew	Sept. 18, 1861	Feb. 10, 1863	Disability			1y 4m 23d		1y 4m 23d	Died Feb. 30, 1866.
Holt, William	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Appointed Corporal. Morehead, Kans.
Hunt, Edgar C.	Feb. 1, 1862	Oct. 22, 1863	Transfer			1y 7m 21d			Recruit. Transferred to U. S. Signal Corps. Dead.
Hurley, Martin	Sept. 18, 1861					11 months		11 months	Deserted at Dechard, Tenn., Aug. 18, 1862. Dead.
Jennings, Eli	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 2 days	Dead.
Jennings, Jasper N.	Sept. 18, 1861	Mar. 4, 1863	Disability	Tazwell, Tenn., Jan. 5, 1865	1st Lt. & A. C. S. 2d N. C. Mid. Inf. Nov. 1, 1862	1y 1m 13d	3 yrs 28 days	4y 2m 10d	Promoted Capt. F 2d N. C. Mid. Inf to date. Nov. 1, '62. M. O. Aug. 16, '65. Died May 17, '11.
Johnson, Thomas N.	Sept. 18, 1861	Nov. 19, 1862	Disability			1y 2m 1d		1y 2m 1d	Unknown.
Johnson, Edwin W.	Feb. 15, 1862	Sept. 5, 1864	Transfer			2y 6m 20d	6m 20 days	3y 1m 10d	Recruit. Transferred 58th Ind. Inf. Mustered Out Mar. 25, 1865. Died Nov. 23, 1868.

Three Years Service

COMPANY E

Tippecanoe County

NAME AND RANK	Entry into the Service	Discharge from the Service	Cause of Discharge	Wounded at	Re-Enlisted in	LENGTH OF SERVICE			REMARKS AND P. O. ADDRESS
						In Tent	In Other Organizations	Total Service	
Jones, Elihu	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Died Jan. 26, 1901.
Jones, Timothy	Sept. 18, 1861	Feb. 17, 1864	Transfer			2y 4m 10d	1y 5m 3d	3y 9m 23d	Transferred to 7th Ind. Battery. Mustered Out July 20, 1865. Unknown.
Kallerer, Louis	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service	Mis'n Ridge, Tenn. Nov. 25, 1863	F 5th Regt. Hancock's Vet. Corps. Mar. 5, 1865	3 yrs. 1 day	1y 3m 13d	4y 3m 14d	Appointed Corporal. M. O. F 5th Regt. H. C. Mar. 25, 1866. Dead.
Krechehlof, Henry	Sept. 18, 1861	June 23, 1863	Wounds	Mill Springs, Ky. Jan. 19, 1862		1y 9m 5d		1y 9m 5d	Died Nov. 29, 1869.
Kurtz, Frank	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 5, 1864	Transfer			2y 11m 17d	10m 20 days	3y 10m 7d	Veteran. Transferred to 56th Ind. Inf. M. O. July 25, 1865. Dead.
Lamb, Clark	Sept. 18, 1861	Oct. 23, 1863	Transfer			2y 1m 4d			Transferred to U. S. Signal Corps. Peoria, Ill.
Lehmanoski, Sylvester	Sept. 18, 1861					1 yr 25 days		1 yr. 25 days	Deserted at Danville, Ky., Oct. 13, 1862. Dead.
Lewis, Samuel	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864				3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Tab, Warren Co., Ind.
Mahn, Matthew	Feb. 15, 1862	July 12, 1862	Disability			4m 27 days		4m 27 days	Arkansas City, Kan.
McFarland, John W.	Sept. 18, 1861					5m 7 days		5m 7 days	Died at Louisville, Ky., Feb. 25, 1862.
Mackessey, John	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service		12th Battery Ind. L. A. Dec. 14, 1864	3 yrs. 1 day	3m 10th; 5m 10d 12th Bat. 7m 23 days	4y 1m 15d	M. O. 12th Battery July 7, 1865. Died Sept. 10, 1901.
Mariotti, Leon	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Died Mar. 25, 1879.
Mensehing, Lewis	Dec. 23, 1863	Sept. 5, 1864	Transfer			8m 13 days	10m 20 days	1y 7m 3d	Recruit. Transferred to E 58th Ind. M. O. 58th Ind. July 25, 1865. Dead.
Mills, Noah W.	Sept. 18, 1861					6m 28 days		6m 28 days	Died at Nashville, Tenn., April 16, 1862.
Miller, Theo. H.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Dead.
Morgan, Wm. H.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 5, 1864	Transfer			2y 11m 17d	10m 20 days	3y 10m 17d	Veteran. Transferred to E 58th Ind. M. O. 58th July 25, 1865. Killed by C. & E. I. R. R. Sept. 21, 1905.
Mulvico, Thos. P.	Sept. 18, 1861					1 year 4m		1 year 4m	Deserted at Duck Creek Jan. 14, '63. Unknown.
Neilhart, Adam	Sept. 18, 1861	Feb. 20, 1863	Accidental Wounds			1y 5m 10d		1y 5m 10d	Dead.
Noles, Wilsoo	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service	On Picket Line. In hand		3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Green Hill, Ind.
O'Rouk, Michael T.	Sept. 18, 1861					1y 5m 2d		1y 5m 2d	Burned to Death at Bloomington, Ill., 1883.
Packer, Andrew J.	Feb. 6, 1862	Sept. 5, 1864	Transfer			2y 6m 3d	10m 20 days	3y 4m 23d	Deserted at Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 20, 1863. Recruit. Transferred to E 58th Ind. M. O. 58th Ind. July 25, 1865. Mulberry, Ind.
Payne, Hiram B.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 5, 1864	Transfer			2y 11m 17d	10m 20 days	3y 10m 17d	Veteran. Transferred to E 58th Ind. M. O. 58th Ind. July 25, 1865. Dead.
Payne, Milo	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Dead.

Three Years Service

COMPANY E

Tippecanoe County

NAME AND RANK	Entry into the Service	Discharge from the Service	Cause of Discharge	Wounded at	Re-Enlisted in	LENGTH OF SERVICE			REMARKS AND P. O. ADDRESS
						In Tenth	In Other Organizations	Total Service	
Payne, William E.	Sept. 18, 1861					11m 28 days		11m 28 days	Died at Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 16, 1862.
Pratt, Jeremiah E.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Dead.
Reagan, William	Sept. 18, 1861					1y 7m 2d		1y 7m 2d	Died at Stewart's Creek, Tenn., April 20, 1863.
Reynolds, Singleton	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Appointed Corpl. Woodland, Yolo Co., Cal.
Ridenour, George	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Black Springs, Ark.
Risley, Reuben R.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Appointed Corporal. R. F. D. No. 2, St. Johns, Mich.
Ruby, William F.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service		Q. M. 154th Ind.	3 yrs. 1 day	4m 19 days	3y 4m 20d	Appointed Commissary Sergeant. See N. C. Staff. Mustered Out Aug. 14, 1865.
Seldmiller, Valentine	Sept. 18, 1861					1y 11m 25d		1y 11m 25d	Died of poison at Bridgeport, Ala. Sept. 5, '63.
Sewell, Homer	Sept. 18, 1861	June 25, 1862	Disability			9m 7 days		9m 7 days	Covington, Ind.
Spring, Abner	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Dead.
Stewart, John W.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service	Mis'n Ridge, Tenn. Nov. 23, 1863		3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Battle Ground, Ind.
Stricht, Albert C.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 5, 1864	Transfer			2y 11m 17d	10m 20 days	3y 10m 17d	Veteran. Transferred to E 58th Ind. M. O. 58th Ind. July 25, 1865. 708 East 7th St., Oklahoma, Okla.
Tupper, James W.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 5, 1864	Transfer			2y 11m 17d	10m 20 days	3y 10m 17d	Veteran. Transferred to E 58th Ind. Taken Prisoner at Cataba River, S. C., Mar., 1865. M. O. 58th July 25, 1865. Dead.
Vaughn, William	Sept. 18, 1861	June 25, 1862	Disability	Mill Springs, Jan. 19, 1862		9m 7 days		9m 7 days	LaFayette, Ind.
Wallace, William	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Dead.
Watkins, Clement	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Died Jan. 27, 1893.
Watkins, Samuel	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	LaFayette, Ind.
Winkler, Henry	Sept. 18, 1861					1y 11m 28d		1y 11m 28d	Drowned in Tenn. River at Battle Creek, Tenn., Sept. 2, 1865.
Willis, Joseph	Sept. 18, 1861	Feb. 7, 1862	Disability			1y 4m 20d		1y 4m 20d	Dead.
Whealan, Joseph	Mch. 8, 1862	Sept. 5, 1864	Transfer			3y 6m 3d	6m 2 days	3 yrs. 5 days	Recruit. Transferred to E 58th Ind. M. O. 58th Mar. 7, 1865. Died Aug. 24, 1893.
Woodworth, Albert F.	Dec. 23, 1863	Sept. 5, 1864	Transfer			8m 13 days	10m 20 days	1y 7m 3d	Recruit. Transferred to E 58th Ind. M. O. 58th July 25, 1865. Died LaFayette, Ind., 1877.
Young, Henry	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Died July 14, 1901.

COMPANY F

The above mentioned company was recruited at Zionsville, Boone County, Indiana, during the months of July and August, 1861, by Benjamin M. Gregory and Henry D. McCoy. The company reported at "Camp Tippecanoe," LaFayette, about September 1st, with the following officers, who were commissioned by Governor Morton, September 2, 1861:

Captain, Benjamin M. Gregory
First Lieutenant, Henry D. McCoy
Second Lieutenant, Israel H. Miller

Upon arrival of the regiment at Indianapolis, Company F was mustered into the United States service September 18, 1861, with 101 men. It received during its term of service 16 recruits, making a total of 117 men in the company. The losses sustained by this company during its term of service, are as follows:

Killed in battle.....	9
Died of wounds.....	3
Died from disease.....	7
Discharged on account of wounds.....	1
Promoted	2
Discharged on account of disability.....	27
Transferred to 7th Indiana Battery.....	1
Transferred to V. R. C.....	1
Dismissed from the service.....	1
Deserted	6
Transferred to 58th Indiana Infantry.....	25
Mustered out September 19, 1864.....	34

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Died since the war, 51; living, 37; unknown, 4.
See Muster Roll for further information.

HISTORY OF THE TENTH INDIANA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY

Three Years Service

COMPANY F

Boone County

NAME AND RANK	Entry into the Service	Discharge from the Service	Cause of Discharge	Wounded at	Re-Enlisted in	LENGTH OF SERVICE			REMARKS AND P. O. ADDRESS
						In Tenth	In Other Organizations	Total Service	
Capt. Benjamin M. Gregory	Sept. 2, 1861	July 13, 1862	Resignation		of 102d Ind. Inf. Maj. 135 Ind. Inf.	10m 11 days	4m 12 days	14m 23 days	Promoted Maj. May 30, 1862. Died July 15, '90.
1st Lieut. Henry D. McCoy	Sept. 2, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service	Chickamauga, Ga. Sept. 19, 1862		3 yrs 17 days		3 yrs 17 days	Promoted Captain May 30, 1862. Knoxville, Ia.
2d Lieut. Israel H. Miller	Sept. 2, 1861					6m 5 days		6m 5 days	Died at Nashville, Tenn., Mar. 7, 1862.
1st Sergt. Samuel C. Vance	Sept. 18, 1861	April 27, 1863	Dismissal			1y 7m 9d			Promoted 2d Lieut. Mar. 30, 1862. Promoted 1st Lieut. May 20, 1862. Dismissed from service April 17, 1863. Dead.
2d Sergt. Wm. P. Larimore	Sept. 18, 1861					4m 1 day		4m 1 day	Killed at Battle of Mill Springs, Ky., Jan. 19, 1862.
3d Sergt. Lorenzo G. Tipton	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service	Chickamauga, Ga. Sept. 19, 1862		3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Promoted 2d Lieut. May 20, 1862. Promoted 1st Lieut. April 28, 1863. Dead.
4th Sergt. James H. Harris	Sept. 18, 1861	June 20, 1862	Disability			9m 2 days		9m 2 days	Noblesville, Ind.
5th Sergt. John H. Harden	Sept. 18, 1861	Nov. 4, 1862	Superann'ry			1y 1m 17d		1y 1m 17d	Promoted Adjutant Aug. 25, 1862. Dead.
1st Corpl. Elijah W. Chingler	Sept. 18, 1861	Nov. 7, 1863	Disability			2y 1m 20d		2y 1m 20d	Dead.
2d Corpl. John W. French	Sept. 18, 1861	Nov. 5, 1862	Disability	Mill Springs, Ky. Jan. 19, '62, twice		1y 1m 18d		1y 1m 18d	Died March, 1906.
3d Corpl. David M. Hume	Sept. 18, 1861	Aug. 26, 1862	Disability			11m 8 days		11m 8 days	Dead.
4th Corpl. Andrew J. Poek	Sept. 18, 1861					2 yrs. 1 day		2 yrs. 1 day	Killed at Chickamauga Sept. 19, 1863.
5th Corpl. Martin B. Hoover	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Promoted 2d Lieut. April 28, 1863. Dead.
6th Corpl. John Hussey	Sept. 18, 1861					2 yrs. 1 day		2 yrs. 1 day	Killed at Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 19, 1863.
7th Corpl. Wm. P. Windate	Sept. 18, 1861			Mill Springs, Ky. Jan. 19, 1862		4m 1 day		4m 1 day	Died Somerset, Ky., Feb. 1, 1862. Wounds.
8th Corpl. Christian Deroff	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Appointed Sergeant. Dead.
Drummer Jacob McCauley	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Dead.
Fifer William H. Pitzer	Sept. 18, 1861	Nov. 5, 1862	Disability			1y 1m 18d		1y 1m 18d	Dead.
Wag'n'r Jeremiah Washburn	Sept. 18, 1861	April 30, 1862	Disability			7m 12 days		7m 12 days	Died April 28, 1862, aged 93 years.
Adams, Samuel D.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service	Corinth, Miss., May, 1862		3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Carnel, Ind.
Abrams, Francis F.	Mar. 4, 1864	Sept. 5, 1864	Transfer			6m 1 day	10m 30 days	1y 4m 21d	Recruit. Transferred to F 25th Ind. M. O. 28th July 23, 1865. Died Sept. 30, 1875.
Avery, Samuel H.	Sept. 18, 1861					2 yrs. 10 m		2 yrs. 10m	Killed at Kenesaw, Ga., July, 1864.
Ballou, Andrew J.	Sept. 18, 1861					1 yr. 14 days			Deserted at Lebanon, Ky., Oct. 2, 1862. Unknown.

Three Years Service

COMPANY F

Boone County

NAME AND RANK	Entry into the Service	Discharge from the Service	Cause of Discharge	Wounded at	Re Enlisted in	LENGTH OF SERVICE			REMARKS AND P. O. ADDRESS
						In Tenth	In Other Organizations	Total Service	
Barker, Benjamin	Feb. 22, 1862	Sept. 5, 1864	Transfer			7m 11 days	6m 23 days	1y 2m 3d	Recruit. Transferred to F 58th Ind. M. O. 35th Ind. Mar. 28, 1865. Fowler, Ind.
Barker, Mahlon	Oct. 23, 1862	Sept. 5, 1864	Transfer			1y 10m 13d	10m 30 days	2y 9m 3d	Recruit. Transferred to F 58th Ind. M. O. 38th Ind. July 25, 1865. Dead. Jamesport, Davies Co., Mo.
Benson, Daniel S.	Sept. 18, 1861	April 5, 1863	Disability			6m 18 days			
Bennett, Mathew	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Elk Falls, Kans.
Bishop, John	Sept. 18, 1861	April 30, 1862	Disability			7m 12 days		7m 12 days	Died at Somerset, Ky.
Bishop, Joseph	Sept. 18, 1861					6m 12 days		6m 12 days	Died at Louisville, Ky., Mar. 30, 1862.
Bishop, Jonathan	Sept. 18, 1861					4m 26 days		4m 26 days	Died at Mill Springs, Ky., Feb. 14, 1862.
Powman, Levi R.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Appointed Corporal. Howard Lake, Minn.
Bradburn, Henry	Sept. 18, 1861	April 30, 1862	Disability			7m 12 days		7m 12 days	Muncie, Ind.
Bryant, Joseph M.	Sept. 18, 1861					1 yr. 14 days		1 yr. 14 days	Deserted at Lebanon, Ky., Oct. 2, 1862. Unknown.
Burgain, Albert S.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service	Chickamauga, Ga. Sept. 19, 1863		3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Appointed Sergeant. Dead.
Bussell, James S.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 5, 1864	Transfer			2y 11m 17d	10m 20 days	3y 10m 7d	Veteran. Transferred to F 58th Ind. M. O. 35th Ind. July 25, 1865. Zionsville, Ind.
Carson, William B.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 5, 1864	Transfer			2y 11m 17d	10m 20 days	3y 10m 7d	Veteran. Missing in action July 3, '64. Transferred to F 28th Ind. M. O. 38th July 25, 1865. Dead. 2050 Hazel St., Indianapolis, Ind.
Chastain, John A. F.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	
Conover, John S.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 5, 1864	Transfer			2y 11m 17d	10m 20 days	3y 10m 7d	Veteran. Transferred to 58th Ind. M. O. 58th July 25, 1865. Died Dec. 15, 1892.
Corbin, Alfred D.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Unknown.
Crane, John R.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Lebanon, Ind.
Crane, Silas B.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Zionsville, Ind.
Deshong, John	Sept. 18, 1861					11 months		11 months	Deserted Nashville Aug. 18, 1862. Unknown.
Dodson, John	Sept. 18, 1861	June 26, 1862	Disability			2 yrs. 10m		2 yrs. 10m	Appointed Corporal. Killed at Atlanta, Ga., 1864.
Draper, Asa P.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Peace Creek, Kans.
Easterly, James	Sept. 18, 1861					2 yrs. 8m		2 yrs. 8m	Killed at Resaca, Ga., May 15, 1864.
Essex, Irvine	Sept. 18, 1861					2 yrs. 1 day		2 yrs. 1 day	Killed at Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 19, 1863.

Three Years Service

COMPANY F

Boone County

NAME AND RANK	Entry into the Service	Discharge from the Service	Cause of Discharge	Wounded at	Re-Enlisted in	LENGTH OF SERVICE			REMARKS AND P. O. ADDRESS
						In Tenth	In Other Organizations	Total Service	
Essex, George F. L.	Sept. 18, 1861	April 5, 1862	Wounds	Mill Springs, Ky., Jan. 19, 1862		6m 17 days	-----	6m 17 days	Arm amputated. Died Sept. 5, 1869.
Essex, Thomas J.	Feb. 25, 1864	Sept. 5, 1864	Transfer			6m 11 days	10m 29 days	1y 5m 1d	Recruit. Transferred to F 58th Ind. M. O. 58th July 25, 1863. Burlington, Kans. Appointed Sergeant. Dead.
Fender, Frederick	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service	Chickamauga, Ga. Sept. 19, 1863		3 yrs. 1 day	-----	3 yrs. 1 day	
Flannagan, James E.	Sept. 18, 1861					2 yrs. 2 days	-----	2 yrs. 2 days	Killed at Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 29, 1863.
Floyd, Willis	Sept. 18, 1861	July 3, 1862	Disability			9m 15 days	-----	9m 15 days	Dead.
Floyd, James	Sept. 18, 1861	May 7, 1862	Disability	Chickamauga, Ga. Sept. 19, 1863		7m 19 days	-----	7m 19 days	Whitestown, Ind.
Funts, David R.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service	Mill Ridge, Tenn. Nov. 25, 1863		3 yrs. 1 day	-----	3 yrs. 1 day	Zionsville, Ind.
Frits, Ephraim	Sept. 18, 1861	April 30, 1862	Disability			7m 12 days	-----	7m 12 days	Dead.
Giddwell, John F.	Sept. 18, 1861						-----		Deserted from hospital Louisville, Ky. Died Jan. 29, 1862.
Grist, John	Sept. 18, 1861	Jan. 4, 1864	Disability			2y 4m 16d	-----	2y 4m 16d	Appointed Corporal. Died Dec. 1, 1891.
Gray, Gilbert	Feb. 22, 1862	Sept. 5, 1864	Transfer	Chickamauga, Ga. Sept. 19, 1863		6m 18 days	-----	6m 18 days	Recruit. Transferred to F 58th Ind. M. O. 58th Mar. 28, 1865. Carmel, Ind.
Grist, Solomon	Feb. 17, 1864	Sept. 5, 1864	Transfer			6m 21 days	-----	6m 21 days	Recruit. Transferred to F 58th Ind. M. O. 58th July 25, 1863. Dead.
Hancock, James	Sept. 18, 1861					11 months	-----	11 months	Died at Huntsville, Ala., Aug. 18, 1862.
Hunt, John W.	Feb. 22, 1862	Sept. 5, 1864	Transfer			6m 9 days	6m 23 days	1y 1m 2d	Recruit. Transferred to F 58th Ind. M. O. 58th Mar. 28, 1865. Dead.
Harmon, John S.	Sept. 18, 1861						-----		Deserted Hospital Bowling Green, Ky. Unknown.
Harsbarger, Sam'l S.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service	Chickamauga, Ga. Sept. 19, 1863		3 yrs. 1 day	-----	3 yrs. 1 day	Dead.
Hogan, Alexander P.	Feb. 25, 1864	Sept. 5, 1864	Transfer			6m 7 days	16m 29 days	1y 4m 27d	Recruit. Transferred to F 58th Ind. M. O. July 25, 1863. Ruston, Ind.
Honver, John L.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 5, 1864	Transfer	Mill Springs, Ky., Jan. 19, 1862		2y 11m 17d	10m 29 days	3y 10m 7d	Veteran. Transferred to F 58th Ind. M. O. July 25, 1865. Dead.
Hollingsworth, Dan	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 yrs. 1 day	-----	3 yrs. 1 day	Died 1863.
Howard, Doctor S.	Sept. 18, 1861	May 1, 1864	Transfer	Chickamauga, Ga. Sept. 19, 1863	Co. H 149th Ind. Inf.	2y 7m 13d	-----	2y 7m 13d	Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps. M. O. Sept. 20, 1864. Rockville, Ind.
Hunt, William A.	Sept. 18, 1861	Aug. 1, 1862	Disability	Mill Springs, Ky., Jan. 19, 1862		10m 13 days	-----	10m 13 days	Dead.
Imbler, George	Sept. 18, 1861			Atlanta, Ga., Aug., 1864		2y 11m 14d	-----	2y 11m 14d	Died at Marietta, Ga., Sept. 1, 1864. Wounds.
Jewell, William M.	Feb. 22, 1862	Sept. 5, 1864	Transfer			1y 1m 9 days	6m 23 days	1y 1m 2d	Recruit. Transferred to F 58th Ind. M. O. 58th Ind. Mar. 28, 1865. Dead.
Johnson, William K.	Sept. 18, 1861					1y 6m 29d	-----	1y 6m 29d	Died at Stewarts Creek, Tenn., April 8, 1863.

HISTORY OF THE TENTH INDIANA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY

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Three Years Service .

COMPANY F

Boone County

NAME AND RANK	Entry into the Service	Discharge from the Service	Cause of Discharge	Wounded at	Re-Enlisted in	LENGTH OF SERVICE			REMARKS AND P. O. ADDRESS
						In Tenth	In Other Organizations	Total Service	
Job, LaFayette J. -----	Feb. 17, 1864	Sept. 5, 1864	Transfer			6m 13 days	6m 19 days	1y 1m 2d	Recruit. Transferred to F 58th Ind. M. O. 58th Mar. 17, 1865. Disability. Dead.
Landers, William H. -----	Sept. 18, 1861	Feb. 14, 1864	Transfer			2y 4m 27d	1y 5m 6d	3y 10m 3d	Transferred to 7th Ind. Batt'y. M. O. 7th Batty. July 29, 1865. Whitestown, Ind.
Lakin, William M. -----	Sept. 18, 1861	April 4, 1862	Disability			6m 17 days		6m 17 days	Dead.
Laughlin, Thomas J. -----	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service	Mill Springs, Ky., Jan. 19, 1862		3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Dead.
Lee, George W. -----	Sept. 18, 1861			Corinth, Miss., May, 1862		4m 1 day		4m 1 day	Killed at Mill Springs, Ky., Jan. 19, 1862.
Lee, John H. -----	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 5, 1864	Transfer			2y 11m 17d	5m 4 days	3y 4m 21d	Veteran. Transferred to F 58th Ind. Died at Savannah, Ga., Feb. 9, 1865.
Lee, William H. -----	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 5, 1864	Transfer			2y 11m 17d	10m 20 days	3y 10m 7d	Veteran. Transferred to F 58th Ind. M. O. 58th July 25, 1865. Nat'l Home, Marion, Ind.
Lee, Rinelder -----	Sept. 18, 1861	Nov. 7, 1862	Disability		F 10th Inf. Mar. 4, 1864	1y 7m 1d	10m 20 days	2y 5m 21d	Recruit. Transferred to F 58th Ind. M. O. 58th July 25, 1865. Zionsville, Ind.
Lee, William F. -----	Sept. 18, 1861					6m 15 days		6m 15 days	Died at Nashville, Tenn., April 2, 1862.
Laughrum, Noah -----	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service	Chickamauga, Ga. Sept. 20, 1863		3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Died April 5, 1907.
Long, William T. -----	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Coffeyville, Kans.
Mark, Lewis H. -----	Sept. 18, 1861	Aug. 29, 1862	Disability			11m 11 days		11m 11 days	Osborne City, Kans.
McClelland, Sam'l J. -----	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 5, 1864	Transfer			2y 11m 17d	10m 20 days	3y 10m 7d	Veteran. Transferred to F 58th Ind. M. O. 58th July 25, 1865. Dead.
McGuire, William M. -----	Sept. 18, 1861	June 24, 1862	Disability		F 10th Inf. Mar. 4, 1864	9m 6 days	10m 20 days	1y 7m 26d	Recruit. Transferred to F 38th Ind. M. O. 38th Ind. July 25, 1865. Dead.
Moore, John M. -----	Sept. 18, 1861	July 11, 1863	Disability			1y 9m 23d		1y 9m 23d	Died Aug. 11, 1908.
Morgison, Peyton M. -----	Sept. 18, 1861			Chickamauga, Ga. Sept. 19, 1863		2 yrs 20 days		2 yrs 20 days	Died at Chattanooga, Tenn., Oct. 8, 1863.
Medsker, John -----	Feb. 17, 1864	Sept. 5, 1864	Transfer			6m 16 days	9m 20 days	1y 4m 6d	Wounds. Recruit. Transferred to F 58th Ind. M. O. 58th June 25, 1865. Cor. Jefferson and Washington Sts., Indianapolis, Ind.
Nichols, Francis F. -----	Sept. 18, 1861	Jan. 1, 1864	Disability		4th Ind Battery	2y 3m 14d		2y 3m 24d	636 Prospect St., Indianapolis, Ind.
Nichols, Albert M. -----	Sept. 18, 1861					6m 24 days		6m 24 days	Died at Zionsville, Ind., April 11, 1862.
Nichols, Andrew B. -----	Feb. 22, 1862	Feb. 9, 1863	Disability			1 yr. 11 days		1 yr. 11 days	Recruit. 1415 Vigo St., Indianapolis, Ind.
Nowling, John -----	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service	Marietta, Ga., Sept. 2, 1864		3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Dead.
Perkins, Patriek Y. -----	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service	Mill Springs, Ky., Jan. 19, 1862		3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Dead.
Pock, John A. -----	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Dead.

Three Years Service

COMPANY F

Boone County

NAME AND RANK	Entry into the Service	Discharge from the Service	Cause of Discharge	Wounded at	Re-Enlisted in	LENGTH OF SERVICE			REMARKS AND P. O. ADDRESS
						In Tenth	In Other Organizations	Total Service	
Reis, Mathew	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Neeleysville, Butler Co., Mo.
Sheets, Allen	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Appointed Corporal. Dead.
Smith, Isaac E.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service	Chickamauga, Ga. Sept. 19, 1863		3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Dead.
Stephens, John H.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service	Chickamauga, Ga. Sept. 19, 1863		3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	849 S. Carpenter St., Chicago, Ill.
Stoneking, Nelson J.	Sept. 18, 1861	Mar. 3, 1863	Disability			1y 5m 13d		1y 5m 13d	Dead.
Sweeney, Sam'l B.	Jan. 20, 1862	Sept. 5, 1864	Transfer			2y 7m 16d	8m 8 days	3y 4m 4d	Recruit. Transferred to F 58th Ind. M. O. 58th May 13, 1865. Died Mar. 25, 1909.
Thomas, James S.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Appointed Sergeant. Dead.
Thomas, George W.	Sept. 18, 1861	Mar. 20, 1863	Disability			1y 6m 12d		1y 6m 12d	Bringhurst, Ind.
Vance, William C.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service	Chickamauga, Ga. Sept. 19, 1863		3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Appointed Sergeant. Noblesville, Ind.
Watts, John E.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service	Chickamauga, Ga. Sept. 19, 1863		3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Dead.
Watts, Ezra	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service	Chickamauga, Ga. Sept. 19, 1863		3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Fortville, Ind.
Watts, Aaron H.	Sept. 18, 1861	Aug. 4, 1862	Disability		F 10th Inftry	10m 17 days			Recruit. Transferred to F 58th Ind. M. O. 58th July 25, 1865. 1131 Eugene St., Indpls. Deserted from Hospital Danville, Ky. Dead.
Weber, George L.	Sept. 18, 1861								
Wicker, James F.	Sept. 18, 1861	April 4, 1862	Disability			6m 17 days		6m 17 days	Dead.
Wicker, George W.	Sept. 18, 1861	Mar. 29, 1862	Disability			6m 11 days		6m 11 days	Westfield, Ind.
Wilson, Samuel S.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 5, 1864	Transfer			2y 11m 17d	10m 20 days	3y 10m 7d	Veteran. Appointed Corporal. Transferred to F 58th Ind. M. O. 28th July 25, 1865. Dead.
Wilson, William H.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Tonganoxie, Kans.
Wood, Albert	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 5, 1864	Transfer			2y 11m 17d	10m 20 days	3y 10m 7d	Veteran. Transferred to F 58th Ind. M. O. 28th July 25, 1865. Dead.
Wood, William H.	Sept. 18, 1861					4m 1 day		4m 1 day	Killed at Mill Springs, Ky., Jan. 19, 1862.
Wood, James S.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service	Chickamauga, Ga. Sept. 20, 1863		3 yrs. 1 day		3 yrs. 1 day	Lebanon, Ind.
Zimerle, Amos B.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 5, 1864	Transfer	Arm amputated from injury vaccination, 1863		2y 11m 17d	10m 20 days	3y 10m 7d	Veteran. Appointed Corporal. Transferred to F 58th Ind. M. O. 28th July 25, 1865. Dead.

COMPANY G

This company was recruited in the counties of Fountain, Warren and Tippecanoc, by Alexander Hogeland and Jacob H. Bush. Upon arrival at LaFayette the two detachments were consolidated and the following officers elected:

Captain, Alexander Hogeland
First Lieutenant, Jacob H. Bush
Second Lieutenant, John Stahl
First Sergeant, William Virgin

Upon its arrival at Indianapolis it was mustered into the United States service with 96 men. During its term of service it received as recruits 16 men, making a total of 112 men in the company during its term of service. The losses sustained by this company during its term of service were as follows:

Resigned	2
Promoted	1
Killed in battle.....	1
Died from wounds.....	2
Died from disease.....	9
Taken prisoner	1
Discharged on account of wounds.....	3
Discharged on account of disability.....	23
Transferred to V. R. C.....	8
Transferred to Company B.....	1
Transferred to 58th Indiana Infantry.....	12
Deserted	4
Mustered out September 19, 1864.....	45
Total	112

Died since the war, 51: living, 41: unknown, 7. See Muster Roll.

Three Years Service

COMPANY G

Fountain County

NAME AND RANK	Entry into the Service	Discharge from the Service	Cause of Discharge	Wounded at	Re-Enlisted in	LENGTH OF SERVICE			REMARKS AND P. O. ADDRESS
						In Tenth	In Other Organizations	Total Service	
Capt. Alexander Hogeland.....	Sept. 2, 1861	April 2, 1862	Resignation		Appointed Colonel 8th Tenn. Inftry.	7 months			Died June 18, 1907.
1st Lieut. Jacob Bush.....	Sept. 2, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 yrs 17 days		3 yrs 17 days	Promoted Captain April 2, '62. Died Nov. 8, '04.
2r Lieut John Stahl.....	Sept. 2, 1861	June 14, 1864	Wounds	Chickamauga Sept. 19, 1863		2y 6m 12d		2y 6m 12d	Dead.
1st Sergt. William Virgin.....	Sept. 19, 1861	Nov. 2, 1862	Resignation			1y 2m 2d			Dead.
2d Sergt. George W. Beach.....	Sept. 19, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 years			Promoted 3d Lieut. Dead.
3d Sergt James W. Elliott.....	Sept. 19, 1861	Mar. 25, 1864	Promotion			2y 6m 6d	1 year 6m	4 yrs. 6 days	In Cahaba Prison. Explosion of "Sultana" April 27, 1865. Died 1895. Killed at Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 19, 1863.
4th Sergt. George Crapp.....	Sept. 19, 1861					2 years		2 years	
5th Sergt. Joseph Berquin.....	Sept. 19, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 years	5m 17 days	3y 5m 17d	Mustered Out 15th Ind. Aug. 4, 1865. Died Oct. 23, 1904.
1st Corpl. Charles W. Hill.....	Sept. 19, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 years		3 years	Reduced. Rossville, Ind.
2d Corpl. Robert S. Miner.....	Sept. 19, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service		Co. E 9th Regt. Hancock's V. Cor.	3 years	1 year	4 years	Promoted 1st Sergt. 810 S. 8th St., San Jose, Santa Clara Co., Cal.
3d Corpl. Henry Burkhalter.....	Sept. 19, 1861	Mar. 19, 1862	Disability			6 months		6 months	Dead.
4th Corpl. Edmund B. Slade.....	Sept. 19, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 years		3 years	Reduced. Holton, Jackson Co., Kans.
5th Corpl. Alfred Smith.....	Sept. 19, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 years		3 years	415 Vine St., West Lafayette, Ind.
6th Corpl. James A. Gerard.....	Sept. 19, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 years		3 years	Reduced. Dead.
Corpl. Charles Shaw.....	Sept. 19, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 years		3 years	Promoted Sergeant. Dead.
Corpl. Mahlon Cleaver.....	Sept. 19, 1861	Aug. 26, 1862	Disability			11m 7 days		11m 7 days	Died July 31, 1885.
Musician Seth Thomas.....	Sept. 19, 1861	April 15, 1862	Disability			6m 27 days			Dead.
Mus'n Christop'r C. Newman.....	Sept. 19, 1861	Sept. 5, 1864	Veteran			2y 11m 17d	10m 20 days	3y 9m 20d	Veteran. Transferred to Co. G 55th Ind. Inf. Mustered Out July 25, 1865. Lafayette, Ind.
Wagoner Reuben Steeley.....	Sept. 19, 1861	Dec. 31, 1862	Disability			1y 3m 12d		1y 3m 12d	Dead.
Anderson, Smith.....	Sept. 19, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 years		3 years	Dead.
Baker, Josiah.....	Sept. 19, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service	Chickamauga, Ga. Sept. 19, 1863		3 years		3 years	Died April 19, 1908.
Baker, Samuel.....	Feb. 13, 1862	April 30, 1864	Disability			2y 2m 17d	9m 13 days	3 years	Recruit. Transferred to V. R. C. April 30, 1864. Lacyne, Kans.
Barnhardt, Barron B.....	Aug. 27, 1862	Feb. 21, 1863	Disability			6m 24 days		6m 24 days	Recruit. 2222 Ohio St., Lincoln, Neb.

HISTORY OF THE TENTH INDIANA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY

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Three Years Service

COMPANY G

Fountain County

NAME AND RANK	Entry into the Service	Discharge from the Service	Cause of Discharge	Wounded at	Re Enlisted in	LENGTH OF SERVICE			REMARKS AND P. O. ADDRESS
						In Tent	In Other Organizations	Total Service	
Bennett, Samuel	Sept. 19, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 years		3 years	Unknown.
Bettice, James	Sept. 19, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 years		3 years	Died Jan 30, 1895.
Bettice, Myers	Sept. 19, 1861								Transferred to V. R. C. Died Insane Asylum, 1886.
Bone, Michael	Sept. 19, 1861					6m 9 days		6m 9 days	Died Louisville, Ky., Mar. 28, 1862.
Bowers, John	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 years		3 years	Sigourney, Iowa.
Boyles, Daniel J.	Sept. 19, 1861	Jan. 14, 1863	Disability		10th Ind. Battery Nov. 10, 1863	1y 3m 25d	1y 7m 21d	2y 11m 16d	Battle Ground, Ind.
Brady, William S.	Sept. 19, 1861	Aug. 7, 1862	Disability			10m 18 days		10m 18 days	Died Feb. 20, 1894.
Brown, Ezekiel S.	Sept. 19, 1861	Aug. 7, 1862	Disability			10m 18 days		10m 18 days	Died Mar. 3, 1897.
Cady, Harrison	Sept. 19, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 years		3 years	Dead.
Cleaver, William F.	Sept. 19, 1861	1862	Disability		2d Lieut. 116th Ind. Inf.		6m 13 days		Burlington, Ind.
Cleaver, Francis M.	Aug. 28, 1862	Dec. 2, 1862	Disability			2m 4 days			Recruit. Dead.
Cleaver, Isaac B.									Died Bardstown, Ky., Feb. 27, 1862.
Crook, Enoch	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 years		3 years	Promoted Corporal. 87 Grant St., San Jose, Cal.
Daily, William	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 years		3 years	Died Jan. 9, 1907.
Davis, James	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service	Chickamauga, Ga.		3 years		3 years	Lafayette, Ind.
Dawson, Benj. C. H.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 5, 1864	Veteran			2y 11m 17d	10m 20 days	3y 9m 20d	Promoted Corporal. Veteran. Transferred to Co. G 58th Ind. Inf. Dead.
Diebert, Simon	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 years		3 years	Promoted Corporal. Mulberry, Clinton Co., Ind.
Doty, Columbus	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 years		3 years	Promoted Corporal. Tryon, Lincoln Co., Okla.
Doty, Edward	Sept. 19, 1861	Dec. 2, 1862	Disability			1y 2m 14d			Died May 5, 1869.
Duncan, John	Sept. 18, 1861					2y 2m 7d		7y 2m 7d	Died New Albany, Ind., Nov. 26, 1863.
Elliott, James H.	Sept. 19, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 years		3 years	R. R. 2, Madison, Ind.
Elliott, John L.	Sept. 19, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 years		3 years	Promoted Sergeant. Died Aug. 18, 1903.
Fisher, Andrew	Sept. 19, 1861	Mar. 1, 1862	Desertion			6m 12 days		6m 12 days	Deserter. Unknown.
Fowler, Rowland	Sept. 19, 1861					8m 18 days		8m 18 days	Died Corinth, Miss., June 7, 1862.

Three Years Service

COMPANY G

Fountain County

NAME AND RANK	Entry into the Service	Discharge from the Service	Cause of Discharge	Wounded at	Re Enlisted in	LENGTH OF SERVICE			REMARKS AND P. O. ADDRESS
						In Tenth	In Other Organizations	Total Service	
Gage, Amasa	Sept. 19, 1861	Sept. 5, 1864	Veteran			2y 11m 17d	10m 20 days	3y 9m 20d	Promoted Corporal. Veteran. Transferred to Co. G 58th Ind. Inf. Fredonia, Iowa.
Gangwer George	Sept. 19, 1861	Nov. 27, 1863	Disability			2y 1m 8d	10m 17 days	2y 11m 25d	Mustered Out V. R. C. Oct. 14, 1864. Transferred to V.R.C. Nov. 27, '63. Mulberry, Ind. Dead.
Garver, Frank	Sept. 19, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 years		3 years	
Gerard, Jesse	Mar. 1, 1862	Mar. 2, 1865	Close War	Chickamauga, Ga.		2 years	1 year	3 years	Recruit. Transferred to V. R. C. Dead.
Gillin, John	Aug. 8, 1862	Jan. 27, 1865				2y 5m 19d			Recruit. Captured at Chickamauga. Wellington, Ill.
Goodwin, William H. H.	Sept. 19, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 years		3 years	R. R. 25, Chrisman, Ill.
Gwia, James	Dec. 10, 1861	April 30, 1864	Transfer			2y 3m 20d	9m 10 days	3 years	Recruit. Transferred to V. R. C. Dead.
Hanson, Daniel P.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1862	Disability			1 year		1 year	Dead.
Hart, Tobias	Sept. 19, 1861	Dec. 31, 1863	Disability			2y 3m 13d		2y 3m 13d	Williamsport, Ind.
Henderson, George H.	Sept. 19, 1861	Sept. 5, 1864	Veteran			2y 11m 17d	10m 20 days	3y 9m 20d	Mustered Out July 25, 1865. Veteran. Transferred to G 58th Ind. Sheridan, Ill. Unknown.
Henderson, John	Sept. 19, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service	Mill Springs, Ky., Jan. 19, 1862		3 years		3 years	
Himmelwright, John	Sept. 18, 1861	June 12, 1862	Disability			9m 13 days		9m 13 days	831 East McCracken Ave., Hoopeston, Ill.
Holcomb William	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service	Peach Tree Creek, Ga.		3 years		3 years	Dead.
Hopkins, James	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 5, 1864	Veteran			2y 11m 17d	10m 20 days	3y 9m 20d	Veteran. Transferred to Co. G 58th Ind. Inf. National Military Home, Danville, Ill. Transferred to V. R. C. Died July 23, 1898.
James, William	Sept. 18, 1861								
Kerns, Harrison	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 years		3 years	Died Aug. 17, 1910.
Knapp, Morris	Sept. 18, 1861					5 months			Died Lebanon, Ky., Feb. 15, 1862.
Lawrie, John	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 years	4 months	3 years 4m	Transferred to Co. B.
Lee, John	Mar. 11, 1862	April 1, 1862	Disability			21 days		21 days	Recruit. Died Jan. 24, 1902.
Lemons, Wesley	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 years		3 years	Died 1902.
Lewis, Stephen D.	Oct. 21, 1861	April 1, 1863	Disability			1y 5m 10d		1y 5m 10d	Recruit. Monticello, Piatt Co., Ill.
Lucas, Aaron	Sept. 18, 1861					3m 13 days		3m 13 days	Deserted at Lebanon Ky., Jan. 1, 1862. Unknown.
Malloy, John	Nov. 28, 1862	Sept. 5, 1864	Transfer			10m 7 days	10m 20 days	1y 8m 27d	Recruit. Transferred to G 58th Ind. Emporia, Kas.
Maxville, James	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 7, 1862	Disability			11m 20 days		11m 20 days	Dead.

Three Years Service

COMPANY G

Fountain County

NAME AND RANK	Entry into the Service	Discharge from the Service	Cause of Discharge	Wounded at	Re-Enlisted in	LENGTH OF SERVICE			REMARKS AND P. O. ADDRESS
						In Tenth	In Other Organizations	Total Service	
McCarthy, Aris	Mar. 1, 1862	June 15, 1863	Disability			1y 4m 14d		1y 4m 14d	Recruit. Dead.
McCoy, John	Sept. 18, 1861	April 8, 1862	Disability			7m 21 days		7m 21 days	Unknown.
McClatcher, Daniel	Sept. 18, 1861	June 13, 1863				1y 10m 25d		1y 10m 25d	Died Independence, Ind., June 13, 1863.
Miller, Cyrus	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 years		3 years	Fallansbee, Brooks Co., W. Va.
Möller, John G.	Sept. 18, 1861					19 days		19 days	Died Bardstovv, Ky., Oct. 6, 1861.
Mills, James	Sept. 18, 1861	Jan. 24, 1864	Transfer			2y 2m 6d		2y 2m 6d	521 Adams St., Kansas City, Mo.
Mitzler, George	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 years		3 years	Dead.
Morgan, John W.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 years		3 years	Dead.
Morris, Joseph	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 years		3 years	Dead.
Mozier, John W.	Sept. 18, 1861			Mill Springs, Ky.		5m 6 days		5m 6 days	Died Feb. 24, 1862.
Musgrove, Isaac	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 years		3 years	Dead.
Myers, Walter S.	Sept. 19, 1861					5m 2 days		5m 2 days	Died Lebanon, Ky., Feb. 20, 1862.
Niroth, W. H. H.	Sept. 18, 1861	Dec. 31, 1863	Disability			2y 3m 13d		2y 3m 13d	Died April 2, 1900.
O'Neal, Timothy	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 years		3 years	Died Sept. 27, 1897.
Phobus, John W.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service	Tullahoma, Tenn.		3 years		3 years	Dead.
Powell, John A.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 years		3 years	R. R. 4, Lafayette, Ind.
Powell, William	Dec. 22, 1863	Sept. 5, 1864	Transfer			8m 14 days	10m 20 days	1y 7m 4d	Recruit. Transferred to G 58th Ind. Baker City, Baker Co., Oregon.
Priolett, Francis M.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 26, 1862	Disability			1 yr. 8 days		1 yr. 8 days	Dead.
Rakestraw, Chas. W.	Sept. 18, 1861								Died at home.
Reynolds, Chas. A.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 years		3 years	Appointed Corporal. Minneapolis, Minn.
Reltz, Peter	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 years		3 years	Appointed Sergeant. Hoopeston, Ill.
Rhodes, Thomas D.	Sept. 18, 1861					1 yr. 20 days		1 yr. 20 days	Deserted at Bardstovv, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862. Unknown.
Roth, Cosmos	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 years		3 years	Died Dec. 28, 1906.
Rockenfield, Henry	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 years		3 years	Died Mar. 21, 1902.

Three Years Service

COMPANY G

Fountain County

NAME AND RANK	Entry into the Service	Discharge from the Service	Cause of Discharge	Wounded at	Re-Enlisted in	LENGTH OF SERVICE			REMARKS AND P. O. ADDRESS
						In Tenth	In Other Organizations	Total Service	
Skillman, James	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 years		3 years	Unknown.
Sprague, John	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 years		3 years	R. R. 6, Canton, Ill.
Smith, Ira	Dec. 19, 1863	Sept. 5, 1864	Transfer			8m 17 days	10m 20 days	1y 7m 7d	Recruit. Transferred to G 58th Ind. Dead.
Stroud, William	July 24, 1863	Sept. 5, 1864	Transfer			1y 1m 12d	10m 20 days	2 yrs. 2 days	Recruit. Transferred to G 58th Ind. Pueblo, Colo.
Thomas, William H.	Sept. 18, 1861	June 26, 1862	Disability			9m 8 days		9m 8 days	Dead.
Thompson, Joseph	Sept. 18, 1861	Mar. 19, 1862	Disability			6m 1 day		6m 1 day	Dead.
Timmons, Henry	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 years		3 years	1216 E. Molino St., Los Angeles, Cal.
Timmons, Joseph H.	Sept. 18, 1861			Mill Springs		5m 10 days		5m 10 days	Died Lebanon, Ky., Feb. 28, 1862, wounds, Mill Springs, Ky.
Trickey, William	Sept. 18, 1861					1 yr. 13 days		1 yr. 13 days	Deserted at Louisville, Ky., Dec. 1, 1862. Williamsport, Ind.
Truett, James C.	Sept. 18, 1861	June 22, 1862	Wounds	Mill Springs		9m 4 days		9m 4 days	Dead.
Underhill, John A.	Sept. 18, 1861	Aug. 31, 1862	Wounds	Mill Springs		11m 13 days		11m 13 days	Medford, Grant Co., Okla.
Vankirk, Dryden	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 years		3 years	Coulstone, Texas Co., Mo.
Vansant, Oliver	Sept. 19, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 years		3 years	Sun Prairie, Dane Co., Wis.
Williams, James H.	Sept. 19, 1861	Sept. 5, 1864	Veteran			2y 11m 17d	10m 20 days	3y 9m 20d	Veteran. Transferred to G 58th Ind. Harris, Adams Co., Colo.
Williams, John R.	Mar. 10, 1864	Sept. 5, 1864	Transfer			5m 26 days	10m 20 days	1y 4m 16d	Recruit. Transferred to G 58th Ind. Portland, Ore.
Wright, Ezdail F.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service	Chickamauga		3 years		3 years	Dead.
Yundt, Joseph H.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 years		3 years	Tucson, Arizona.
Yundt, Samuel	Aug. 28, 1862	Sept. 5, 1864	Transfer			2 yrs 17 days	10m 20 days	2y 11m 7d	Appointed Sergeant. Galena, Ill.

COMPANY H

This Company was recruited by Marsh B. Taylor and John C. Boswell during the months of August, 1861, and at once entered "Camp Tippecanoe."

The following officers are elected:

Captain, Marsh B. Taylor

First Lieutenant, John C. Boswell

Second Lieutenant, Isaac Willitts

Arriving at Indianapolis with the regiment it was mustered into the United States service September 18th, 1861, with 90 men; recruits received during term, 9 men; total, 99 men.

During its three years' service its losses were as follows:

Promotion	3
Resigned	1
Killed in battle	3

Taken prisoner	2
Died of disease	13
Discharged for disability.....	22
Transferred to V. R. C.....	4
Transferred to 58th Ind. Inf., Veterans..	8
Transferred to 58th Ind. Inf., Recruits..	3
Deserted	8
Mustered out Sept. 19, 1864.....	32

99

Company H was assigned as the left Color Company. The Colors of any regiment was never better protected than by the Color Companies (C and H) of the 10th Indiana.

Died since the war.....	50
Living	23
Unknown	3

Three Years Service

COMPANY H

Tippecanoe County

NAME AND RANK	Entry into the Service	Discharge from the Service	Cause of Discharge	Wounded at	Re-Enlisted in	LENGTH OF SERVICE			REMARKS AND P. O. ADDRESS
						In Tenth	In Other Organizations	Total Service	
Capt. Marsh B. Taylor.....	Sept. 2, 1861	Sept. 20, 1864	Exp. Service		Colonel 150th Ind. Inf.	3 yrs 17 days	-----	-----	Promoted Maj. Aug. 16, '62. Promoted Lieut. Col. Nov. 18, '62. Promoted Col. Sept. 21, '63. Died July 20, 1879. See Field and Staff. Mustered Out June 24, 1865. Dead.
1st Lieut. John C. Boswell.....	Sept. 2, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service		Captain Co. F 150th Ind. Inf.	3 years	3m 22 days	3y 2m 22d	-----
2d Lieut. Isaac Willits.....	Sept. 2, 1861	Aug. 24, 1862	Resignation			1 yr. 26 days	-----	1 yr. 26 days	Dead.
1st Sergt. Patrick Brown.....	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 5, 1861	Veteran			2y 11m 17d	10m 20 days	3y 10m 7d	Veteran. Transferred 58th Ind. Inf. Dead.
2d Sergt. John McMurtry.....	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 years	-----	3 years	Promoted 3d Lieut. Aug. 24, 1862. Westington, S. D.
3d Sergt. John W. Scott.....	Sept. 18, 1861	April 24, 1864	Disability			2y 10m 6d	-----	2y 10m 6d	Appointed 1st Sergt. Died Jan. 15, 1911.
4th Sgt. Theop. K. Harmon.....	Sept. 18, 1861	Dec. 3, 1862	Disability			1y 1m 15d	-----	1y 1m 15d	Rugby, Pierce Co., N. D.
5th Sergt. Theo. W. Shigley.....	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1863	Prisoner			2 years	-----	2 years	Captured Chickamauga Sept. 19, 1863. Starved at Andersonville, Ga.
1st Corp'l. William F. Swan.....	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 years	-----	3 years	Appointed 1st Sergt. Crawfordsville, Ind.
2d Corp'l. Samuel C. Fisher.....	Sept. 18, 1861	-----	Promotion			1y 4m 18d	6 months	2y 4m 24d	Promoted Captain Co. 116th Ind. Dead.
3d Corp'l. James Swan.....	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 years	-----	3 years	Appointed Sergt. Died May 6, 1907.
4th Corp'l. Samuel Briley.....	Sept. 18, 1861	Aug. 12, 1863	Disability			1y 10m 25d	-----	1y 10m 25d	Dead.
5th Corp'l. Milton J. Swan.....	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service	Chickamauga, Ga. Sept. 19, 1863		3 years	-----	3 years	Appointed Sergeant. Died Sept. 24, 1911.
6th Corp'l. Wesley Foster.....	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 25, 1863	Disability			1 yr 7 days	-----	1 yr. 7 days	Green Hill, Ind.
7th Corp'l. David B. Dawson.....	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 years	-----	3 years	R. R. 1, Seiden, Kans.
8th Corp'l. Graham N. Scott.....	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 years	-----	3 years	Died June 1, 1889.
Musician Geo. F. Marsteller.....	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1862	-----			-----	-----	-----	Dead.
Musician Joseph B. Walker.....	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 years	-----	3 years	152 East Market St., Indianapolis, Ind.
Wagoner John McBride.....	Sept. 18, 1861	May 20, 1862	Disability			8m 2 days	-----	8m 2 days	Kramer, Ind.
Akers, William.....	Oct. 2, 1861	July 19, 1864	-----			2y 9m 17d	-----	2y 9m 17d	Recruit. Died Kingston, Ga., July 19, 1864.
Atchison, George.....	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 5, 1864	Veteran			2y 11m 17d	10m 20 days	3y 10m 7d	Veteran. Transferred Co. H 58th Ind. Inf. Died May 22, 1911.
Arthur, William.....	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service	Chickamauga, Ga.		3 years	-----	3 years	122 Liberty St., Indianapolis, Ind.
Beldon, James B.....	Sept. 18, 1861	Feb. 24, 1863	Disability			1y 4m 6d	-----	1y 4m 6d	Died Soldiers' Home Dayton, O.

Three Years Service

COMPANY H

Tippecanoe County

NAME AND RANK	Entry into the Service	Discharge from the Service	Cause of Discharge	Wounded at	Re-Enlisted in	LENGTH OF SERVICE			REMARKS AND P. O. ADDRESS
						In Tenth	In Other Organizations	Total Service	
Bottom, Edward	Sept. 18, 1861	May 23, 1862				8m 5 days		8m 5 days	Died St. Louis, Mo., May 23, 1862.
Bemis, Marvin	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 3, 1863	Transfer			1y 11m 16d		1y 11m 16d	Transferred V. R. C. Sept. 3, 1863. Dead.
Bowley, James	Sept. 18, 1861	April 20, 1863	Disability			1y 7m 2d		1y 7m 2d	Died July 30, 1911.
Campbell, Lowery	Sept. 18, 1861	Mar. 17, 1862				6 months		6 months	Died Nashville, Tenn., Mar. 17, 1862.
Carson, Ferguson D.	Oct. 2, 1861	Sept. 5, 1864	Transfer			2y 11m 3d	1m 27 days	3 yrs. 1m	Mustered Out Nov. 2, 1864. Monon, Ind.
Chisom, James	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 10, 1863				2 years		2 years	Killed Chiekamauga Sept. 10, 1863.
Coffeen, Seth	Sept. 18, 1861	Oct. 31, 1862	Disability			1y 1m 12d			National Military Home, Danville, Ill.
Cooney, John	Sept. 22, 1861	Oct. 13, 1863	Disability			1 yr. 22 days		1 yr. 22 days	Dead.
Cops, Nicholas	Oct. 2, 1861	June 24, 1863				1y 8m 23d		1y 8m 23d	Died Louisville, Ky., June 24, 1863.
Carroll, William	Sept. 22, 1861	April 30, 1864	Transfer			2y 7m 8d	4m 22 days	3 years	Transferred V. R. C. April 30, 1864. Died Nov. 19, 1965.
Craft, Ferdinand D.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 years		3 years	Dead.
Cowk, Ferdinand	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 10, 1862				11m 23 days		11m 23 days	Deserted Nashville Sept. 10, 1862. Dead.
Cory, Jason	Dec. 10, 1861	Feb. 22, 1862				2m 12 days		2m 12 days	Deserted Stamford, Ky., Feb. 22, 1862. Dead.
Dota, Noah	Sept. 18, 1861	Jan. 19, 1862				4m 1 day		4m 1 day	Killed Mill Springs Jan. 19, 1862.
Derriek, Elsha	Sept. 18, 1861	Nov. 13, 1863				2y 1m 26d		2y 1m 26d	Died at Thorntown, Ind., Nov. 13, 1863.
Driscoll, John M.	Sept. 21, 1861	July 15, 1863	Transfer			1y 9m 24d	1y 2m 7d	3 years	Died Sept. 3, 1882.
Dickens, Jesse	Sept. 21, 1861	Sept. 10, 1864	Exp. Service			3 years		3 years	Otterbein, Ind.
Derrin, James M.	Sept. 22, 1861	Oct. 22, 1861				1 month		1 month	Deserted Lebanon, Ky., Oct. 22, 1861. Unknown.
Dewey, William J.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 years		3 years	Died 1903.
Dewey, Erastus	Sept. 18, 1861	Jan. 19, 1862				4 months		4 months	Killed Mill Springs Jan. 19, 1862.
Davis, William J.	Sept. 18, 1861	Jan. 22, 1862	Disability			3m 4 days		3m 4 days	Died at Lebanon, Ky., Jan. 29, 1862.
Dillman, James T.	Sept. 18, 1861					3m 7 days		3m 7 days	Died at Lebanon, Ky., Jan. 29, 1862.
Duffy, John C.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 years		3 years	Died Feb. 19, 1885.
Dickens, William	Sept. 18, 1861	Dec. 16, 1862	Disability			1y 3m 28d		1y 3m 28d	Caledonia, Mich.

Three Years Service

COMPANY H

Tippecanoe County

NAME AND RANK	Entry into the Service	Discharge from the Service	Cause of Discharge	Wounded at	Re-Enlisted in	LENGTH OF SERVICE			REMARKS AND P. O. ADDRESS
						In Tenth	In Other Organizations	Total Service	
Dimmitt, Oliver H.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service	-----	-----	3 years	-----	3 years	333 Bryan St., Los Angeles, Cal.
Dixon, James	Oct. 2, 1861	Oct. 5, 1861	-----	-----	-----	3 days	-----	3 days	Deserted at Bardstown, Ky., Oct. 5, 1861. Dead.
Donaldson, Newton	Oct. 2, 1861	-----	-----	-----	-----	7m 27 days	-----	7m 27 days	Deserted at Corinth, Mass., June 15, '62. Dead.
Evans, William J.	Sept. 18, 1863	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service	-----	-----	3 years	-----	3 years	Linnburg, Webster Co., Iowa.
Ferguson, Jacob	Sept. 18, 1863	-----	-----	-----	-----	4m 5 days	-----	4m 5 days	Died at Lebanon, Ky., Jan. 23, 1862.
Fisher, William R.	Sept. 18, 1863	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service	-----	-----	3 years	-----	3 years	Appointed Corporal. Died Feb., 1903.
Franklin, Thomas D.	Sept. 18, 1864	-----	-----	-----	-----	4m 24 days	-----	4m 24 days	Deserted at Mill Springs, Ky., Feb. 11, 1862. Died August, 1901.
Goble, Stephen L.	Sept. 18, 1863	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service	-----	-----	3 years	-----	3 years	Died Oct. 14, 1906.
Gannon, Michael	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service	-----	18th U. S. Inftry.	3 years	18 years	21 years	Dead.
Goodale, Vincent R.	Sept. 18, 1863	Mar. 26, 1862	Disability	-----	-----	6m 8 days	-----	6m 8 days	Dead.
Goehring, John R.	Dec. 10, 1863	Sept. 5, 1864	Transfer	Chickamauga, Ga. Sept. 19, 1863	-----	2y 9m 15d	10m 20 days	3y 8m 5d	Recruit. Transferred H 58th Ind. Unknown.
Holtien, William R.	Sept. 18, 1861	Oct. 8, 1863	-----	Chickamauga, Ga.	-----	2 yrs 20 days	-----	2 yrs 20 days	Died Rebel Prison Oct. 8, 1863, wounds.
Holtien, Lewis T.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service	-----	-----	3 years	-----	3 years	Bronson, Burbon Co., Kans.
Holland, Peter A.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 5, 1864	Transfer	-----	-----	2y 11m 17d	10m 30 days	3y 10m 7d	Veteran. Transferred H 58th Ind. Dead.
Hamilton, John A.	Sept. 18, 1861	-----	-----	-----	-----	4m 2 days	-----	4m 2 days	Died at Lebanon, Ky., Jan. 20, 1862.
Hiser, Augustus D.	Sept. 18, 1861	April 25, 1864	Disability	-----	-----	2y 6m 7d	-----	2y 6m 7d	Dead.
Hale, Remus D.	Sept. 18, 1863	Jan. 13, 1863	Disability	-----	12th Ind. Battery	1y 8m 25d	8m 29 days	2y 7m 24d	Dead.
Jones, John M.	Sept. 18, 1861	Mar. 3, 1864	Disability	-----	-----	2y 6m 15d	-----	-----	Lafayette, Ind.
Kennedy, Michael	Sept. 18, 1861	-----	-----	-----	-----	6m 16 days	-----	6m 16 days	Died at Somerset, Ky., April 3, 1862.
Kidney, Thomas	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service	-----	-----	3 years	-----	3 years	Darlington, Ind.
Luce, Lyman D.	Sept. 18, 1861	-----	-----	-----	-----	7 months	-----	7 months	Died at Nashville, Tenn., Mar. 18, 1862.
Luddington, James A.	Mar. 21, 1862	April 21, 1864	Disability	-----	6th Rgt. Hancock Vet. Corps	2 yrs. 1m	7 months	2yrs. 8m	Died July 24, 1906.
Lingo, Frederick	Sept. 18, 1861	Mar. 4, 1864	Disability	Chickamauga, Ga.	-----	2y 5m 16d	-----	2y 5m 16d	Dead.
Long, James H.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service	-----	-----	3 years	-----	3 years	Dead.
Morgan, William H.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 5, 1864	Transfer	-----	-----	2y 11m 17d	10m 20 days	3y 10m 7d	Veteran. Transferred H 58th Ind. Dead.

Three Years Service

COMPANY H

Tippecanoe County

NAME AND RANK	Entry into the Service	Discharge from the Service	Cause of Discharge	Wounded at	Re-Enlisted in	LENGTH OF SERVICE			REMARKS AND P. O. ADDRESS
						In Tenth	In Other Organizations	Total Service	
Miler, Joseph	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 years		3 years	Died Aug. 22, 1904, Wichita, Kans.
McIntosh, John J.	Sept. 18, 1861	May 18, 1862	Disability			8 months		8 months	Died Salt Lake, Utah, 1894.
Nichols, John	Sept. 18, 1861	Dec. 19, 1862	Disability			1y 3m 1d		1y 3m 1d	Dead.
Noyes, Luther	Dec. 15, 1861	Sept. 27, 1862	Disability			10m 12 days		10m 12 days	Care of McComt & Hills Co., 8082 4th Ave., New York City, N. Y.
Piatt, James	Sept. 8, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 years		3 years	Eddyville, Iowa.
Patterson, Thomas J.	Sept. 8, 1861					8m 11 days		8m 11 days	Died at Evansville, Ind., May 29, 1862.
Porter, James W.	Sept. 8, 1861	Sept. 19, 1863	Prisoner			2 years		2 years	Starved Andersonville, Ga.
Peters, Daciel	Nov. 10, 1861	Mar. 2, 1863	Transfer			2y 10m 25d	5m 28 days	3y 4m 23d	Dead.
Rand, Edward L.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 years		3 years	Died June 12, 1901.
Rowley, Patrick	Sept. 18, 1861					2y 6m 3d		2y 6m 3d	Died Gallatin, Tenn., Mar. 21, 1863, wounds.
Ryan, William O.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 5, 1864	Transfer			2y 11m 17d	10m 20 days	3y 10m 7d	Veteran. Transferred H 58th Ind. Inf. 1758 Troost Ave., Kansas City, Mo. Died 1911.
Scott, Levi H.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service	Chickamauga, Ga.		3 years		3 years	
Stephenson, William P.	Sept. 18, 1861					5m 19 days		5m 19 days	Died at Nashville, Tenn., Mar. 7, 1862.
Sprague, James	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 years		3 years	Monon, Ind.
Smith, George H.	Sept. 18, 1861	Feb. 11, 1863	Disability			2y 4m 23d		2y 4m 23d	Dead.
Stone, William J.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 years		3 years	Dead.
Tate, Jacob T.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 5, 1864	Transfer			2y 10m 17d	10m 20 days	3y 10m 7d	Veteran. Transferred H 58th Ind. Dead.
Thompson, Aaron L.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 years		3 years	Andrews, Ind.
Tyler, Joseph	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 5, 1864	Transfer			2y 10m 17d	10m 20 days	3y 10m 7d	Veteran. Transferred H 58th Ind. Inf. Unknown.
Taylor, Ingraham	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 years		3 years	Dead.
Taylor, Nathaniel	Sept. 18, 1861					6m 17 days		6m 17 days	Died at Columbia, Tenn., April 5, 1862.
Talbot, William	Oct. 2, 1861	Jan. 24, 1863	Disability			1y 3m 6d		1y 3m 6d	Died Aug. 8, 1905, Washington, D. C.
Tracy, William G.	Feb. 11, 1862	Oct. 2, 1862	Promotion			7m 20 days			Recruit. 422 James St., Syracuse, N. Y.
Turner, Patrick	Oct. 2, 1861	Sept. 5, 1864	Transfer			2y 11m 3d	10m 20 days	3y 9m 23d	Veteran. Transferred H 58th Ind. Inf. Dead.
Weaver, Francis	Feb. 21, 1862	April 1, 1863	Disability			1y 1m 11d		1y 11m 11d	Died Jan. 27, 1895.
Woodruff, Ephriam	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 years		3 years	Dead.

COMPANY I

This Company was recruited at Lebanon, Boone County, Indiana, during the month of August, 1861. Reported at Camp Tippecanoe about September 3rd, 1861, and the following officers were duly elected:

Captain.....Jehu W. Perkins
 1st Lieutenant.....Felix Shumate
 2nd Lieutenant.....George Scott
 1st Sergt.....William Shumate

It accompanied the regiment to Indianapolis and was sworn into the United States service Sept. 18, 1861, with 74 men; recruits received during term of service, 40 men; total 114 men.

The Company sustained the following losses:

Killed in action.....	3
Died from wounds	5
Died from disease.....	10
Discharged for disability.....	26
Discharged for wounds.....	1
Promoted	2
Taken prisoner	2
Transferred to 58th Ind. Recruits.....	20
Deserted	7
Mustered out September 19, 1864.....	38

114

Died since the war.....	48
Living at present time.....	37
Unknown	4

See Muster Roll.



CAPTAIN JEHU W. PERKINS.



CAPTAIN FELIX SHUMATE

Three Years Service

COMPANY I

Boone County

NAME AND RANK	Entry into the Service	Discharge from the Service	Cause of Discharge	Wounded at	Re-Enlisted in	LENGTH OF SERVICE			REMARKS AND P. O. ADDRESS
						In Tent	In Other Organizations	Total Service	
Capt. Jehu W. Perkins.....	Sept. 2, 1861					2y 3m 14d		3y 3m 14d	Died Chattanooga, Tenn., Nov. 16, '63, wounds.
1st Lieut. Felix Shumate....	Sept. 2, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service	Corinth, Miss.	Co. I 3 mos. 10th	3 years	3m 14 days	3y 3m 14d	Promoted Captain Nov. 16, 1863. Died Dec. 8, 1864.
2d Lieut. George Scott.....	Sept. 2, 1861	Mar. 12, 1865	Exp. Service			3y 6m 12d	3m 14 days	3y 9m 26d	Captured Atlanta Campaign. Promoted 1st Lieut. Nov. 16, 1863. Dead. Died May 28, 1864.
1st Sergt. William Shumate..	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 years	3m 14 days	3y 3m 14d	
2d Sergt. Ira S. Perkins.....	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service		3 mos. 10th	3 years	3m 14 days	3y 3m 14d	Promoted Quartermaster Sergt. See N. C. Staff.
3d Sergt. Sam F. Thompion ..	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 years		3 years	Appointed Sergeant Major. See N. C. Staff.
4th Sergt. William Gillman..	Sept. 18, 1861					6 months		6 months	Died Somerset, Ky., Mar. 18, 1862.
5th Sgt. Wm. H. Pennington ..	Sept. 18, 1861	July 20, 1862	Disability	Corinth, Miss.	3 mos. 10th	10m 12 days	3m 14 days	13m 26 days	Lawton, Okla.
1st Corpl. John A. Taggart...	Sept. 18, 1861	Aug. 22, 1863	Disability	Tallahoma, Tenn.	3 mos. 10th	1 yr. 4 days	3m 14 days	1y 3m 18d	Appointed Sergeant. Died wounds.
2d Corpl. Harvey C. Price....	Sept. 18, 1861	May 6, 1862	Disability			7m 14 days		7m 14 days	Dead.
3d Corpl. Harvey A. Gipson...	Sept. 18, 1861	May 6, 1862	Disability			7m 14 days		7m 14 days	Butler, Bates Co., Mo.
4th Corpl. Wm. C. Endicott...	Sept. 18, 1861		Disability		Co. I 3 mos. 10th F 6th Ind.	8m 14 days	2y 10m 1d	3y 6m 15d	Mustered Out 86th Ind. June 12, 1865. Dead.
5th Cpl. Sam'l C. Dougherty ..	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 years		3 years	Appointed Sergt. Mulvane, Summer Co., Kans
6th Cpl. Peter B. Kellinberger	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 years		3 years	Appointed 1st Sergt. Died July 30, 1907.
7th Corpl. Geo. W. Wilson....	Sept. 18, 1861					13 days		13 days	Deserted Louisville, Ky., Oct. 1, 1861. Dead.
8th Corpl. R. F. Williamson...	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 1, 1865	Close War			3y 11m 3d		3y 11m 3d	Captured at Chickamauga. Darlington, Ind.
Musician Genio S. Lawrence..	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service		3 mos. 10th	3 years	3m 14 days	3y 3m 14d	National Military Home, Leavenworth, Kans.
Musician Jasper N. Gipson...	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service		Musician Co. C 150th Ind. Inf.	3 years	6m 10 days	3y 6m 10d	Died July 27, 1892.
Wagoner John McCullough...	Sept. 18, 1861	April 18, 1862	Disability			7 months		7 months	Dead.
Allison, Alfred T.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service		3 mos. 10th	3 years	3m 14 days	3y 3m 14d	Dead.
Ambrose, Killian	Nov. 5, 1861	Jan. 21, 1863	Disability			1y 2m 16d		1y 2m 16d	Recruit. Dead.
Anderson, Albert D.	Oct. 26, 1861	Sept. 5, 1864	Transfer			2y 10m 9d	10m 20 days	3y 9m 29d	Recruit. Transferred to 1 58th Ind. Inf. Dead.
Beach, James T.	Oct. 15, 1861	Sept. 5, 1864	Transfer			2y 10m 20d	10m 20 days	3y 9m 10d	Recruit. Transferred to 1 58th Ind. Inf. Died 1901.

Three Years Service

COMPANY I

Boone County

NAME AND RANK	Entry into the Service	Discharge from the Service	Cause of Discharge	Wounded at	Re Enlisted in	LENGTH OF SERVICE			REMARKS AND P. O. ADDRESS
						In Tenth	In Other Organizations	Total Service	
Beck, William H.	Sept. 18, 1861					2m 13 days		2m 13 days	Died Lebanon, Ky., Dec. 3, 1861.
Black, David	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 years		3 years	Appointed Corporal. Dead.
Boyles, Harvey	Sept. 18, 1861								505 Olive St., Kansas City, Mo.
Bosley, Martin V.	Dec. 1, 1861					4m 22 days		4m 22 days	Died Lebanon, Ky., Feb. 9, 1862.
Caldwell, Henry	Sept. 18, 1861					5m 25 days		5m 25 days	Died Louisville, Ky., Mar. 15, 1862.
Caldwell, Leonidas	Sept. 18, 1861	April 18, 1862	Disability			7 months		7 months	Dead.
Carter, Abram C.	Oct. 1, 1861	Feb. 19, 1863	Disability			1y 4m 18d			Killed L. & I. R. R. collision Oct., 1864.
Clark, Martin	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 years		3 years	Died May 31, 1910.
Dougherty, Daniel	Sept. 18, 1861			Mill Springs, Ky.		4m 3 days		4m 3 days	Died Jan. 21, 1862, wounds.
Daugherty, Michael	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 years		3 years	Hagers Grove, Shelby Co., Mo.
Dinsmore, James S.	Sept. 18, 1861					2y 3m 9d		2y 3m 9d	Captured at Chickamauga. Died Danville, Va., Prison Dec. 27, 1863.
Dixon, Ebenezer	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 years		3 years	Dead.
Doss, William H.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 years		3 years	236 Green St., Chicago, Ill.
Dormire, Richard G.	Oct. 10, 1861	Sept. 5, 1864	Transfer			2y 10m 25d	13m 27 days	4 yrs 22 days	Recruit. Dead.
Dukes, Paris M.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 years		3 years	Appointed Corporal. Dead.
Dukes, James	Sept. 18, 1861					2 yrs. 2 days		2 yrs. 2 days	Died Cumberland, Tenn., Sept. 20, 1863.
Enfield, William H.	Sept. 18, 1861					1y 1m 11d		1y 1m 11d	Deserted Lebanon, Ky., Oct. 29, 1862. Died July, 1869.
Evans, William H. H.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 years		3 years	Appointed Corporal. 922 Hamilton St., Lebanon, Ind.
Farmer, Samuel	Sept. 18, 1861	May 19, 1862	Disability			8m 1 day		8m 1 day	Died Aug. 3, 1903.
Finney, Lewis	Oct. 24, 1862					2m 5 days		2m 5 days	Recruit. Killed Rolling Fork, Ky., Dec. 29, '62.
Fish, Jesse	Oct. 22, 1862	Sept. 5, 1864	Transfer			1y 10m 13d	10m 20 days	2y 9m 3d	Mustered Out July 23, 1865, as Q.-M. Sergeant. Recruit. Transferred to 1 88th Ind. Dead.
Gilmore, Abijah H.	Sept. 18, 1861	Oct. 18, 1863	Arrest			2 years	In Jail 1y 4m 15d	2y 4m 15d	Arrested and imprisoned for desertion. M. O. Feb. 3, 1865. Bear Lake, Mich.
Graham, Woodson	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 years		3 years	New Brunswick, Ind.
Green, David	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 years		3 years	Sparks, Cherry Co., Neb.

Three Years Service

COMPANY I

Boone County

NAME AND RANK	Entry into the Service	Discharge from the Service	Cause of Discharge	Wounded at	Re-Enlisted in	LENGTH OF SERVICE			REMARKS AND P. O. ADDRESS
						In Tenth	In Other Organizations	Total Service	
Green, Richard	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 years		3 years	Butler City, Boyd Co., Neb.
Grady, Michael F.	Oct. 9, 1861			Mill Springs, Ky., Jan. 19, 1862		4m 16 days		4m 16 days	Died Feb. 3, 1862, wounds.
Gallion, Joseph	Nov. 10, 1862	Sept. 5, 1864	Transfer			1y 9m 25d	10m 20 days	2y 8m 15d	Lebanon, Ind.
Hawkins, John W.	Sept. 18, 1861	Jan. 15, 1863	Wounds	Chickasawga		2y 10m 27d		2y 10m 27d	Olathe, Kans.
Hendricks, Geo. W.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 years		3 years	Died Aug. 23, 1865.
Hickerson, Samuel C.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			2 years		3 years	Coffax, Ind.
Hickerson, James L.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 years		3 years	Died Jan. 17, 1882.
Hessler, Jesse J.	Sept. 18, 1861	April 18, 1862	Disability			7 months		7 months	Dead.
Higbland, James	Sept. 18, 1861					5m 17 days		5m 17 days	Died Somerset, Ky., Mar. 7, 1862.
Hamilton, William W.	Feb. 11, 1864	Sept. 5, 1864	Transfer			5m 26 days	10m 20 days	1y 4m 16d	Recruit. Transferred to I 58th Ind. Inf. Died May 31, 1866.
Hamilton, Francis L.	Oct. 9, 1861	Sept. 5, 1864	Transfer			2y 11m 17d	10m 20 days	3y 10m 7d	Recruit. Transferred to I 58th Ind. Inf. Dead.
Howard, Henry W.	Oct. 14, 1861	Sept. 5, 1864	Transfer			2y 10m 21d	10m 20 days	3y 9m 11d	Recruit. Transferred to I 58th Ind. Inf. Lebanon, Ind.
Hogan, Basil	Oct. 26, 1861	Aug. 12, 1862	Disability			9m 16 days		9m 16 days	Recruit. Dead.
Harlan, Freeman L.	Nov. 15, 1861					10m 3 days		10m 3 days	Recruit. Deserted Sept. 18, 1862. Died April 13, 1878.
Hartley, Orlando L.	Oct. 15, 1861	Mar. 10, 1862	Disability			4m 26 days		4m 26 days	Recruit. Unknown.
Hart, Harvey A.	Feb. 6, 1862								Recruit. Deserted Mar. 18, 1862. Dead.
Hamilton, Aaron	Jan. 1, 1862	Sept. 5, 1864	Transfer			2y 8m 4d	3m 6 days	3 years	Recruit. Transferred to 58th Ind. M. O. Dec. 31, 1864. Died June 6, 1869.
James, David	Mar. 4, 1862								Frankfort, Ind.
James, Thomas J.	Sept. 18, 1861	June 13, 1862	Disability			8 months		8 months	Recruit. 2437 Bond St., Indianapolis.
Keath, James	Sept. 18, 1861					4 months		4 months	Killed Mill Springs, Ky., Jan. 19, 1862.
Kellogg, Joseph	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 years		3 years	Died Feb. 3, 1892.
Kempton, Daniel	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 years		3 years	R. R. 1, Berdenville, Kans.
King, Thomas J.	Mar. 4, 1862	Sept. 5, 1864	Transfer			2y 6m 1d	10m 20 days	3y 6m 21d	Recruit. Transferred to 58th Ind. Inf. Dead. Lebanon, Ind., May 20, 1883.
Kersey, David C.	Feb. 14, 1862	Sept. 5, 1864	Transfer			2y 6m 21d	6m 15 days	3y 1m 6d	Recruit. Transferred to 58th Ind. Inf. Captured and hung by Rebels in North Carolina.

Three Years Service

COMPANY I

Boone County

NAME AND RANK	Entry into the Service	Discharge from the Service	Cause of Discharge	Wounded at	Re-Enlisted in	LENGTH OF SERVICE			REMARKS AND P. O. ADDRESS
						In Tenth	In Other Organizations	Total Service	
Lowery, John H.	Sept. 18, 1861					2 yrs. 2 days		2 yrs. 2 days	Killed at Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 20, 1863.
Litefski, James	Feb. 8, 1862	Sept. 5, 1864	Transfer			2y 6m 27d	10m 20 days	3y 7m 17d	Recruit. Transferred to 58th Ind. Inf. Elkader, Iowa.
Loux, Peter	Feb. 14, 1862	Jan. 6, 1864	Disability		Co. H 135th Ind.	1y 11m 24d	3m 10 days	2y 5m 4d	Recruit. Dead.
Lynch, Geo. C.	Oct. 14, 1861	Sept. 5, 1864	Transfer			2y 11m 21d	10m 20 days	3y 10m 11d	Recruit. Transferred to 58th Ind. 367 S. Highland, Chanute, Kans.
Leach, John W.	Feb. 26, 1862	Sept. 5, 1864	Transfer			2y 6m 15d	10m 20 days	3y 5m 5d	Recruit. Transferred 58th Ind. Died Aug. 9, 1863.
McNabb, James	Sept. 18, 1861					10m 9 days		10m 9 days	Died Corinth, Miss., June 27, 1862.
Moore, Wilford W.	Nov. 10, 1861	Sept. 5, 1864				2y 10m 25d	10m 20 days	3y 9m 15d	Recruit. Transferred 58th Ind. Kirkin, Ind.
Montgomery, James	Feb. 14, 1862								R. R. No. 8, Lebanon, Ind.
Osborne, Hiram M.	Sept. 18, 1861					7m 24 days		7m 24 days	Died Corinth, Miss., May 11, 1862.
Osborne, Napoleon B.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 years		3 years	Dead.
Parsons, Robert B.	Sept. 18, 1861					5m 19 days		5m 19 days	Died Somerset, Ky., Mar. 9, 1862.
Pennington, John W.	Feb. 17, 1862	Sept. 5, 1864	Transfer			2y 6m 18d	10m 20 days	3y 5m 8d	Recruit. Transferred 58th Ind. Dead.
Pennington, George W.	Feb. 15, 1862			Atlanta, Ga.		2y 5m 21d		2y 5m 21d	Recruit. Died Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 6, 1864. Wounds.
Richardson, John A.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 years		3 years	Appointed Corporal. Died Jan. 28, 1880.
Robertson, Ebenezer	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 years		3 years	R. R. 6, Lebanon, Ind.
Rust, Quartus E.	Dec. 1, 1861	June 14, 1862	Disability			6m 13 days		6m 13 days	Recruit. Dead.
Rayburn, William	Mar. 4, 1863			Chickamauga		2y 2m 15d		2y 2m 15d	Recruit. Died Lebanon, Ind., May 19, 1864. Wounds.
Riley, Preston	Oct. 22, 1862	Sept. 5, 1864	Transfer			1y 10m 13d	10m 20 days	2y 9m 3d	Recruit. Salem, Dent Co., Mo.
Riley, Isaac	Oct. 24, 1862					3m 19 days		3m 19 days	Recruit. Died Gallatin, Tenn., Feb. 12, 1863.
Shanklin, Oscar D.	Sept. 18, 1861	Jan. 6, 1863	Disability	Mill Springs, Ky., Jan 19, 1862		1y 3m 13d		1y 3m 13d	Appointed Corporal. Died April 7, 1860.
Shanklin, Elzer C.	Oct. 14, 1861	Nov. 10, 1862	Disability			1 yr. 17 days		1 yr. 17 days	Recruit. Died May 8, 1864.
Sims, Joseph M.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 years		3 years	Republie, Mo.
Small, Thomas M.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 years		3 years	Appointed Corporal. Lebanon, Ind.
Stanchiff, David H.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 years		3 years	Rosendale, Andrews Co., Mo.

Three Years Service

COMPANY I

Boone County

NAME AND RANK	Entry into the Service	Discharge from the Service	Cause of Discharge	Wounded at	Re-Enlisted in	LENGTH OF SERVICE			REMARKS AND P. O. ADDRESS
						In Tenth	In Other Organizations	Total Service	
Smith, Thomas	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 years		3 years	Dead.
Stephenson, Thomas J.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 years		3 years	Meadville, Linn Co., Mo.
Stranhan, Oliver M.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 years		3 years	Appointed Sergeant. Died Lebanon, Ind., Sept. 8, 1882.
Sullins, John H. M.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service	Kenesaw Mtn., Ga.		3 years		3 years	Died April 11, 1908.
Shields, Robert	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 years		3 years	514 E. 9th St., Indianapolis, Ind.
Shultz, Joseph	Oct. 19, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			2 yrs. 11m		2 years 11m	Unknown.
Swope, Joseph M.	Oct. 14, 1861	Sept. 5, 1864	Transfer			2y 10m 21d	10m 20 days	3y 9m 11d	Recruit. Transferred 58th Ind. Elizaville, Ind.
Tallman, William	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 years		3 years	521 Bryan Ave., Danville, Ill.
Talbert, Wilson	Sept. 18, 1861	Oct. 25, 1862	Disability			1 yr. 7 days		1 yr. 7 days	Died April 8, 1883.
Tibbells' John H.	April 20, 1863	Sept. 5, 1864	Transfer			1y 4m 15d	10m 20 days	2y 3m 5d	Recruit. Transferred 58th Ind. Inf. Lowery City, Mo.
Vest, Robert B.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service	Tullahoma, Tenn. June 29, 1863		3 years		3 years	Appointed Sergeant. Allerton, Iowa.
Wilson, Robert	Sept. 18, 1861					4m 12 days		4m 12 days	Deserted Jan. 30, 1862. Died Nov. 3, 1874.
Welver, Henry S.	Sept. 18, 1861	Mar. 18, 1862	Disability			7 months		7 months	Dead.
Whitzel, John R.	Sept. 18, 1861	Jan. 13, 1864	Disability			2y 3m 25d		2y 3m 25d	Unknown.
Woolkins, Constantine	Sept. 18, 1861					1y 3m 16d		1y 3m 16d	Deserted Gallatin, Tenn., Dec. 28, 1862. Forest City, Holt Co., Mo.
Walton, Isaac	Feb. 15, 1862	April 6, 1863	Disability			1y 1m 19d		1y 1m 19d	Recruit. Unknown.
Waters, Isham L.	Feb. 8, 1862	Nov. 4, 1862	Disability			8m 24 days		8m 24 days	Recruit. Peaksville, Mo.
Weese, William H.	Feb. 10, 1862	Sept. 5, 1864	Transfer			2y 6m 25d	10m 20 days	3y 5m 25d	Recruit. Appointed Corporal. Transferred 38th Ind. Hillsburg, Ind.
York, Semer A.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 years		3 years	Dead.

COMPANY K

This Company was recruited and organized in Frankfort, Clinton County, Indiana, by John W. Blake, Samuel H. Shortle, John W. Hunt, and William W. Wilds. The following officers were elected:



CAPTAIN SAMUEL H. SHORTLE
Killed at Chickamauga

Blake was soon after commissioned Colonel of the 40th Indiana September 23, 1861; Lieutenant Shortle promoted

Capt., John W. Blake
1st Lt., Sam H. Shortle
2nd Lt., Wm. W. Wilds
1st. Sgt., Geo. W. Wilds

By some scheme previously concocted this Company was credited to Tippecanoe County, when it rightfully should have been credited to Clinton. This transaction showed very plainly that "graft" existed in the land as early as 1861, as this transfer would never had been made if the money had not been paid.

Captain and John W. Hunt made 1st Lieutenant from the ranks over 2nd Lieut. Wilds.

The Company arrived at Indianapolis September 17th, and on September 18th, 1861, was mustered into the United States with 95 men; recruits received, 22 men; total, 117 men.

The Company sustained the following losses:

Promotion	1
Killed accidentally	1
Died from wounds	8
Died from disease	11
Discharged for wounds	3
Discharged for disease.....	28
Transferred to V. R. C.....	1
Transferred Mississippi Marine Brigade	1
Transferred to 58th Ind. Inf., Veterans	1
Transferred to 58th Ind. Inf., Recruits	15
Deserted	1
Mustered out September 19, 1864.....	46

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See Muster Roll.

Died since war.....	61
Living at present time.....	34
Unknown	2

Three Years Service

COMPANY K

Clinton County

NAME AND RANK	Entry into the Service	Discharge from the Service	Cause of Discharge	Wounded at	Re-Enlisted in	LENGTH OF SERVICE			REMARKS AND P. O. ADDRESS
						In Tenth	In Other Organizations	Total Service	
Capt. Samuel H. Shortle...	Oct. 7, 1861			Chickamauga, Ga. Sept. 19, 1863		2 years		2 years	Died Oct. 13, 1863. Wounds.
1st Lieut. John W. Hunt...	Sept. 2, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864				3 years		3 years	Dead.
2d Lieut. William W. Wilds...	Sept. 2, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864				3 years		3 years	Farmhand. Ind.
1st Sergt. George M. Wilds...	Sept. 18, 1861	Aug. 24, 1863	Disability			1y 11m 6d		1y 11m 6d	Died Oct. 26, 1906.
2d Sergt. Charles H. Bickley	Sept. 18, 1861	July 29, 1862	Disability						Dead.
3d Sergt. Stephen M. Aiken...	Sept. 18, 1861	Jan. 14, 1863	Disability		3m 10th Ind., 72d Ind., 44th Ind.				137 Pierce St., West Lafayette, Ind.
4th Sergt. Craven Thompson	Sept. 18, 1861	April 30, 1862	Disability			7m 12 days		7m 12 days	Died Oct. 14, 1894.
5th Sergt. William Atwood...	Sept. 18, 1861			Chickamauga, Ga. Sept. 19, 1863		2 yrs. 6 days		2 yrs. 6 days	Died Sept. 24, 1864. Wounds.
1st Corpl. James Gibbons...	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 years		3 years	Died Frankfort, Ind., April, 1883.
2d Corpl. David J. Cox...	Sept. 18, 1861					2y 11m 26d		2y 11m 26d	Accidentally killed Jeffersonville Sept. 14, 1894.
3d Corpl. James F. White...	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			2y 11m 6d		2y 11m 6d	Appointed Sergeant. Dead.
4th Corpl. Harrison Derrick...	Sept. 18, 1861	May 20, 1862	Disability			8m 12 days		8m 12 days	Dead.
5th Corpl. John A. Babb...	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service	Mis'n Rge. Nov. 25, 63; Chickamauga Mill Springs, Ky., Jan. 19, 1862		3 years		3 years	Dead.
6th Corpl. James T. Doster...	Sept. 18, 1861	May 18, 1862	Wounds			8 months		8 months	Dead.
7th Corpl. Thomas S. Peak...	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 years		3 years	Died April 20 1907.
8th Cpl. Archibald Gladman...	Sept. 18, 1861	May 12, 1862	Disability		Sergt. Co. B 116th Ind.	7m 24 days		7m 24 days	Dead.
Musieian William Hughes...	Sept. 18, 1861					1y 4m 19d		1y 4m 19d	Died Feb. 7, 1863.
Musieian Norman Newton...	Sept. 18, 1861	May 20, 1862	Disability			8m 12 days		8m 12 days	Dead.
Wagoner Daniel Neeves...	Sept. 18, 1861	Feb. 25, 1862	Disability		Co. G 86th Ind.	5m 7 days	3 yrs 26 days	3y 1m 3d	Mustered Out 86th Ind. Sept. 5, 1865. Dead.
Alexander, John W.	Feb. 14, 1862	July 15, 1862	Disability			5 months		5 months	Recruit. Died July, 1902.
Amos, John W.	Dec. 26, 1863	Sept. 5, 1864	Transfer			8m 9 days	10m 20 days	1y 6m 29d	Recruit. Transferred 38th Ind. Mustered Out July 25, 1865. Seireville, Ind.
Amos, William H.	Dec. 11, 1863	Sept. 5, 1864	Transfer			8m 24 days	10m 20 days	1y 7m 14d	Recruit. Transferred to 58th Ind. Died June 14, 1907.
Brinson, William H.	Sept. 1, 1862	Sept. 5, 1864	Transfer			2 yrs. 4 days	10m 20 days	2y 10m 24d	Recruit. Transferred to 58th Ind. Dead.
Brinson, Thomas A.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 years		3 years	Dead.

Three Years Service

COMPANY K

Clinton County

NAME AND RANK	Entry into the Service	Discharge from the Service	Cause of Discharge	Wounded at	Re-Enlisted in	LENGTH OF SERVICE			REMARKS AND P. O. ADDRESS
						In Tenth	In Other Organizations	Total Service	
Baker, Jackson	Sept. 18, 1861					7m 13 days		7m 13 days	Died May 1, 1862.
Baker, William T.	Sept. 18, 1861	Nov. 29, 1862	Wounds	Mill Springs, Ky. Jan. 19, 1863		1y 2m 9d		1y 2m 9d	Died May 28, 1910.
Baum, William	Sept. 18, 1861			Mill Springs, Ky., Jan. 19, 1863		4m 22 days		4m 22 days	Died Somerset, Ky., Feb. 10, 1862. Wounds.
Bilnn, Jesse	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 years		3 years	Frankfort, Ind.
Bowser, Daniel	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 years		3 years	Frankfort, Ind.
Burt, Samuel	Sept. 18, 1861	April 23, 1862	Disability			7m 5 days		7m 5 days	Died May 13, 1910.
Bowers, John	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864				3 years		3 years	Dead.
Carter, Joseph	Sept. 18, 1861			Chickamauga, Ga. Sept. 19, 1863		2 years		2 years	Died Sept. 19, 1863. Wounds.
Chenoweth, Henry	Sept. 18, 1861					5m 16 days		5m 16 days	Died March 6, 1862, Somerset, Ky.
Cobee, Benjamin	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 years		3 years	Stockwell, Ind.
Colby, Charles	Sept. 18, 1861	May 18, 1862	Disability			8 months		2y 1m 3d	Mustered Out 116th Ind. Mar 1, 1864. Mustered Out 130th Ind. Aug. 5, 1865. Dead.
Colby, Thuddeus S.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service		Co. B 116 Ind. Inf. Co. D 130 Ind. Inf.	3 years		3 years	Dead.
Coffman, James M.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 years		3 years	National Military Home, Danville, Ill.
Coffman, John S.	April 3, 1862	Sept. 5, 1864	Transfer			2y 5m 2d	6m 28 days	3 years	Recruit. Transferred 58th Ind. Mustered Out April 3, 1865. Dead.
Clark, A. C.	Sept. 18, 1861	Feb. 7, 1863	Disability			1y 4m -6d		1y 4m 19d	Dead.
Downard, David W.	Sept. 18, 1861			Mill Springs, Ky. Jan. 19, 1863					Died Feb. 6, 1862, Somerset, Ky. Wounds.
Dulne, William R.	Sept. 18, 1863	Jan. 16, 1863	Disability			1y 3m 28d		1y 3m 28d	Dead.
Dunlap, Joseph	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 years		3 years	Died June, 1907.
Dougherty, Joseph L.	Dec. 26, 1863	Sept. 5, 1864	Transfer			8m 9 days		8m 9 days	Died June 22, 1888.
Dawson, Mathias	Mar. 20, 1862	Sept. 30, 1863	Transfer			1y 6m 10d		1y 6m 10d	Recruit. Transferred V. R. C. Michigantowa.
Edmonds, Cyrus	Sept. 18, 1861	May 16, 1862	Disability			7m 28 days		7m 28 days	Horton, Kans.
Forbush, Walter	Sept. 18, 1863	Sept. 5, 1864	Transfer			2y 11m 17d	10m 20 days	3y 10m 7d	Veteran. Transferred 58th Ind. Mustered Out July 25, '65. 426 N. State St., Greenfield, Ind.
Foran, Patrick Y.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 years		3 years	Dead.
Gladman, Orrin	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 years		3 years	Frankfort, Ind.

Three Years Service

COMPANY K

Clinton County

NAME AND RANK	Entry into the Service	Discharge from the Service	Cause of Discharge	Wounded at	Re Enlisted in	LENGTH OF SERVICE			REMARKS AND P. O. ADDRESS
						In Tenth	In Other Organizations	Total Service	
Gipson, George W. -----	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 years		3 years	Dead.
Harris, Benjamin -----	Sept. 18, 1861	Nov. 21, 1862	Disability			1y 2m 3d		1y 2m 3d	Perceval, Fremont Co., Iowa.
Harris, William -----	Sept. 18, 1861	April 30, 1862	Disability			7m 19 days		7m 19 days	Dead.
Hancock, Timothy -----	Sept. 18, 1861	Jan. 26, 1864	Disability			2y 11m 8d		2y 11m 8d	Dead.
Hart, Silas -----	Sept. 18, 1861	Nov. 21, 1862	Disability			1y 2m 3d		1y 2m 3d	Died April 8, 1908.
Hardesty, William M. -----	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 years		3 years	Dead.
Highlands, Michael -----	Sept. 18, 1861					2 yrs. 2 days		2 yrs. 2 days	Killed Chickamauga Sept. 20, 1863.
Henderson, Robert -----	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 years		3 years	Died Colfax, Ind., Nov. 7, 1885.
Huff, Abijah J. -----	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service	Chickamauga, Ga.	Sept. 19, 1863	3 years		3 years	Willoughby, Ohio.
Huff, Andrew L. -----	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 years		3 years	2131 State St., Brightwood, Ind.
Hunt, Thomas -----	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 years		3 years	Appointed Corporal. Dead.
Hendricks, William -----	Sept. 18, 1861					4m 5 days		4m 5 days	Died Jan. 23, 1862.
Hoekman, Milton C. -----	Feb. 20, 1862	Sept. 5, 1864	Transfer			2y 6m 9d	5m 21 days	3 years	Recruit. Transferred 58th Ind. Frankfort, Ind.
Irvine, Johnson -----	Sept. 18, 1861					1y 7m 15d		1y 7m 15d	Died Columbia, Tenn., May 9, 1862. Accidental wounds.
King, William H. -----	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 years		3 years	Kirklin, Ind.
Kingsolver, John M. -----	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 years		3 years	Appointed Corporal. R. F. D. No. 1, Sidney, Ia.
Kelley, Samuel -----	Oct. 11, 1861	Sept. 5, 1864	Transfer			2y 10m 21d	1m 9 days	3 years	Recruit. Transferred 58th Ind. Mustered Out Oct. 11, 1864. Graham, Mo.
Lanum, Peter -----	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 30, 1863	Disability			2 yrs 12 days		2 yrs 10 days	Dead.
Lanaster, William -----	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 years		3 years	Dead.
Layton, William -----	Dec. 27, 1863	Sept. 5, 1864	Transfer			9m 27 days	10m 20 days	1y 8m 17d	Recruit. Transferred 58th Ind. Mustered Out July 25, 1865. Died Mar. 18, 1908.
Lipp, Stephen W. -----	Feb. 16, 1862	Sept. 5, 1864	Transfer			2y 6m 19d	10m 20 days	3y 5m 9d	Recruit. Transferred 58th Ind. Died April 12, 1867.
Lough, Logan J. -----	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 years		3 years	Fairbury, Ill.
Lough, Wesley -----	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 years		3 years	Died Dec. 11, 1900.
Lucas, George -----	Sept. 18, 1861	June 13, 1862	Disability			8m 25 days		8m 25 days	Dead.

Three Years Service

COMPANY K

Clinton County

NAME AND RANK	Entry into the Service	Discharge from the Service	Cause of Discharge	Wounded at	Re-Enlisted in	LENGTH OF SERVICE			REMARKS AND P. O. ADDRESS
						In Tenth	In Other Organizations	Total Service	
Lyons, James	Sept. 18, 1861					7m 19 days		7m 19 days	Died May 7, 1862.
Lyons, Jefferson	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 years		3 years	Frankfort, Ind.
McCray, William	Sept. 18, 1861	July 29, 1862	Disability			10m 11 days		10m 11 days	Dead.
McClurg, Henry C.	Sept. 18, 1861	Nov. 21, 1862	Disability			1y 2m 3d		1y 2m 3d	315 Brady St., Davenport, Iowa.
McCoy, Quinton	Sept. 18, 1861	May 18, 1862				8 months		8 months	Dead.
McCullin, Wallace	Sept. 18, 1861			Chickamauga, Ga.		2 yrs 10 days		3 yrs 10 days	Died Chattanooga, Tenn., Sept. 28, 1863. Wounds.
McCoy, John	Mar. 10, 1862	Sept. 5, 1864	Transfer	Sept. 19, 1863		2y 5m 25d	6m 24 days	3 yrs 19 days	Recruit. Transferred 58th Ind. Mustered Out Mar. 19, 1865. Vincennes, Ind.
McFarland, William T.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 years		3 years	Stanton, Neb.
Morrison, John R.	Sept. 18, 1861					2y 1m 18d		2y 1m 18d	Died Nov. 6, 1863.
Martin, John F.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 years		3 years	Osage City, Kans.
Mutcher, Tyre	Sept. 18, 1861					2y 7m 14d		2y 7m 14d	Died May 2, 1864.
Mutcher, William	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 years		3 years	R. R. 8, Lebanon, Ind.
Mutcher, John	Sept. 18, 1861	Aug. 19, 1862	Disability			11m 1 day		11m 1 day	Creston, Iowa.
Michael, Joseph	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 years		3 years	Dead.
Michael, Eli T.	Oct. 11, 1861	Sept. 5, 1861	Transfer			2y 10m 24d	1 month	3y 1m 24d	Recruit. Transferred 58th Ind. Mustered Out Oct. 11, 1864. Died April 30, 1865.
Palmer, Henry A.	Sept. 18, 1861	April 30, 1862	Disability			7m 12 days		7m 12 days	Dead.
Peak, William J.	Oct. 16, 1861	Sept. 5, 1864	Transfer			2y 10m 17d	1m 13 days	3 years	Recruit. Transferred 58th Ind. Mustered Out Oct. 16, 1864. Lafayette, Ind.
Price, James	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 years		3 years	Dead.
Pitman, John C.	Feb. 14, 1862					2m 15 days		2m 15 days	Recruit. Died May 1, 1862.
Riley, Samuel	Mar. 8, 1862	Sept. 5, 1864	Transfer			2y 5m 27d	10m 26 days	3y 4m 17d	Recruit. Transferred to 58th Ind. Wakeney, Trego Co., Kans.
Russell, Johnson	Sept. 18, 1861					5m 19 days		5m 19 days	Died March 9, 1862.
Reeves, Haziel S.	Dec. 21, 1863					5m 15 days		5m 15 days	Died March 5, 1864.
Snethen, Joseph	Sept. 18, 1861	Feb. 14, 1863	Disability			1y 4m 26d		1y 4m 26d	Humbolt, Neb.
Sims, John F.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 years		3 years	Elk City, Okla.

Three Years Service

COMPANY K

Clinton County

NAME AND RANK	Entry into the Service	Discharge from the Service	Cause of Discharge	Wounded at	Re-Enlisted in	LENGTH OF SERVICE			REMARKS AND P. O. ADDRESS
						In Tenth	In Other Organizations	Total Service	
Shortle, George M.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 years		3 years	Appointed Sergeant. Died Indianapolis, Ind., April 10, 1908.
Skidmore, Robert	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 years		3 years	Appointed Sergeant. Died Dec. 25, 1905.
Sboltz, Ferdinand	Sept. 18, 1861	Dec. 20, 1862	Disability			1y 3m 2d		1y 3m 2d	Dead.
Snodgrass, James	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service	Chickamauga, Ga. Sept. 19, 1863		3 years		3 years	Sheridan, Ind.
Sharrott, Andrew J.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service	Chickamauga, Ga. Sept. 19, 1863		3 years		3 years	Frankfort, Ind.
Smith, Samuel	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 years		3 years	Died April 10, 1907
Staley, William H.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service	Chickamauga, Ga. Sept. 19, 1863		3 years		3 years	Died Feb. 9, 1907.
Stowers, Daniel W.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 years		3 years	Dead.
Stowers, Andrew	Sept. 18, 1861					4m 16 days		4m 16 days	Died Lebanon, Ky., Feb. 4, 1862.
Stephenson, Hugh A.	Mar. 8, 1862	Sept. 5, 1864	Transfer			2y 5m 27d	10m 20 days	3y 4m 17d	Recruit. Transferred to 58th Ind. Died Colfax, Ind., Oct. 27, 1883.
Salaman, Enoch C.	Jan. 1, 1862					10m 6 days		10m 6 days	Recruit. Died Nov. 7, 1862.
Suedicor, John	Dec. 23, 1862					1y 5m 26d		1y 5m 26d	Recruit. Deserted Kingston, Ga., May 19, 1864. Unknown.
Thompson, James A.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service	Chickamauga, Ga. Sept. 19, 1863		3 years		3 years	Dead.
Thompson, William H. H.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 years		3 years	Frankfort, Ind.
Thurman, William	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 years		3 years	Shelbyville, Ind.
Wilson, James	Sept. 19, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 years		3 years	Dead.
Williams, James M.	Sept. 19, 1861	Sept. 19, 1864	Exp. Service			3 years		3 years	Died Sept. 11, 1909.
Whitaker, John	Sept. 18, 1861	Feb. 1, 1863	Transfer			1y 4m 13d			Transferred to Marine Brigade. Frankfort.
Wallace, James P.	Sept. 18, 1861	June 26, 1862	Disability			9m 8 days		9m 8 days	Dead.
Wellman, John M.	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 1, 1862	Wounds			11m 13 days		11m 13 days	Dead.

RECAPITULATION

WHOLE NUMBER MUSTERED IN SEPTEMBER 19, 1861:

Field and Staff.....	11
Non-Commission Staff	7
Company A	101
B	101
C	101
D	101
E	101
F	101
G	96
H	90
I	74
K	95

Recruits rec'd during service..... 184

Total 1163

LOSSES DURING SERVICE.

Killed in battle	40
Killed accidentally	4
Died from wounds	23
Died from injuries	1

Died from disease	112
Drowned	1
Discharged for wounds	15
Discharged for disability	222
Promoted	7
Resigned	21
Deserted	36
Captured	6
Dismissed	1

TRANSFERRED.

Mississippi Marine Brigade.....	7
V. R. C.	25
7th Indiana Battery	2
United States Signal Corps	5
2nd U. S. Cavalry	1
58th Indiana Infantry	
Veterans	73
Recruits	106

No. mustered out September 19, 1864.. 455

1163



Field and Staff Mustered Out 1864



MAJOR JOB H. VAN NATTA



LIEUT. WILLIAM E. LUDLOW
Adjutant



LIEUT. COL. MARSH B. TAYLOR



LIEUT. CHAS. F. WILSTACH
Quartermaster



MAJOR ROBT. A. WILLIAMSON
Surgeon

Non-Commissioned Staff Mustered Out 1864



SAMUEL F. THOMPSON
Sergeant Major



IRA S. PERKINS
Quartermaster Sergeant

CHAPTER III

1861

WE were now bona fide soldiers of Uncle Sam. No chance to get away unless "sooner discharged or shot." Up to this time we had no uniforms and on the 21st Gov. Morton issued uniforms to the regiment. These uniforms were made of cadet grey trimmed in black. The Confederates had the same uniform and it would never have done in a battle as the members would have been mistaken for Rebels. It was the best uniform, so far as material was concerned, the regiment ever drew during their term of service. On Sunday morning, September 22d, the regiment received marching orders, and accordingly marched to the Union Station. The right wing was loaded on the first section, left wing on second section. The first section left at ten o'clock A. M., arriving at Louisville after dark. After disembarking from the steam ferry boat, we marched up the levee into the city, and was greeted by the citizens of Louisville who cheered us as we wended our way through the streets. The female sex was most ardent and effusive in their welcome, and nearly every man had a girl hanging to his arm. We had invaded the enemy's country without arms, cartridge boxes or other means of defense. Once in a while we could hear some "feller" "hollerin" for Jeff Davis, still everybody was orderly and no one manifested any disposition to contest our entry into Louisville.

From the steamboat landing we were escorted by the Louisville Legion to the Nashville depot. The route was lined with men, women and children, white and black, who cheered

us from start to finish. Upon our arrival at the depot we found long tables arranged on which was placed a magnificent supper, supplied with everything the heart could wish. Not having had an opportunity to get dinner the boys had appetites that did justice to all that was set before them. After supper we "fell in" and marched to the Barbour Tobacco Works (or warehouse) where we turned in for the night. About midnight the left wing arrived, they too had received the same treatment and were correspondingly happy. The following morning the entire regiment was formed and marched to the depot for breakfast, after which we were marched to a commons and established camp, south of the city.

September 24 we were formed and marched to the court house to draw guns and other equipment. Upon our arrival there we were offered an antiquated type of Belgian rifles, old, worn out things, of no account whatever. The regiment positively refused to accept them, and were ready to mutinize then and there. They claimed they were promised the latest and best improved muskets, and to go into a fight with "them — old swivels," they wouldn't do it, as it was more dangerous to be behind them than in front. One of the boys loaded one and fired it for fun, to test its "kicking" qualities. He was promptly laid on his back and claimed his shoulder was dislocated.

Colonel Manson finally formed the regiment in a "hollow square," made a speech to the men and told them that Governor

Morton would be there soon and explain everything to them. Morton arrived and said: "Boys, this is the best I can do today. Take these guns and do the best you can, but I pledge my word you shall not go into an engagement of any kind until you are supplied with the best guns that can be obtained. In a few days I will send you the Enfield rifle, a new gun and a good one." This had the effect. We took the guns and marched to camp. They were good enough to drill with, which was the first thing to learn, at all events.

After drawing arms the right wing, consisting of Companies A, F, D, I and C, were ordered to board the cars for Lebanon Junction, under command of Lieut. Colonel Kise. The "sesech" had burned a railroad bridge at Rolling Fork of Salt River, on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, and it was important that the same be rebuilt soon as possible as a line of communication for the troops west of us. Some fifty or sixty men were at work repairing it and the companies acting as guards, against any attack from the enemy. Rebel cavalry was scouting through the county and was liable to make a dash at any time day or night. In the evening a messenger arrived at camp and conveyed the information that 300 Rebels were in close proximity to the camp and liable to attack at any time. Colonel Kise caused pickets to be thrown out and every man was ordered to have his gun in good condition with plenty of ammunition and hold himself in readiness to "fall in" at a moment's warning.

After a lapse of three hours about 10 o'clock P. M., three shots were fired from the picket line. The long roll sounded

and every man fell in and the companies formed a good line of battle in the dark. We had been in line but a short time when some of the pickets came in bringing with them a wounded man, who, upon examination, was found to be the quartermaster of Colonel Hecker's German Regiment (24th Illinois). He had approached the picket line, was promptly challenged but paid no attention to the challenge. He said "arous mit 'em," the pickets cut loose, one ball went through his leg and another had cut his sword in two. Medical attention was immediately given him and he was sent to Louisville on the first train. About thirty minutes afterward the line was broken and the companies were sent to their quarters and were soon asleep.

September 26th another grape vine cable message was received that we would be attacked at midnight. The companies were soon in line of battle, and Companies C and I were sent forward to reconnoitre. Arriving at the bank of the creek, they heard suspicious sounds on the opposite side and of course could think of nothing else than the "Rebs" were forming for a fight. In order that the enemy should not get any advantage both companies fired a volley, after which no sound was heard. The next morning some of the boys crossed the creek, expecting to find the brush full of dead Rebels. All they found was a yearling calf, dead, filled with lead. They afterward skinned the calf and had veal for dinner.

On Sunday, September 29th, the bugle sounded the "church call," which was the first time we were called to "fall in for prayers." Chaplain Daugherty delivered the discourse and while the boys were respectful during the services, their

minds were otherwise occupied and the "wheat fell among the tares," without any good results.

During the day another "cablegram" was received by the "grape vine wireless," that we would be attacked in a few hours. Orders given to strike tents, and "lay on our arms" all night. This we did and on the morning of the 30th we boarded a train of cars which took us in the direction of Louisville, but we were switched off on the Bardstown branch, reaching Bardstown about eleven o'clock, rejoining the left wing which brought the entire regiment together again, and which was never again separated.

Bardstown was a place of about 1,000 or 1,200 inhabitants, county seat of Nelson county. The country surrounding was rather hilly, but fertile and the scenery beautiful. Near the town was a Catholic school and the sisters in charge were very friendly and rendered good service to the sick.

The first thing Colonel Manson did was to gain the confidence of the people, and Union or "sesech" were friendly and hospitable toward the boys. On the 2nd day of October we moved our camp to Governor Wickliffe's pasture, camping on a side hill and using the meadow as a drill ground. Here we had to get down to business. Drills of all kinds and description was the rule and not the exception. On Sunday afternoons we had to drill about all the afternoon. Skirmish and battalion drills principally and as the citizens all turned out, white and black, the officers put us through "good and hard." We were on exhibition for the benefit of the citizens and the glory of the officers. It made no difference how hot or tired we were

the entertainment must go on. After battalion drill came dress parade, this was the best part of the performance as we were at a "parade rest" and nothing to do but go through manual of arms, listen to orders and go to quarters.

These drills were beneficial, as well as necessary and in due course of time the regiment became as proficient in the manual of arms and the various manœuvres as any regiment in the department, regulars not excepted.

October 6th, John Auth, Company D, died from disease, and William Widener, Company C, was accidentally shot and killed, and were buried with military honors. These were the first deaths in the regiment, and the first military funerals ever seen by a majority of the regiment. Companies C and D marched in advance at a "reverse arms," then the remains followed by the regiment. Major Dan Conklin played the dead march, to the cemetery, after which a salute was fired, taps was then sounded, which signified that was the last of earth for Comrades Widener and Auth.

October 8th, in accordance with the promise of Governor Morton we received our new Enfield rifles. They were beauties and the boys were correspondingly proud and felt that they were ready for any and all the "Johnnies" who felt disposed to get in front of them. There is always a feeling of security among men when they know they are properly armed, and know when in action their arms will not fail them in battle or on the skirmish line. The Enfields were English manufacture, the crown being impressed on the lock plate of them all. They were not as long as the Springfield rifle and weighed



COMPANY "K'S" TEAM MARCHING WITHOUT ORDERS.

about eleven pounds. They would carry about a mile with effect. The recoil or "kicking power" was about half that of the old Belgian blunderbusses, which favored the men in time of action.

Owing to increasing sickness in the regiment, the court house was used as a hospital, which rapidly filled up. The majority of the sick being from the left wing, caused by staying in Louisville a week or more, before moving to Bardstown. The stay at Bardstown was very pleasant. The regiment by its soldierly bearing and gentlemanly deportment had won the good will of all the people who deeply regretted our departure, and many shed tears when they bade us farewell.

November 10th we received our first pay from "Uncle Sam." Eleven dollars per month, \$22.00 in all. This payment consisted in silver, gold and paper money, and was the last gold and silver seen by the boys during our term of service. Greenbacks for large amounts and script for dimes, quarters and halves.

On the 11th we received marching orders, struck tents, and began loading the wagons. Haversacks and canteens were filled, knapsacks packed and in a short time the regiment was ready to march. The quartermaster had drawn wagons and mules, one wagon for headquarters, one for medical department, one for quartermaster's department, one for non-commissioned staff and one for each company. Each team consisted of six mules driven by a single line. True to their nature the mules were disposed to be rebellious. The leaders winding themselves around the wheel mules. This caused

whips to crack and the air was blue and smelled of sulphur from the profanity of the teamsters. This seemed to be the only language understood by the mules, and was about the only means by which order could be brought out of chaos. Company K's outfit ran away. Tom Peak, teamster; the outfit was upset, spilling the contents, which had to be reloaded. Sam Briley drove Company H's team. He had two wheel mules he called "Zollicoffer" and "Dixie." Sam had occasion to fix something about the doubletrees and while kneeling down, "Dixie" let fly one of his hind legs, striking Sam square in the face, splitting his nose, lips and chin and knocking out two teeth. Sam said everything except the Lord's Prayer, and with the butt end of his whip gave "Dixie" a blow that felled him to the ground. Giving him two or three good kicks, "Dixie" got up perfectly docile and Sam had no more trouble.

The regiment then formed, "right faced" and marched out of camp to the tune of "Yankee Doodle." Passing the Catholic school, Dan Conklin struck up the "Gal I Left Behind Me," and after crossing the bridge we began the march in earnest to New Haven. Our hard service now began, and after marching a few miles the boys began to lag. Inexperienced they had packed their knapsacks with all sorts of traps that were of no consequence, and many began to throw away all unnecessary articles. After an eight mile march the straps of the knapsacks began to cut into the shoulders and by the time we were ready to go into camp the regiment looked as though it was composed of "hunchbacked" men, so heavy had the load become. We reached New Haven at dark, having

marched fifteen miles. The distance was too long for the first march, and should have been divided, half the distance the first day, the remainder the next. The men were so tired that many went to bed without waiting to get supper. Camp



How the boys looked when they made their first march from Bardstown to New Haven, November, 1861. More property than sense.

guard and pickets were detailed, the former useless, and should have been dispensed with.

We remained at New Haven until November 17th, when we boarded the cars for Lebanon. The weather was cold and disagreeable. Arrived at Lebanon about 10 o'clock A. M., and

arranged our camp. On the 18th our regulation uniforms were issued and we discarded the grey for the blue.

Our camp was located on high ground, a small creek running along the bottom of the hill, which separated us from a nice meadow on the east, which we appropriated for a drill ground and dress parades. The camp was named "Camp Spalding."

On the 19th we turned out for battalion drill. It was the custom of the field officers, after drill, to dismount, turn their horses loose and start them to camp, where their colored servants would take charge of them. On this particular occasion the horses had reached camp and while we were holding dress parade, we heard a shot. Looking toward camp we saw the boys running toward the colonel's quarters, and knew there had been an accident, and someone had been hurt. In a few minutes a messenger came running out to the regiment and informed Lieut. Colonel Kise his son had been shot and killed. The boy, Elisha Kise, had come to Lebanon to visit his father and brother and had met his death. The parade was dismissed and the regiment hurried to camp. Everything was in a turmoil, everybody excited and the facts of the case could not be learned. Some said the servant had shot him, and everybody wanted to hang the "nigger." Others said young Kise was to blame and that the shooting was accidental. The colored man was frightened out of his wits, and ran to a cornfield. The regiment started after him and surrounded the field, closed in on him and brought him to camp. Captain Gregory, Company F, had a rope and everybody was shouting

to "hang him." Finally Colonel Manson mounted a cracker box and called "attention." The boys finally quieted down, he said: "Men of the Tenth, you who have executed every command I have given, you who have obeyed every order I have issued, I now ask you and order you to go to your quarters. If this man is guilty he shall be punished, if innocent there is not a man in the Tenth who would see a hair of his head harmed. Every man to his quarters."

This had the desired effect. The darkey was placed under arrest, taken to Lebanon jail, tried next day by court martial and acquitted. The evidence showed that when the horses reached camp, the servants always took the pistols from the holsters first and put them in the tent. This man had taken Colonel Kise's pistols out of the holsters, when he young man ran up playfully tried to take them away from him. In some manner one of them was discharged and young Kise fell dead. He was a bright, cheerful boy, beloved by all the regiment and his death was mourned many days. The remains were taken home to Lebanon, Indiana, accompanied by the colonel, his father, and brother, Adjutant Kise.

"One of the most pleasing incidents of our service took place while at Lebanon, Ky. It was Sunday, December 8, 1861, a dark, chilly day, not unlike many which we have in Indiana, during the late fall when the wind pierces to the very marrow. The sun had not shown himself and the clouds looked as though charged with a heavy fall of snow. Matters were moving along in the usual line when the sergeant major made the rounds of the companies announcing to each, that immediately

after dinner there would be a flag presentation and that every man was expected to be in ranks in full uniform, clean and bright. All at once everything became hustle and hurry, for we had not yet worn off that attribute of the new soldier; later we would not have changed an iota the usual routine, and the announcement of a flag presentation would scarcely have caused a ripple. But we were new and every man thought the flag was to be placed in his special care; that to him more than any other was to be intrusted the preservation of the new flag. Every fellow donned clean shirts, brushed his clothes and shoes and turned his attention to his gun and accoutrements. Dinner over the bugler sounded the assembly and in less time than it takes to tell it, each company was ready.

Before this a platform had been erected in the street to the north of the colonel's quarters, by placing planks upon camp stools. The regiment was formed in close column by companies at half distance, directly in front of the stand. The color bearer and color guards, with colors unfurled, took their position in the rear of the stand. As the formation was completed Colonel Manson, accompanied by the Hon. W. S. Lingle, of LaFayette, Indiana, with several field and company officers of the Fourth and Tenth Kentucky regiments, appeared on the stand. Corporal Joe Carter, Company K, brought the new flag forward and placed it on the stand. Colonel Manson then took our old battle flag, the one carried through the three months service in West Virginia, which showed evidences of service in the numerous bullet holes through its folds, and placed it by the side of the new one.

The new flag was made and presented to the regiment in the name of Misses Sallie Mansfield and Betty Crabb, of Louisville, Kentucky. These young ladies belong to two staunch Union families of that city, who often came out to see us drill and hold dress parade when at that city in September. Mr. Crabb had at one time been a citizen of Indiana, and after a prosperous business life had retired. Mr. Crabb was in active business in the city at that time. Quite an intimacy sprang up between the two families and the officers of the regiment, the latter being often entertained at their hospitable home on South Sixth street. Mr. and Mrs. Crabb are now dead. Miss Mansfield married a gentleman by the name of Bennett and removed to South Carolina. Miss Crabb subsequently married a Confederate officer. All are now dead. The flag was of regulation size, fastened to a plain staff, surmounted by a spear head. The material was of the best and bound with gold fringe. In the blue field was a scroll containing the motto of our Union, "*E Pluribus Unum*," worked in gold thread, while the stars were silver and formed a cluster around the scroll. On the stripes was the following inscription: "Presented by Sallie Mansfield and Betty Crabb to the Tenth Regiment Indiana Volunteers."

Attention having been commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Kise, Mr. Lingle stepped forward and spoke as follows: "Colonel Manson and Soldiers of the Tenth:

"I appear before you today under circumstances both novel and embarrassing to me. Before me I see faces that are familiar and who can testify that I never made a speech in my

life. But upon an occasion like the present, it becomes necessary for me to offer a few remarks, at least in behalf of the noble ladies of Louisville who have presented to you this standard. It was their desire to come and present it to you in person, but hearing the smallpox was here, they shrank from coming in contact with that loathsome disease, and when I looked at their peerless forms, their bright, rosy cheeks, their eyes full of Union fire, and their lips giving utterance to the patriotic effusions of their hearts, I did not wonder they shrank from the contaminating influences of that disease.

"It was while I was up at Louisville partaking of the hospitalities of one of Kentucky's noble sons, I unexpectedly met them. While there they called upon me to present this emblem of our nationality to you in their name. In vain I remonstrated against such an undertaking; in vain I apologized—told them of my inability and unfitness for such a task, but all my efforts were unavailing. I am here.

"Were I called upon to testify to the hardships of your life I would be but a poor witness. Last night I took supper with Colonel Manson, this morning I took breakfast with Lieut. Colonel Kise, at noon I dined with Captain Hamilton, and well might I exclaim, 'I am too full for utterance.'

"Soldiers of the Tenth, in all my travels, wherever business or pleasure has called me, in Louisville and other places, I have heard you spoken of in the highest possible terms as gentlemen and soldiers. Wherever your orders have led you, you have been complimented for your fine appearance and noble bearing. To constitute a soldier in the eyes of Kentuck-

ians requires the embodiment of all that is noble and chivalrous. Gentlemen you are honored and applauded wherever your path has lain. Soldiers I know of nothing else that could be said more impressing for the occasion than to read a letter from the hearts and traced by the lovely hands that wrought this fair and gorgeous standard. (Mr. Lingle read the letter which the reporter failed to get). What can I say further? It speaks for itself. Had I the eloquence of a Clay or the pathos of a Marshall I could add nothing to it. It embodies those high and lofty principles which have actuated our country women to glorious deeds, during the short existence of this war. Your advent into this state is as bright as any written in the nomenclature of the 'Dark and Bloody Ground.'

"In presenting you this flag I need not say that the strong arm of might will be put forth to defend it. Your achievements or those who were in the three months service, have won for you a renown not to be dimmed, but brightened by your future. The folds of this flag presages for you a brilliant and glorious triumph and wins for you a speedy return to the haunts of peace."

Colonel Manson replied as follows:

"Mr. Lingle. I accept this flag. When this unnatural and fratricidal war broke out destroying the peace of our country, the men of Indiana nobly responded to the call of the President for aid in suppressing rebellion. This flag (taking hold of our old battle flag), the first one presented during the three months service in the good old state of Indiana, was wrought by the delicate fingers of your own cities' fair daughters, and

by them given to us as a beacon to guide our footsteps through that campaign. I told them it should never be disgraced at my hands, and I have faithfully kept that promise. We carried it across the states of Indiana, Ohio and West Virginia. We first floated it on the soil of Indiana, next from Blennerhasset's Island and finally on Virginia soil, in the face of traitors at Parkersburg; we carried it over the heights surrounding Buckhamon; we planted it on the loftiest peak of Laurel Mountains—at Rich Mountain—it waved in triumph and victory over the enemy's works. And when the term of our enlistment had expired, and we were transported to our Hoosier homes, we had the satisfaction of knowing our flag waved triumphant over West Virginia. Its progress was a glorious triumph. After our return home and our people were again appealed to come forward, they responded in the greatest enthusiasm. Under the lead of this flag we entered the 'Dark and Bloody Ground' to contend with traitors for its fair fields and lovely valleys.

"Our advent here was hailed as a Godsend by the sons and daughters of Kentucky. Our flag was swept from Sumpster by the hand of disloyalty; but I hope in the next two months to wave it from the domes of Nashville; before May shall have dressed her days in all the splendors of spring it shall fly from the battlements of New Orleans.

"Thus far this flag has been honored, revered, adored. I have kept my promise and while a man of the Tenth regiment lives they will defend it.

"I have loved that banner. When yet a boy, before my head was silvered with the frosts of many winters, ere a grey hair had come to change the hue of my locks, I followed it with a fervent and reverent devotion. I followed it at the fall of San Juan de Ullioa; I followed it up the Cerro del-fui ganto; I saw it in all the pride and pomp of victory wave on the balmy breeze over the Halls of Montezuma. With what love have I looked upon that starry banner and pride myself upon being a follower of its holy form. And here another idea presents itself. It is conceived by many in the South that this war is for the abolition of slavery. This is not so. It is a war for the maintenance of the Constitution and the Union. 'Hands off' is the doctrine and it will be faithfully lived up to. Here in the presence of a thousand men from Indiana, I utter these sentiments and call upon them to testify as to the truth. Time solves all problems and it alone will solve the question now before the American people. Had the men of this regiment thought this was a war for the abolition of slavery they never would have volunteered as they did. With this knowledge and belief of the war our Union soldiers have thrown their soul in their work and when I look upon that gorgeous standard, I am reminded of the great exertions and noble sacrifices of our true-hearted women. Woman in all ages of the world, have exceeded man in works of nobleness and truth. Your true women, wherever you find them, are identified with all that is ennobling in your bloody revolutions, which like milestones mark the progress of the past, they have ever been on the side of right.

"Now in this dark and trying hour of our country's peril will she desert her institutions? Her virtues, bright as the sparkling stars of heaven, stand forth the grandest ornament of any age.

"Sir, I accept this flag. I pledge myself and those under my command, the Tenth Indiana, to maintain its folds unsullied by one act of treachery or dishonor. Where the glare of battle blazes fiercest there shall it wave, followed by strong hands and brave hearts. Tell the fair donors of this standard that it shall float a proud monument of their patriotism."

"Flag of the free, hearts, home and hope
By angel hands to valor given;
Thy stars have lit the welkin dome,
Thy hues were born in heaven.

Forever float that standard sheet,
Where breaks the foe but falls before us;
With freedom's soil beneath our feet
And freedom's banner streaming o'er us."

Mr. Lingle's speech was reported by William B. Hutton, Company D; and Colonel Manson's by Alonzo Cowgill, Company D.

During our stay at Lebanon, our brigade was formed consisting of the Tenth Indiana, Fourteenth Ohio, Fourth and Tenth Kentucky Infantry, and Battery C, First Ohio Light Artillery, with Brigadier General George H. Thomas commanding, and known as the Second Brigade, First Division,

Department of the Ohio. The First Brigade, Brigadier General A. Schoopf commanding, consisted of the Seventeenth, Thirty-first and Thirty-eighth Ohio Infantry regiments and the Fifth Battery Michigan Light Artillery. Third Brigade, Second Minnesota, Ninth and Thirty-fifth Ohio, Eighteenth U. S. Infantry and Battery I, Fourth U. S. Artillery, commanded by Colonel R. L. McCook, and on the 24th of December we were reviewed by Major General D. C. Buell, commanding the Department of the Ohio.

December 25th was our first Christmas in the army and the day was given over to hilarity and fun. A consignment of beer had been received which helped things along and by dress parade time it was a question whether it would be policy to hold one or not. The parade was held but it was more of a farce than anything else. Captain "Skid" Vanosdal, Company B, acted as adjutant. He was rigged out in a chapeau, epaulets

and a lot of other trinkets never seen in the army—taking his place at the head of the regiment he gave the command: "Attention Battalion!" "To the rear open order, march." This being done he gave the orders for the band to "sound off." When they returned he marched down in front of the colors. "about faced" gave the command "present arms." He then faced the colonel (Manson) saluted and said: "Sir, the parade is formed." Manson then ordered him "to your post, march." "Skid" then took his position to left and rear of the colonel. Manson omitted the manual of arms and ordered "Skid" to present the officers. "Officers to front and center, march." What Manson said no one could hear, but "Skid" announced the "parade dismissed" and Christmas was over.

December 31, 1861, we were ordered to march and were to leave Lebanon, where we had made a good impression and left a good many friends. So ended the year 1861.

CHAPTER IV

March to Campbellsville, Kentucky Battle of Mill Springs

WE left Lebanon about 10 o'clock A. M., December 31, 1861, and camped on Deer Creek, and arrived at Campbellsville about two o'clock in the afternoon of January 1st, 1862. January 4th the regiment was ordered on a scout to Greensburg to capture a Rebel camp, which proved to be a "wild goose chase." We then returned to Campbellsville.

While at Campbellsville a slave owner came into camp and claimed a black boy cooking for a mess in Company A. The negro denied all knowledge of the white man and refused to go. Colonel Kise was appealed to and gave up the boy. A little later in the war and such a thing would have been impossible. It was afterward learned the statement of the negro was true and the white man was in camp more in the capacity of a spy than anything else. This episode caused a good deal of talk, but the men could not help themselves as what was done was in accord with the policy of the government and personal opinion of Colonel Manson with whom it was understood Lieut. Colonel Kise was in full sympathy.

January 8th, 1862, we left Campbellsville in a rain—in fact it rained all the time we were there. The pike from there

on to Columbia was shoe-mouth deep in limestone mortar. The troops in advance had used the road for hauling supplies until the surface was worked up into a fine dust, when the rains coming, the constant stirring given it by the movement of the troops and teams worked it into a thin mortar, making travel disagreeable. We arrived at Columbia about noon. Here we found Russell's Creek booming and the bridge gone. The Michigan pioneers who were with us went to work and in the morning we crossed over. Then began the real hard work of the campaign and all will agree that the worst roads on the face of the earth at that time were between Columbia and Logan's Cross Roads. The mules sank to their bellies, the wagons to their axles, details were made to help the teams along, but our progress was very slow.

On the 9th we marched four miles; on the 10th ten miles; on the 11th four miles. General Thomas in reporting to General Buell said: "It has taken us three days to make sixteen miles and that by the hardest kind of work." And he might have added truthfully "the country is one vast morass, the surface of which shakes by walking over it." The soil was about the color of the soap issued by the commissary and with

the boys it was a standing gag that we were making our movement to protect our soap supplies. The country from Columbia to Logan's Cross Roads was poor and barren, sparsely settled and the people very poor and ignorant. There were no crops, for whatever had been raised had been foraged by one or the other of the armies.

January 12th, we marched four miles and had to pull wagons out of the mud. On the 13th four miles and went into camp on Goose Creek. On the 15th marched seven miles through mud and water and camped in an old orchard. On the 16th marched ten miles, the roads were terrible. On the 17th started early in the morning passing the Ninth and Fourteenth Ohio regiments and went into camp at Webb's Cross Roads. Logan's (or Webb's) Cross Roads was eight miles from Somerset and ten miles north of the Rebel works at Beech Grove on the Cumberland River. The Tenth Indiana having had the advance all day was immediately thrown forward on the direct road to the enemy's works, one mile in advance of the division. The Fourteenth Ohio and Tenth Kentucky under Colonel Steedman had been sent to the right on the Roberts Post Road to capture a forage train, reported in that direction, and did not, much to the chagrin of the officers and men, get back to the division until after the battle of the 19th.

As soon as we were halted on our camp grounds Companies E and G were thrown out well in front as pickets, remaining until the following morning when they were relieved by Companies C and D. At night (18th) C and D were relieved by Companies I and K. Colonel Frank Wolford with

the First Kentucky Cavalry, who had joined us, kept videttes out in front of the infantry pickets. We slept on our arms prepared for work at short notice.

As has been stated the Rebel army was entrenched at Beech Grove on the Cumberland river. Zollicoffer had been succeeded by the appointment of Gen'l George B. Crittenden, a son of Hon. John J. Crittenden. The appointment had been made by the Rebel government for political effect. It was expected the name of Crittenden would bring many recruits into the Rebel ranks from Kentucky. Crittenden failed in everything expected of him; was constantly drunk and gave little attention to details, leaving them to his staff and brigade commanders. It seems that our approach awakened him for the time being, and calling a council of his officers, it was determined to move out of their works and offer us battle before General Thomas could concentrate his division. General Crittenden says in his official report, "there was not an objection." He at once ordered the movement to begin at midnight, General Zollicoffer's brigade in advance. Rebel prisoners said Crittenden lied. That the advance was made over the protest of Zollicoffer. Before it was light, January 19th, the advance of Crittenden's forces struck our cavalry outpost which fell back contesting every inch of ground to the outer line of infantry pickets. A courier was immediately sent back to give the alarm. Zollicoffer had from 8,000 to 10,000 men in his command. The long roll sounded and in five minutes time the regiment was in line of battle and soon hotly engaged fighting a force ten times their number.

Colonel Kise moved the regiment forward through the woods to the inner line of pickets, our left resting on the road over which the enemy was advancing, our right reaching out into the timber which here was a growth of saplings and brush. The continual "zip," "zip," of the bullets soon settled the fact that the Tenth was engaged in a battle. For an hour and a quarter the regiment fought and no help from the rear. Finding the enemy likely to get in our rear, Lieutenant Colonel Kise gave orders to fall back which was done in good order and keeping up a constant firing. Having fallen back to the camp and getting a new supply of ammunition, General Thomas came along and again ordered the regiment to the front, and in his official report intimated that we had not yet been on the field, which was a gross injustice to the regiment after having kept the Rebel army at bay for an hour and a quarter, solitary and alone. The regiment advanced to the line where the battle opened, and began the battle anew. The Fourth Kentucky then came up on our left, its right resting across the road on which our left had rested in the opening, while its left extended to the east in rear of an open field with a rail fence in their front for a cover. The enemy charged the Fourth Kentucky across the open field only to be repulsed. Zollicoffer getting in front of his men rode towards the right of the Fourth, begging them to desist from firing on their friends, when he was killed, at least three bullets struck him in the breast, any one of which would have been fatal.

On the left of the Fourth Kentucky was Wolford's Cavalry, dismounted, the Twelfth Kentucky and the First and Second East Tennessee Infantry; while to our right came

into battle the Ninth Ohio and Second Minnesota. A general forward movement was made along the entire line and the enemy gave way. There was no stop on the battlefield and the rout of the enemy was complete, before they got to their entrenchment at Beech Grove was more like a mob than an army.

In the repulse of the enemy on the field of battle and the subsequent work in front of the entrenchments Standart's and Kenney's batteries did good work. With the Ninth Ohio and Second Minnesota we charged the enemy and drove him back half a mile and fought there an hour. General Zollicoffer was killed about 11 o'clock in the morning by James Swan, of Company H, Tenth Indiana, he was also shot by Colonel Fry of the Fourth Kentucky. The enemy broke ranks and ran leaving their dead and wounded on the field.

On the morning of the 20th we followed them to their breastworks on the Cumberland River, but could not get across after them. Some of them swam the river and a great many were drowned in the operation. They threw their guns and cartridge boxes as they ran to their breastworks and hoisted the white flag. We had 11 men killed and 79 wounded. James Keith, Company I, after fighting the battle through was the last man killed in the Tenth. He fell with his face toward the enemy. Ebenezer Dixon was struck on the side of the head near the temple. Mike Grady was shot through the upper part of the mouth and subsequently died. Oscar D. Shanklin was shot through the hand. The Tenth captured 40 prisoners and the other regiments as many more. Lieutenant Colonel Kise had his hat shot from his head. Wood Graham was run over

by a cavalryman and slightly hurt and Lieutenant Shumate was also run over by a cavalryman and seriously hurt. John Payne got "scalped" above the right eye which knocked him down. The "rebs" were armed with old flint lock muckets. The "Mississippi Rifles" and "Mississippi Tigers" were armed with the same kind of guns. We captured five Rebel surgeons. The "rebs" had to bury their own dead. They simply dug holes and put them in. In one grave they put 23 and never less than 5; while we put an oil cloth around our dead. (The foregoing was taken from the diary of Robert R. Vest, Company I, and Alonzo Cowgill, Sergeant Company D).

REPORTS OF THE BATTLE.

Louisville, Ky., Jan. 20, 1862.

"By telegraphic dispatches from General George H. Thomas whom I had ordered to form a junction with Gen. Schoepf at Somerset, and attack General Zollicoffer, I have information that General Thomas was attacked by Zollicoffer's forces 6 o'clock yesterday morning some eight miles west of Somerset. He repulsed the enemy handsomely and drove him into his intrenchments at Mill Springs, capturing one piece of artillery and four caissons. The enemy left 200 killed and wounded on the field. Among the killed are Zollicoffer and Balie Peyton. The difficulty of supplying General Thomas' force in the present condition of the roads, and our limited transportation is almost insurmountable. He has been on half rations for some days.

D. C. BUELL,

Major General McClellan.

Brigadier General.

Louisville, Ky., Jan. 22, 1862.

MAJOR GENERAL McCLELLAN,
Commanding U. S. Army.

The following (dated 21st inst.) just received from General Thomas: "The rout of the enemy was complete. After succeeding in getting two pieces of artillery across the river and upward of fifty wagons, they were abandoned, with all the ammunition in depot at Mill Springs. They then threw away their arms and dispersed through the mountain by-ways in direction of Monticello, but are so completely demoralized, that I don't believe they will make a stand short of Tennessee.

"I will forward General Schoepf's brigade to Monticello at once, if you desire it. Monticello is one of the strongest positions on the borders of Tennessee.

The property captured on this river is of great value, amounting to 8 six-pounders and two Parrott guns with caissons filled with ammunition, about 100 four-horse wagons and upwards of 1200 horses and mules; several boxes of arms which have never been opened and from 500 to 1000 muskets, mostly flint locks, but in good order. Subsistence stores enough to serve the entire command for three days; also a large amount of hospital stores. As soon as I receive reports of brigade commanders, will furnish detailed report of the battle.

Our loss 39 killed and 127 wounded. Among the wounded were Colonel McCook, Ninth Ohio, commanding brigade and his aide Lieutenant Burt, Eighteenth U. S. Infantry. Loss of Rebels was Zollicoffer and 114 other killed and buried, 116

wounded, 45 prisoners, not wounded, 5 of whom are surgeons, and Lieutenant Colonel Carter, Twentieth Tennessee Regiment.

D. C. BUELL,
Brigadier General Commanding.

REPORT OF GENERAL THOMAS.

Headquarters First Division,
Department of the Ohio.

Somerset, Ky., January 31, 1862.

CAPTAIN.

I have the honor to report that in carrying out the instructions of the general commanding the Department, contained in his communication of the 29th of December, I reached Logan's Cross Roads, about ten miles of the entrenched camp of the enemy on the Cumberland river, on the 17th instant with a portion of the Second and Third Brigades, Kinney's battery of artillery and a battalion of Wolford's Cavalry.

The Tenth Kentucky, Fourteenth Ohio and Eighteenth U. S. Infantry still in the rear, detained by the almost impassable condition of the roads. I determined to halt at this point to wait their arrival and to communicate with General Schoepf.

The Tenth Indiana, Wolford's Cavalry and Kinney's battery took position on the road leading to the enemy's camp. The Ninth Ohio and Second Minnesota (part of Colonel McCook's brigade) encamped three-fourths of a mile to the right on the Robert's post road. Strong pickets were thrown out in the direction of the enemy, beyond where the Somerset and

Mill Springs road comes into the main road from my camp to Mill Springs, and a picket of cavalry some distance in advance of the infantry.

General Schoepf visited me on the day of my arrival and after consultation, I directed him to send to my camp, Standart's Battery, the Twelfth Kentucky and the First and Second Tennessee regiments, to remain until the arrival of the regiments in the rear.

Having received information on the evening of the 17th that a large train of wagons with its escort were encamped on the Roberts post and Danville road, about six miles from Colonel Steedman's camp, I sent an order to him to send his wagons forward under a strong guard and to march with his regiment (Fourteenth Ohio) and the Tenth Kentucky, Colonel Harlan, with one day's rations in their haversacks, to the point where the enemy were said to be encamped, and either to capture or disperse them.

Nothing of importance occurred from the time of our arrival until the morning of the 19th, except a picket skirmish on the night of the 17th. The Fourth Kentucky, the Battalion of Michigan Engineers and Wetmore's battery joined the 18th. About 6:30 o'clock on the morning of the 19th the pickets from Wolford's Cavalry encountered the enemy advancing on our camp, retired slowly and reported their advance to Col. M. D. Manson, commanding the Second Brigade. He immediately formed his regiment (the Tenth Indiana) and took position on the road to await the attack, ordering the Fourth Kentucky (Col. S. S. Fry), to support him and informed me in person

that the enemy were advancing in force and what disposition he had made to resist them. I directed him to join his brigade immediately and hold the enemy in check until I could order up the other troops, which were ordered to form immediately and were marching to the field in ten minutes afterward. The battalion of Michigan Engineers and Company A, Thirty-eighth Ohio, Captain Greenon, were ordered to remain in camp.

Upon my arrival on the field soon afterward I found the Tenth Indiana formed in front of their encampment apparently awaiting orders and ordered them forward to support the Fourth Kentucky which was the only entire regiment then engaged. I then rode forward myself to see the enemy's position, so I could determine what disposition to make of my troops as they arrived. On reaching the position held by the Fourth Kentucky and Tenth Indiana and Wofford's Cavalry at a point where the roads fork, leading to Somerset, I found the enemy advancing through a cornfield and evidently endangering the left of the Fourth Kentucky, which was maintaining its position in a most determined manner. I directed one of my aides to ride back and order up a section of artillery and the Tennessee Brigade to advance on the enemy's right, and sent orders for Colonel McCook to advance with his two regiments (Ninth Ohio and Second Minnesota), to the support of the Fourth Kentucky and Tenth Indiana.

A section of Capt. Kinney's battery took a position on the edge of the field to the left of the Fourth Kentucky and opened an efficient fire on a regiment of Alabamians, which were advancing on the Fourth Kentucky, soon afterward the Second

Minnesota arrived, the colonel reporting to me for instructions. I directed him to take the position of the Fourth Kentucky and Tenth Indiana, which regiments were nearly out of ammunition. The Ninth Ohio, under the immediate command of Major Kammerling, came into position on the right of the road at the same time. Immediately after these regiments had gained their position the enemy opened a most determined and galling fire, which was returned by our troops in the same spirit, and for nearly a half an hour the contest was maintained on both sides in the most obstinate manner.

At this time the Twelfth Kentucky (Colonel Hoskins) and the Tennessee Brigade reached the field to the left of the Second Minnesota and opened fire on the right flank of the enemy who then began to fall back.

The Second Minnesota kept up a most galling fire in front and the Ninth Ohio charged the enemy on the right with bayonets fixed, turned their flank and drove them from the field, the whole line giving away and retreating in the utmost disorder and confusion. As soon as the regiments could be formed and fill their cartridge boxes, I ordered the whole force to advance a few miles in rear of the battlefield. A small force of cavalry was drawn up near the road but a few shots from our artillery (a section of Standart's Battery) dispersed them and none of the enemy were seen again, until we arrived in front of their intrenchments. As we approached their intrenchments, the division was deployed in line of battle and steadily advanced to the summit of the hill at Moulden's.

From this point I directed their intrenchments to be canonaded, which was done until dark by Standart's and Wetmore's Batteries. Kenney's battery was placed in position on the extreme left at Russell's House, from which point he was directed to fire on their ferry, to deter them from attempting to cross. On the following morning Captain Wetmore's battery was ordered to Russell's House and assisted with his Parrott guns in firing upon the ferry. Colonel Manson's brigade took position on the left of Kenney's Battery and every preparation was made to assault their intrenchments on the following morning. The Fourteenth Ohio and Tenth Kentucky having joined from detached service soon after the repulse of the enemy continued with their brigade in pursuit, although they could not get up in time to join in the fight. These two regiments were placed in front in my advance on the intrenchments the next morning and entered first.

General Schoepf also joined me the evening of the 19th with the Seventeenth, Thirty-first and Thirty-eighth Ohio. His entire brigade with other troops. On reaching the intrenchments we found the enemy had abandoned everything and retired during the night, twelve pieces of artillery with their caissons packed with ammunition, 1 battery wagon, and two forges, a large amount of ammunition, a large number of small arms mostly old flint locks, 150 or 160 wagons and upward of 1000 horses and mules, a large amount of commissary stores, intrenching tools and camp and garrison equipage fell into our hands. A correct list of all the captured property will be forwarded as soon as it can be made up and the property secured.

The steam and ferry boats having been burned by the enemy in their retreat, it was found impossible to cross the river and pursue them; besides their command was completely demoralized, and retreated with great haste and in all directions, making their captures in any numbers quite doubtful if pursued. There is no doubt but what the moral effect produced by their complete dispersion will have a more decided effect in re-establishing Union sentiments than though they had been captured.

It affords me much pleasure to be able to testify to the uniform steadiness and good conduct of both officers and men during the battle, and I respectfully refer to the accompanying reports of the different commanders for the names of those officers and men whose good conduct was particularly noticed by them.

* * * * *

The enemy's loss as far as known is as follows: Brigadier General Zollicoffer, Lieutenant Balie Peyton, and 190 officers, non-commissioned officers and privates killed. Lieut. Colonel M. B. Carter, Twentieth Tennessee, Lieut. John W. Allen, Fifteenth Mississippi, Lieut. Allen Moore, Sixteenth Alabama, and five officers of the medical staff; 81 non-commissioned officers and privates taken prisoners. Lieut. J. E. Patterson, Twentieth Tennessee and A. J. Knapp, Fifteenth Mississippi, 66 non-commissioned officers and privates wounded; making 192 killed, 89 prisoners, not wounded, and 68 wounded, a total of killed, wounded and prisoners of 349.

Our loss was as follows:

TROOPS	KILLED		WOUNDED	
	Officers	Men	Officers	Men
Tenth Indiana Infantry...	1	10	3	72
First Kentucky Cavalry...	1	2		19
Fourth Kentucky Infantry.		8	4	48
Second Minnesota Infantry		12	2	31
Ninth Ohio Infantry.....		6	4	24
	2	38	13	194

A complete list of the names of our killed and wounded and of the prisoners is herewith attached.

I am sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient Servant,

GEORGE H. THOMAS,

Brig. General U. S. Vols., Commanding 1st Division.
 Capt. J. B. Fry, A. A. G. and Chief of Staff,
 Headquarters Department of the Ohio, Louisville, Ky.

REPORT OF COLONEL MAHLON D. MANSON.

Tenth Indiana Infantry, Commanding Second Brigade.
 Headquarters Second Brigade, First Division,
 Department of the Ohio.

Camp near Mill Springs, Ky., January 27th, 1862.

Sir:—I have the honor to transmit to you the following report of the part taken by the Second Brigade in the engage-

ment with the enemy at Logan's field on the 19th instant. On the morning of the 17th instant, I took the advance of all the other troops on the march from Columbia toward the enemy's works, with the Tenth Indiana Infantry, and arrived at Logan's farm, distant about ten miles from the Rebel camp, on the Cumberland River, at 10 o'clock on that day. I immediately placed a strong picket consisting of two companies belonging to the Tenth Indiana and a section of artillery of Captain Kenney's battery under Lieut. Gary, two miles out on the road leading to the enemy's fortifications. About two o'clock on the morning of the 18th a few of the enemy's cavalry approached and fired upon our pickets, which was returned by them and the enemy fell back.

On the evening of the 18th I directed Lieut. Colonel Kise to send out two companies as pickets on the road to the camp of the enemy which he did. About daylight on the morning of the 19th the advance guard of the enemy came in sight of our extreme pickets and opened fire upon them. The fire was returned by the pickets who immediately afterward fell back to their companies.

The picket companies having rallied held the enemy in check until a courier arrived at my quarters with information that the enemy were advancing with a very large force. I caused the long roll to be beaten. The Tenth Indiana was quickly formed and I ordered them to support the picket companies. I also ordered Captain Kenney's and Captain Standart's batteries to get in position to meet the advancing enemy. On arrival of the Tenth Indiana to the support of the pickets they

immediately engaged three regiments of the enemy numbering about 2500 men and held their whole force in check for over one hour. As soon as I got the Tenth Indiana in position I proceeded to the camp of the Fourth Kentucky which was about three-fourths of a mile from my camp. I woke up Colonel Fry and ordered him to form his regiment and proceed toward the enemy. I then went to your quarters and informed you that the enemy was advancing upon us in force. I immediately returned to the field and found Colonel Fry with about 300 men in the road leading to my camp. I directed him to push forward with his regiment without any further delay and take position in the woods on the left of the Tenth Indiana which he did, arriving there about one hour after the commencement of the battle, where his regiment did excellent service. I now gave orders to Captain Standart of the artillery, to throw some shells over the heads of our men to the place where I knew the enemy to be which he did with admirable effect.

I now discovered that the enemy was bringing other forces into action, extending their lines and attempting to outflank us upon the right, seeing that no time was to be lost, I straight-way ordered Colonel Byrd's Tennessee regiment to take position on the right of the Tenth Indiana, which order was about to be executed and the regiment was moving in the direction indicated, when they received an order from General Carter, commanding them to go and take position on the Somerset road to meet any portion of the enemy that might attempt to flank us in that direction. When I saw the Tennessee regiment leaving the field I immediately informed you of the fact when you

directed me to order up Colonel McCook, Ninth Ohio and Second Minnesota, to take position on the right, which order I communicated to Colonel McCook, who moved forward with the two regiments of his brigade. You also ordered me to have a section of the battery taken upon the hill if possible, and in compliance with which and with great difficulty succeeded in getting upon the hill, when a heavy fire from the guns was opened on the enemy.

In the meantime the Ninth Ohio, Second Minnesota, Tenth Indiana and Fourth Kentucky had kept up an unceasing fire upon the ranks of the enemy, who now began slowly to fall back, before our advancing forces. A portion of the enemy halted at a fence with evident intention of making a stand, when Colonel McCook commanded a "charge bayonets" which command was instantly repeated by Lieut. Colonel Kise of the Tenth Indiana, and was splendidly executed by both regiments. The enemy now gave away and fled in every direction in the utmost confusion, being hotly pursued by all your forces in the field. In accordance with your order, I started off to the left of the road through the fields and woods with the Tenth Indiana and Fourth Kentucky in pursuit of the retreating enemy. I proceeded in this way until I struck the lower Fishing Creek road, about one mile from the main road leading to the enemy's fortifications.

I turned and proceeded down the road until I formed a junction with your column and remained with you until we came in sight of the enemy's breastworks, where I halted my brigade until you had arranged your batteries upon the hills,

commanding the Rebel camp. After the artillery had shelled the enemy's works for sometime, I received your order to move with my brigade to Russell's House on the north bank of the Cumberland river and prevent a flank movement of the enemy and gain an eminence which commanded a ferry at a point where the river divides the enemy's camp. I immediately occupied the place specified in your order with the Tenth Indiana, Fourth Kentucky, Fourteenth Ohio and Tenth Kentucky, Captain Kenney's battery of artillery, shortly afterward came by your order and took position on the hill at Russell's House with my brigade. Colonels Steedman and Harlan of the Fourteenth Ohio and Tenth Kentucky regiments had a forced march of 18 miles in six hours, overtaking us at the point where your column halted for the purpose of shelling the enemy. I very sincerely regret that you were deprived of these two gallant regiments in the battle.

Their reports which I herewith transmit to you will fully explain why they were not with me on the morning of the engagement. At 10 o'clock on the night of the 19th I ordered the gallant Colonel Harlan with his regiment to advance and take possession of a hill half a mile from Russell's House which overlooked the camp of the enemy and to hold it at all hazard, and directed him at daybreak on the following morning to take possession of the enemy's works, if it were ascertained that they had evacuated them. At 3 o'clock on the morning of the 20th you directed me to send another regiment to the support of Colonel Harlan on the hill. I sent forward Colonel Steedman of the Fourteenth Ohio. At daylight Cols.

Harlan and Steedman with their regiments took possession of the enemy's fortifications, the Rebels having deserted them during the night. In a very short time afterward the Tenth Indiana and Fourth Kentucky moved up into the deserted intrenchments. My brigade after reaching the enemy's camp, took possession of 12 pieces of artillery, a large quantity of arms of every description, ammunition, commissary and quartermaster's stores, horses, wagons, etc., all of which the enemy had abandoned in their flight. The panic among them was so great that they even left a number of their sick and wounded in a dying state upon the river bank. The loss of my brigade is as follows:

Tenth Indiana	11 killed;	79 wounded.
Fourth Kentucky	4 " "	52 "
Total	19 " "	131 "

The enemy's loss in killed and wounded cannot be short of 800 and some intelligent prisoners estimate it as high as 1500 in killed, wounded, prisoners and drowned in the river.

The officers and men under my command behaved themselves with coolness and courage during the entire engagement. Their gallantry and bravery never were excelled upon any battlefield and seldom equalled. In justice to the enemy I must say they exhibited a courage and determination worthy of a better cause. General Zollicoffer, who commanded a part of their forces, fell while leading on his men, his body being pierced by three bullets.

I cannot close my report without mentioning the names of Lieut. Colonel Kise and Major A. O. Miller of the Tenth Indiana, who gallantly and bravely led forward their men and withstood the whole force of the enemy for one hour. Oliver S. Rankin, quartermaster of the Tenth Indiana, with his characteristic bravery and energy, organized his train for the purpose of advancing or retiring as the circumstances might require, and promptly supplied the men of the Tenth Indiana with cartridges—from 60 to 75 rounds of which were fired by them during the action. Captain A. C. Gillin, division quartermaster, who promptly organized an ammunition train and moved it on the field, and by his untiring exertions contributed greatly to our success, is deserving of the highest praise.

Captain Geo. W. Roper, division commissary, merits great praise for his service on the field of battle for so promptly organizing his provision train which supplied the men with rations when they were almost exhausted. Captain R. C. Kise, my assistant adjutant general, who was of invaluable service in assisting and arranging troops on the field and communicating my orders, is entitled to the highest praise and honors.

Captain D. N. Steele, brigade quartermaster and Captain D. N. Nye, brigade commissary for faithful performance of their duties are entitled to credit. The gallant Colonel R. L. McCook, commanding the Third Brigade, I shall ever remember with feelings of gratitude and admiration for the prompt manner in which he sustained me in the hour of trial. To Major Hunt, Fourth Kentucky, who exerted himself in cheering on his men and giving them every encouragement and as-

sistance great honor and praise should be accredited. In justice to my own feelings I cannot close this report without congratulating the commanding general of this division on the splendid victory achieved over the rebel forces under his command at Logan's Field. The number of the enemy's forces engaged in battle must have been over 8000 men, while the Federal force actually engaged did not exceed 2500. All the papers and plans of the late General Zollicoffer have fallen into my hands which I have preserved for future use of the government.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

MAHLON D. MANSON,

Colonel Commanding 2nd Brigade, 1st Div. Dept of the Ohio.
Brig. General George H. Thomas,

Commanding 1st Division Department of the Ohio.

REPORT OF LIEUT. COLONEL WILLIAM C. KISE.

Tenth Indiana Infantry.

Camp Opposite Mill Springs, Wayne Co., Ky.

January 23, 1862.

Sir:—I have the honor to report to you the part taken by the Tenth Indiana, under my command in the battle fought on the 19th instant at Logan's Farm, Pulaski County, Kentucky.

On the evening of the 18th instant in accordance with your orders I sent out as pickets Companies I and K, Captains Perkins and Shortle, and had them posted on the road leading to the fortifications of the enemy on the Cumberland River,

about 12 miles distant. Major A. O. Miller, who posted the pickets, stationed Company I one mile from our camp and Company K 300 yards beyond. The latter Company received instructions to fall back to Captain Perkins if attacked.

At about 6:30 o'clock on the morning of the 19th a courier came to our quarters with information that the enemy was advancing upon our camp, and almost immediately afterward, the firing of our pickets was heard. The long roll quickly brought the Tenth Regiment into ranks, and I gave orders to Major Miller to go forward with Company A, Captain Hamilton, to support the picket companies, which order was promptly executed.

I soon proceeded by your order with the remaining seven companies of my regiment down the road in the direction of the picket firing, when I got within 75 yards of the three companies then hotly engaged, I formed the regiment in line of battle and rapidly disposed of it for fighting.

Five companies extended through the woods on the right of the road, and the remaining companies on the left. A regiment of Rebels were advancing in line of battle and their treasonable colors were seen flaunting in the breeze. Having selected as good a position as practicable, I took a stand and ordered the regiment to fire, which order was obeyed instantly. The firing continued without cessation for one hour, during which time we engaged three of the enemy's regiments and held them at bay. The battle was at its hottest and our ranks were gradually becoming thinned and mutilated, when I perceived a regiment of cavalry attempting to flank me on the

right and an infantry regiment on the left. I commanded Captain Gregory's company to take position to meet the cavalry on the right which it did opening a galling fire upon them, but they were fast closing in upon us, and I saw myself completely outflanked on the right and that re-enforcements must soon come to my relief or I would be compelled to fall back. I was eventually forced to order my right wing to retire, when just as my order was being executed the Fourth Kentucky, commanded by Colonel Fry, came up and took position on the left of my left wing and opened a deadly fire on the ranks of the enemy.

I now rallied the right wing, the men, with the exception of those who had been detailed to carry off the dead and wounded, quickly taking their places in the line. Just at this moment a heavy force appeared to be advancing on the extreme left of the Fourth Kentucky and a portion of Colonel McCook's brigade which arrived, engaging the enemy on my right, I was ordered by General Thomas to the extreme left of the Fourth Kentucky. I moved the regiment through the brush and over logs to the place designated, and coming to a fence parallel with my line we hotly engaged the enemy and after a hard struggle of half an hour's duration drove him before us and put him to flight with great loss. A part of my left wing was still engaged on the right of the Fourth Kentucky against great odds being strongly opposed, I was again ordered by General Thomas to their support. I forthwith obeyed this command and in doing so brought my right wing upon the identical ground it had been forced to abandon during the ear-

lier part of the engagement. I then moved forward the whole right wing and two companies of the left and soon got into a fierce contest with the enemy in front. The whole regiment from right to left was now warmly engaged and slowly but surely driving the enemy before them when I ordered a "charge bayonets" which was promptly executed along the whole line. We soon drove the enemy from his place of concealment in the woods into an open field 200 yards from where I ordered the charge. When we arrived at the fence in our front many of the enemy were found lingering in the corners, and were bayoneted by my men between the rails. I pressed onward and soon beheld with satisfaction that the enemy were moving in retreat across the field, but I suddenly saw them halt in the southeast corner of the field on a piece of high ground, where they received considerable re-enforcements and made a last desperate effort to repulse our troops.

In the meantime the gallant Colonel McCook with his invincible Ninth Ohio came to our support and for twenty or thirty minutes a terrific struggle ensued between the two opposing forces. I never in all my military career saw a harder fight.

Finally the enemy began to waver and give back before the shower of lead and glittering steel brought to bear on his shattered ranks and he commenced a precipitate retreat under a storm of bullets from our advancing forces until his retreat became a perfect rout. I ordered enough of our men left to attend to our dead and wounded and receiving a new supply of cartridges (the most of our boxes being entirely empty) the

men refilled their boxes and according to your order, I put the regiment in motion after the retreating enemy. Pursuing them the same evening a distance of ten miles, we arrived near the enemy's fortifications at this place. The way by which the enemy had retreated gave evidence that they had been in haste to reach their den. Wagons, cannon, muskets, swords, blankets, etc., were strewn all along the road from the battlefield to within a mile of this place, where I halted the regiment and the men slept on their arms in the open field.

The men at this time were powder besmeared, tired and hungry, having had nothing to eat since the previous night. On the following morning—the 20th instant, after our artillery had shelled the enemy's works, by your order I moved my regiment to his breastworks and into his deserted trenchments where I have since remained. It may be interesting to state here that our regimental colors, which were those presented to us by the ladies of LaFayette and borne in triumph at the Battle of Rich Mountain, were completely torn into shreds by the bullets of the enemy. I have had its scattered fragments gathered and intend preserving them. Three stands of Rebel colors were captured by my regiment.

I cannot speak in sufficient terms of praise of the noble and gallant conduct of some of the officers of my regiment. They did their duty and fought like tried veterans. Major A. O. Miller was wherever duty called him in the thickest of the fight, cheering the men. Acting Adjutant W. E. Ludlow did his whole duty and rendered me valuable assistance during the day. Assistant Surgeon C. S. Perkins and the Rev. Dr.

Dougherty, chaplain of the Tenth Regiment, rendered valuable service in their unremitting attention to the wounded. Quartermaster Oliver S. Rankin and Nelson B. Smith of the same department are entitled to great credit for the prompt manner in which they brought up and supplied the men with cartridges. Commissary Sergeant David B. Hart, our Rich Mountain guide in the three months service, was present in the line of his duty. Fife and Drum Majors Daniel and James S. Conklin shouldered muskets and fought valiantly during the early part of the engagement, after which they were of great service in carrying off and attending to the wounded. Captains Hamilton, Boyle, J. F. Taylor, Carroll, Gregory and Captains M. B. Taylor, Perkins and Shortle, the three "young tigers," were through the entire battle where none but the brave and gallant go and continually pressed forward with their men, where the battle raged the hottest and the Rebels found most plenty. Captain Vanarsdal, Co. B, was present and discharged his duty faithfully until after the right wing was drawn off.

First Lieutenants Cobb, Goben, McAdams, VanNatta, Johnson, McCoy, Bush, Boswell, Shumate and Hunt, deserve the highest praise for their brave and gallant conduct. Lieutenant McAdams fell while he was nobly leading on his men. Lieutenant Bush commanded Co. G and quite distinguished himself.

Second Lieutenants Rodman, Colwell, Merritt, Lutz, Miller, Simpson, Scott and Wilds fully merit all that can be said in their praise, as do all the non-commissioned officers and privates, that were present during the engagement.

Many individual acts of bravery might be mentioned, such as those of Ordnance Sergeant Miller of Co. B and my orderly Abraham A. Carter, who took a gun and fought manfully during the intervals his services were not required by me in dispatching orders.

But nothing I can say will add to the well merited laurels already on the brows of both officers and men of the Tenth Indiana Volunteers.

My regiment lost in killed 11; wounded 75, a complete list of whose names I herewith submit.

Respectfully submitted,

W. C. KISE,

Lieut. Colonel Commanding Tenth Indiana Infantry.
Col. M. D. Manson,

Commanding 2nd Brigade, 1st Division Dept. of the Ohio.

The following account together with the map was taken from the Louisville Journal and is supposed to have been written by Lieut. Lewis Johnson, Co. E, who drew the map:

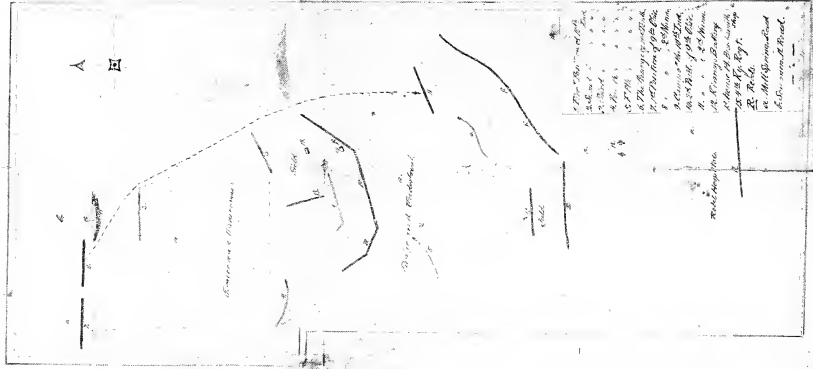
Headquarters Tenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry.

Mill Springs, Feb. 7, 1862.

"Dear Sir:—We left Lebanon on the 31st day of December and marched to Campbellsville; from there we made a forced march to Greensburg, twelve miles, in less than four hours, and returned the next day in about the same time. The expedition turned out to be a "wild goose chase." On or about January 7 we started for Columbia, where we arrived in two days. After resting three or four days we struck tents and started for Zollicoffer's intrenchments. After some six or

eight days hard traveling we arrived at Logan's Cross Roads, where the fun commenced. Friday afternoon we sent out as pickets Company A, Captain Hamilton; at night Company E, Captain Carroll, and Company G, Captain Hoagland. About twelve o'clock that night the enemy's pickets and Company E met and exchanged shots; the regiment was in less than five minutes in line of battle, but the enemy retreated and we retired to bed again. The next morning Company C, Captain Boyle, and Company D, Captain Joseph T. Taylor, were sent out to relieve Companies E and G. During Saturday nothing of importance occurred. At night Company I, Captain Perkins, and Company K, Captain Shortle, relieved Companies C and D. During the night, which was very stormy, everything was quiet. At six o'clock Sunday morning Captain Perkins came in and reported everything quiet. Hardly had he got away from the tent when one of Woflord's Cavalry rode up and said our pickets were firing. The long roll was instantly beat, and the boys started at double quick. The regiment took position marked (2), which they held until the enemy had completely outflanked us. We fought over 3000 for over half an hour. We retreated to (3). In the meantime the Fourth Kentucky came up. We then pushed forward to (4) with the Fourth Kentucky at our right (8). We fought here for nearly an hour, when finding the enemy's cavalry trying a flank movement on us, we moved, by General Thomas' orders to (5), where we fought desperately at least an hour. At this time Colonel Manson saw that the enemy were again trying a flank movement to our right; ordered that McCook should bring

his men to our relief. The Second Minnesota (9) moved forward and took position at (10), from thence forward to (11), driving the left flank of the enemy in. The Ninth Ohio (12) came up and drove the right flank in. Our regiment then went forward to (6), when Colonel Kise ordered "charge bayonets" which was done with a will, and everything went before us. Our next position was at (7); it was here that the old Tenth did the best execution with the guns they received while in your town, (Bardstown). At the little house you see marked at the left of (7) Company E, Captain Carroll killed twenty-one men. We fairly mowed them down in that open field. The Ninth Ohio (13) was carrying on the same kind of business on the other side of the road. The order was again given to charge bayonets, which was done by the Tenth Indiana and Ninth Ohio in splendid style. Secesh was now completely played out, and they all struck for their den. The "double quick" we practiced so much at Bardstown was no comparison to theirs, in that respect they are much better drilled than we. We followed them, occasionally giving them a shell to hurry them up a little. At about 4 o'clock we arrived within shelling distance of their intrenchments, and commenced giving them a few; but night coming on we decided to rest. We had started off in the morning before breakfast and had eaten nothing all day. We received a few crackers, and the boys laid themselves down on the damp ground (it having rained all day). In the morning Wetmore's Battery was ordered up to shell a steamboat which we saw crossing the river. We shot with two Parrott guns a distance of about two miles. We



- 1. The Bath at Mt. Springs
- 2. The Bath at Mt. Springs
- 3. The Bath at Mt. Springs
- 4. The Bath at Mt. Springs
- 5. The Bath at Mt. Springs
- 6. The Bath at Mt. Springs
- 7. The Bath at Mt. Springs
- 8. The Bath at Mt. Springs
- 9. The Bath at Mt. Springs
- 10. The Bath at Mt. Springs
- 11. The Bath at Mt. Springs
- 12. The Bath at Mt. Springs
- 13. The Bath at Mt. Springs
- 14. The Bath at Mt. Springs
- 15. The Bath at Mt. Springs

Baths at Mt. Springs

however had shot but a few times when we noticed the steamer on fire. Our regiment with the Tenth Kentucky, Fourteenth Ohio and Fourth Kentucky (Manson's Brigade), were then ordered by General Thomas to take possession of the intrenchments. The Tenth Kentucky, Colonel Harlan, was the first to enter, the Fourteenth Ohio next, then came ours. We found everything left. Horses stood saddled and bridled; teams were hitched up; the horses were standing attached to the cannons; officers' trunks were found strewn on the bank of the river.

We took about 2,000 head of horses and mules, 250 wagons, 14 cannon, two of which were captured by them from us at Bull Run, some 4000 or 5000 stand of arms and any number of flags, Company H, Captain Marsh B. Taylor, one silk flag. You have seen it reported in the papers that Colonel Fry and Zollicoffer had some conversation, and that Fry shot Zollicoffer. This is a great hoax. Zollicoffer was shot three

times; the ball that killed him was from an *Enfield rifle* and entered his heart. The shot was fired by Corporal James Swan of Company H, who is a dead shot, and the same person who shot the man one night in the shoulder in your town. I am, Judge, very proud to be in the Tenth Indiana and also very proud of the officers. They are all very brave. Colonel Kise and Major Miller can't be beat anywhere. Colonel Manson was the hero of the day and managed everything in splendid style. We lost but one officer, Lieutenant McAdams, who was shot in the forehead and killed instantly. Lieutenant Johnson was wounded in the left arm. Some of the men were wounded, and after having their wounds bound up went into the field again. At one time we were so close to the enemy that we bayoneted them through the fence. The Mississippians were armed with great knives which they intended using on us, but our bayonets out-reached their knives."

LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED

Tenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry at the Battle of Mill Springs, Kentucky January 19th, 1862

FIELD AND STAFF.

Wounded
Major A. O. Miller.

COMPANY A.

Captain J. H. Hamilton, Commanding.

Killed
Private William Bennett.

Wounded.
" Ira A. Lynch.
" John F. Payne.
" Uriah Starbuck.

COMPANY B.

Captain James H. Vanosdol, Commanding.

Killed.
Private James E. Copner.
" Amos K. Misner.
Wounded.
1st Sergeant Isaac F. Miller.
3d " John W. Hogsett.

Private George W. Bradford.

" Zebulon Brown.
" Zephana H. Crane.
" Samuel M. Craig.
" Isaiah Ferguson.
" Jesse Ferguson, Jr.
" William O. Higgins.
" Thomas Hunt.
" Thomas Landis.
" David B. Lynn.
" George B. Marlow.
" Andrew Ochiltree.
" William Y. Porter.
" James A. Shoemaker.
" John R. Simpson.
" Thomas J. Simpson.
" David A. Stonebraker.
" Benjamin M. Vancleve.
" Martin V. Wert.

COMPANY C.

Captain James H. Boyd, Commanding.

Killed.

Lieut. James H. HeAdams.

Wounded.

Private Jeremiah Batterton.

" Thomas Brooks.

" Joseph J. Goar.

" Henry Hammel.

COMPANY D.

Captain Joseph F. Taylor, Commanding.

Wounded.

Private Elisha Little.

" James Sauster.

COMPANY E

Captain William B. Carroll, Commanding.

Killed.

Private Nelson D. Anderson.

Wounded.

Lieutenant Lewis Johnson.

Corporal Lewis A. Corcoran.

Private Jenners Baer.

" Jacob Bowers.

" William W. Collins.

" Henry Kreicheldorf.

" Singleton Reynolds.

" William Vaughn.

COMPANY F.

Captain Benjamin F. Gregory, Commanding.

Killed.

2d Sergeant William P. Larimore.

Private George W. Lee.

" William H. Wood.

Wounded.

Lieutenant Israel H. Miller.

Corporal William P. Windiate.

" John W. French.

Private William B. Carson.

" George F. L. Essex.

" John L. Hoover.

" William A. Hunt.

COMPANY G.

Lieutenant Jacob H. Bush, Commanding.

Wounded.

Private William Daily.

" John Gillin.

" John W. Mosier.

" John Sprague.

" Joseph H. Timmons.

" James C. Truett.

" John A. Underhill.

" Dryden Vankirk.

COMPANY H.

Captain Marsh B. Taylor, Commanding.

Killed.

Private Noah Dota.

“ Erastus Dewey.

Wounded.

3d Sergeant James Swan.

Private William Arthur.

“ James Bowley.

“ William J. Evans.

“ Daniel Hale.

“ Frederick Lingo.

“ Thomas J. Patterson.

“ Patrick Rowley.

“ Levi H. Scott.

“ William J. Stone.

COMPANY I.

Captain Jehu W. Perkins, Commanding.

Killed.

Private James Keath.

Wounded.

Lieutenant Felix Shumate.

2d Sergeant Ira S. Perkins.

2d Corporal Harvey C. Price.

Private Ebenezer Dixon.

“ Daniel Daugherty.

“ Michael F. Grady.

“ Oscar D. Shanklin.

“ Oliver M. Strahan.

COMPANY K.

Captain Samuel H. Shortle, Commanding.

Wounded.

6th Corporal James T. Doster.

Private William Baum.

“ David W. Downard.

“ George Lucas.

“ Eli T. Michael.

“ James Wallace.

“ John M. Wellman.

CONGRATULATORY ORDER FROM THE PRESIDENT.

War Department, January 22, 1862.

The President, Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy has received information of a brilliant victory by the United States forces over a large body of armed traitors and rebels at Mill Springs in the State of Kentucky.

He returns thanks to the gallant officers and soldiers who won that victory and when the official reports shall be received the military and personal valor displayed in the battle will be acknowledged and rewarded in a fitting manner.

The courage that encountered and vanquished the greatly superior numbers of the Rebel force, pursued and attacked

them in their intrenchments and paused not until the enemy was completely routed, merits and receives commendation.

The purpose of this war is to pursue, attack and destroy a rebellious enemy and to deliver the country from dangers menaced by traitors.

Alacrity, daring, courageous spirit and patriotic zeal on all occasions and under every circumstance are expected from the army of the United States.

In the prompt and spirited movements and daring at the battle of Mill Springs, the Nation will realize its hopes, and the people of the United States will rejoice to honor every soldier and officer who proves his courage by charging with the bayonet and storming intrenchments, or in the blaze of the enemy's fire.

By Order of the President,

EDWIN M. STANTON,

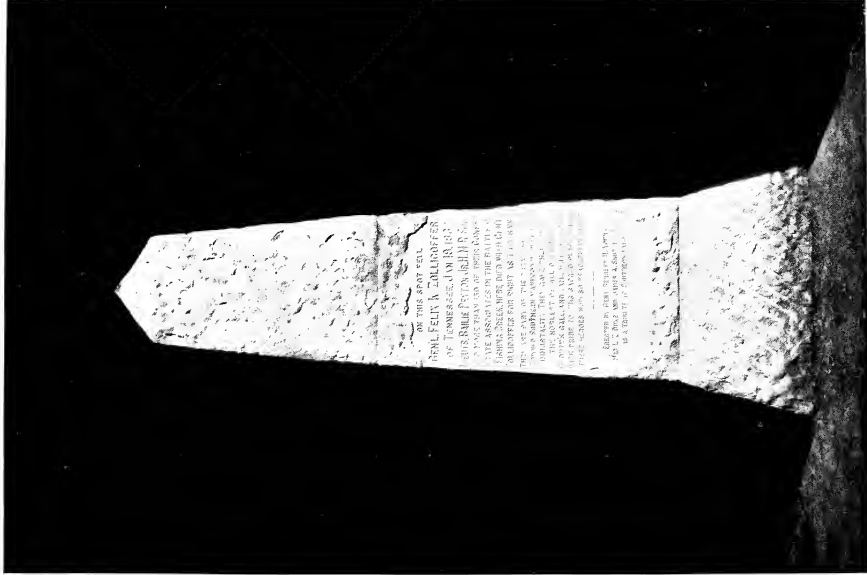
Secretary of War."

Thus ended the battle of Mill Springs. The most decisive victory up to that time. No battle was fought during the war where the enemy was so completely "thrashed," routed and put to ignominious flight as in this engagement. In 1863 at Stewart's Creek, Tenn., citizens told us the Fifteenth Mississippi never did stop running. The victory was important from the fact that it completely broke the center of the Rebel army. The right of the Rebel forces rested in Virginia, the center in Kentucky and Tennessee and the left on the Mississippi River. The small force under General Thomas completely annihilated this center, and routed and demoralized their forces beyond reorganization. The Rebel General Crittenden reported offici-

ally that his force consisted of the following troops: The Seventeenth, Twenty-eighth and Thirty-seventh Tennessee Infantry, First Battalion Tennessee Cavalry, two companies Third Battalion Tennessee Cavalry and four pieces of artillery. This constituted the First Brigade. Second Brigade, Fifteenth Mississippi, Sixteenth Alabama, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-fifth and Twenty-ninth Tennessee Infantry, two Battalions Tennessee Cavalry, two Independent Cavalry Companies and twelve pieces of artillery, yet in the same report he says he was met by an "overwhelming" force of the enemy (Union). General Thomas had four regiments of infantry and two batteries of artillery. The comparison of the number of regiments engaged on both sides will settle the question as to superiority of the force on either side.

General Crittenden reports officially his losses as follows:

TROOPS	Killed	Woun'd	Missing	Total
Fifteenth Mississippi	44	153	29	226
Twentieth Tennessee	33	59	18	110
Nineteenth Tennessee	10	22	2	34
Twenty-fifth Tennessee	10	28	17	55
Seventeenth Tennessee	11	25	2	38
Twenty-eighth Tennessee	3	4	5	12
Twenty-ninth Tennessee	5	12	10	27
Sixteenth Alabama	9	5	12	26
Captain Sanders' Cavalry		1		1
	125	309	95	529



ON THIS SPOT SEEL
DREW FELTY & ZOLLICOFFER
OF TENNESSEE JAN 18 1832
THIS BUILDING WAS THE FIRST
ONE OF THE KIND IN THE COUNTRY
THE ASSOCIATES ON THE PART OF
ZOLLICOFFER AND SEEL AS WELL AS
THEY ARE NOW IN THE CITY OF
MEMPHIS TENNESSEE
THEY WERE BORN IN THE CITY OF
MEMPHIS TENNESSEE
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THEY WERE BORN IN THE CITY OF
MEMPHIS TENNESSEE

ERECTED BY JOHN STEPHEN BERRY
AND L. J. BERRY AND JOHN A. BERRY
IN A CITY OF GEORGIA 1832

MONUMENT ERECTED TO ZOLLICOFFER AND BAULIE PEYTON BY CITIZENS OF TENNESSEE.



THE TREE AT LEFT OF MONUMENT IS WHERE ZOLLIFFER FELL. THIS SHOWS PART OF THE BATTLEFIELD.



THE LADIES ON EACH SIDE OF THE MONUMENT ARE ZOLLICOFFER'S DAUGHTERS
PRESENT AT DEDICATION.



BENEATH THIS MOUND ARE BURIED MORE THAN ONE HUNDRED CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS.

After the battle the regiment moved across the Cumberland River and took possession of the log cabins previously built and occupied by the Rebels. Among the commissary supplies captured were several hogsheads of sugar and a large amount of flour. The boys lived on "flapjacks" and sugar syrup principally, but owing to the fact that the eggs and milk were missing they were simply indigestible and caused much sickness and bowel troubles. They became experts, however, in baking them. They were made the size of a frying pan and instead of turning them with a knife or paddle, they would shake them loose and throw them in the air to turn them and catch them dough side down. "Practice makes perfect," and so adept did they become, that almost invariably the flapjack would turn in the air and land "dough side down" in the frying pan. This saved time, besides the fun of seeing who could throw the highest and land the "jack" right side down in the skillet.

Owing to the mud, rain and inclement weather a great deal of sickness prevailed. There were some forty cases of typhoid fever, besides remittent, and intermittent fevers, rheumatism and bowel troubles. They were anxious to get out of that mud hole and on the 11th of February, 1862, we pulled stakes and started for Louisville, leaving the worst cases of sickness and our wounded at Somerset. On the 13th we marched through a town called Cuba, a tough looking place and tough looking citizens. We marched fourteen miles that day. Wood and water were scarce. We arrived at Stamford, Ky., on the 15th. Snow on the ground, camped in a nice

meadow near a large two story white house. Had plenty of nice straw, and the owner of the plantation sold a barrel of "apple jack" to the regiment, which was delicious to the taste but made the boys very "sleepy." Arrived at Danville on the 17th. At this point the city authorities seized Colonel Kise' colored servant (who had fought in the battle) and put him in jail. Colonel Kise swore he would pull the jail down if the servant was not released at once. The "authorities" soon acceded to the demand. On the 19th we arrived at Lebanon and no one ever saw it rain harder. No wind, but the water simply came down in streams about the size of a wheat straw. We marched in sections at a carry arms, and the muskets carried with the hammer down on the tube filled the gun barrels half full of water. Our reception at this point was chilly. We arrived at Bardstown on the 20th and were royally received by the citizens, who brought baskets of provisions, tobacco and pails of "apple jack." On the 24th we resumed the march passing through Springfield, Fredericksburg and Portland.

On the 26th we were aroused at one o'clock a. m., got breakfast and at two o'clock pulled into the road for the "last lap" for Louisville.

We had just got fairly started when the Fourteenth Ohio caught up with us and attempted to pass us. This caused a rumpus, considerable quarreling and some fighting, especially in the left wing. Colonel Manson told Steedman he had better halt his regiment and let the Tenth pass or he might not have any regiment when he reached Louisville. Steedman then

gave the order for the Fourteenth Ohio to halt and let the "Tenth Indiana pass." We saw nothing more of them that day and arrived at Louisville about three o'clock in the afternoon and went into camp on a hill at the foot of Broadway. On the 27th we marched down to the Galt House where we were presented with a beautiful flag by the ladies of Louisville. After these ceremonies were over we resumed the march to the Ohio River—the right wing embarking on the steamer "Glendale," the fastest boat on the river at that time. The left wing boarded the steamer "Lady Pike" and started down the river at 8 o'clock that night. The right wing left at 8 o'clock the next morning and passed the "Lady Pike" at Evansville about eleven o'clock that night.

February 28th we reached Smithland at which point the Cumberland River empties into the Ohio, and March 1st at 10 o'clock in the morning we headed up the Cumberland for Nashville, Tenn. We passed the steamer "Economy," which had struck a snag and sank with the Ninth Ohio on board. They lost one man and twenty-seven mules.

The excessive rains had raised all the rivers and streams, flooding the entire country from Louisville to Nashville. On the "Glendale" we had a steam calliope and the man who played it was a full-blooded sesech and he continually played "Dixie," "Bonnie Blue Flag," "Maryland, My Maryland," and other Rebel airs until the boys became very tired and weary of the music. They called on the gentleman and told him to play some Yankee tunes which he refused to do. They then gave him the choice of playing national airs or be thrown over-

board in the river. Considering discretion the better part of valor, he fingered the machine until our arrival at Nashville, giving us all the national airs, jigs, etc., we ever heard. Our trip down the river was anything but pleasant. We had no way of making coffee except to go down to the engine room and get hot water out of the cylinders, and this was greasy and oily. Our bacon we cooked by placing on a ramrod and sticking in the coal stove of the main cabin. Of course there was a stream of grease around the stove, which made the captain swear like a pirate.

March 3rd we reached Nashville about 7 o'clock in the morning. We disembarked and marched up town. The streets were deserted so far as citizens were concerned. All who could go, had "skedaddled." The darkies said that merchants threw open the doors of their stores and told people to help themselves. Many of the poorer classes had brussels carpets on the floors of their shanties, grocers gave them all the groceries they could carry away, saying the Yankees were coming, they would rob their stores, murder the men and ravish the women, and the fools believed it and left the city.

After landing we were marched to the residence of the widow of Ex-President James K. Polk. He is buried in his own dooryard, in the northeast corner. Mrs. Polk came out on the veranda and greeted us kindly, the boys responding with cheers. Resuming the march we went about four miles from the city and went into camp on the Hardin Pike. Nothing of importance transpired from this time up to March 20th, when we received orders to move.

CHAPTER V

1862

ON March 22nd, Captain J. F. Taylor and Lieutenant Sappington, Company D, resigned and went home. The regiment fell in line and we marched to the city. We soon came to the residence of "Parson" Brownlow, halting here, he and his brave daughter came out and warmly greeted us. Both of them made a few remarks. The Parson said: "Boys, go on. I am with you. Give grape to the masses and hemp to the leaders," which was answered by three cheers for the parson and a "tiger" for the young lady.

On the 21st we passed through Franklin, Tenn., went into camp at dark, having marched twenty miles. On the 23rd we marched to Spring Hill and went into camp, when it snowed for more than an hour, the weather was cold and very disagreeable. It continued snowing on the next day, clearing up on the 25th. We remained at Spring Hill until the 29th, when we started for Columbia and Duck River. The Fifteenth and Fortieth Indiana Regiments were here, and many of the boys visited their camp.

On April 2nd we started for Shiloh, marching four miles on the 3rd, twelve miles on the 4th, fourteen miles the 5th, sixteen miles the 6th, seventeen miles on the 7th. Heard heavy cannonading all day. We went into camp, but at midnight were aroused and ordered to leave knapsacks with the teams and go in light marching order. It was a forced march, dark as pitch and raining in torrents. Many of the men stumbled and fell,

"plowing the mud with their noses." We continued on until daylight brought relief in so far as we could see where we were going. The regiment presented a sorry spectacle, mud from head to foot, soaked to the skin from the constant rain, and many had sustained injuries to a certain extent. We arrived at Savannah on the Tennessee River about five o'clock toward the steamboat landing. General Thomas stood in the portico of a brick house (the headquarters of General Curtis), cheering the boys as they passed. It was his old division, he was proud of them and the boys were proud of him, cheering him as they passed to the landing. We embarked on the steamer "War Eagle," and were seven miles from the battlefield of Shiloh. We arrived at Pittsburg Landing at dark on April 7th. too late to take any part in that bloody engagement. We were ordered to sleep on the boat, then ordered off and finally back on the boat where we remained until daylight. Two of us remained on the bluff, and seeing a large tarpaulin lying there we crawled under it to sleep till morning. We had got nicely fixed only somewhat crowded. We told the fellow to "lay over," but he didn't move, being very tired we soon went to sleep. In the morning we got up and to our surprise we had slept under the tarpaulin with twelve dead men who had been killed, laid on the bank and covered with the tarpaulin to keep the rain off of them. They were very quiet, however, and didn't disturb us while we were asleep. At daylight the

regiment was ordered off the boat and went into camp on the bluffs. All of the wagons and artillery of our division were miles back stalled in the mud. We had no tents or cooking utensils for ten days after our arrival. All rations had to be carried up the bluffs on our backs from the steamers until a regular supply depot had been established.

On the 17th our wagons came up, bringing our knapsacks and a change of clothing which was badly needed by the officers and men.

The scenes on this battlefield were horrifying in the extreme, and everything indicated it was one of the hardest fought battles of the war.

On Sunday, April 12th, our Brigade, under General Speed S. Fry was detached with a squadron of the Fourth Illinois Cavalry under Major Samuel L. Bowman, and ordered to proceed up the Tennessee River and destroy the railroad bridge over Bear River between Corinth and Iuka, and some ten miles from the Tennessee. In the evening of the 12th, the brigade embarked on the transports "White Cloud" and "Tecumseh" and accompanied by the gunboats "Tyler" and "Lexington" under Commanders Gwin and Shisk, proceeded to Chicksaw Landing, the whole expedition being under command of General W. T. Sherman. Early on the morning of the 13th we disembarked, the cavalry first. The cavalry had all disembarked and one of the troopers rode to the top of the bluff which hid gunboats and transports, when General Sherman coming out of the lower deck and seeing the man at his place, exclaimed: "Come back here, damn it, I wouldn't have you seen

up there for ten thousand dollars." Bowman with his cavalry pressed the enemy back from the start and in good time got to the railroad bridge and at once began its destruction. Our brigade soon got up and the work was rapidly completed. We destroyed 500 feet of trestle work besides the bridge proper, which was 240 feet in length. The command got back to Chicksaw Landing about 9 o'clock p. m. without the loss of a man, although Major Bowman inflicted some loss upon the enemy. This is one of the expeditions in which we were engaged of which the boys never speak and yet we were never engaged in a more important enterprise.

On April 29th the general advance on Corinth, Miss., began in four grand divisions, severally entitled as follows: The Right Wing under Major General George H. Thomas; the Center under Major General Buell; the Left Wing under Major General John Pope, the Reserves under Major General John A. McClernard, the whole under command of Major General H. W. Halleck, with Major General U. S. Grant second in command. Our Division which belonged to the Army of the Ohio which occupied the Center under Buell, was transferred to the Right Wing under command of General W. T. Sherman.

April 22nd we were paid two months pay (\$26.00) which helped some, and on the 23rd moved a short distance inland. The march on Corinth, Miss., had begun. Halleck was to besiege Beauregard and capture or destroy him. Watch how he did it. Most of our time in April was employed by building corduroy roads over the swamps and bayous. The dense

growth of vines and underbrush with the rains and stagnant pools of water was productive of miasmatic troubles. Fevers of all kinds as well as other diseases caused much sickness and many deaths.

The corduroys were finally finished, but woe to the man or beast that was unfortunate enough to step or fall off of the roads; that was the last of them, they sunk out of sight in a very short time in the quicksands. Some of the mules that fell off of the corduroys were never found.

General Halleck was busy transporting siege guns toward Corinth; they were the heaviest ordnance we had at that time, taking ten or fifteen yoke of oxen or twenty horses to pull them. They were useless, in fact were never used that we ever heard of and would have been of no earthly account if they had been in position.

May 20th we changed position moving forward to the right. Lieutenants Johnson of Company E and Shumate of Company I were ahead of the regiment, and both were wounded by Rebel skirmishers who kept up a continual fusillade. On the 22nd we received orders to build breastworks, which was done in a short time. From this time up to the 29th the weather was hot, raining frequently and fighting continually. On this day one of the siege guns was let loose, which fairly shook the earth, farther than that no damage was done.

We took axes and spades, advanced two miles and threw up another line of works. As this was nearest the Rebel lines logs and brush was omitted as the sound of chopping would draw the Rebel fire.

May 30th we were ordered to advance. We had gone but a short distance when we heard cheering on our left and front. Our men had entered the Rebel fortifications. The enemy had "vamosed," "skedaddled," "skipped." "The bird had flown." Beauregard with 20,000 men had got away from Halleck's fine army of 100,000 men, the flower of the nation. Men who had fought at Mill Springs, Forts Henry and Donelson and Shiloh. The great farce had ended and Halleck was in disrepute, hated and despised by the whole army. From April 10 to May 30—forty days—we had crawled through swamps and brush—twenty miles—to besiege an enemy only one-fifth of our number. With the commanders he had he could easily have stormed the works and nearly captured Beauregard's whole force. Grant was second in command, Thomas commanded the right wing; Buell the center and Pope the left. For days Pope told Halleck the enemy was evacuating. From his position and with the aid of field glasses he could see them loading their trains. Halleck laughed at Pope for his pains and sent back word:

"General Pope up a tree
The Rebels for to see."

Where we charged the works we saw what we supposed to be cannon, proved to be logs about ten inches in diameter—the bark having been peeled off and then painted black. The "Quaker guns" pointing toward us had frightened Halleck. Many a life would have been saved had Halleck pushed forward and forced the fighting. The men would much rather go into action than lie in hospitals with fevers, which even if they

recovered therefrom would have unfitted them for any kind of service during or after the war.

For days Pope asked permission to swing the left wing to the south of Corinth and take possession of the Mobile & Ohio and Memphis & Charleston railroads. While Thomas could have advanced on the right and Buell charged the center, would not only have given our army possession of Corinth, but of the Rebel army as well, with all their arms, munitions, camp and garrison equipage. Halleck was obdurate, ridiculed Pope, and Beauregard "flew the coop," and got safely out of reach. Curses loud and deep were uttered against Halleck, who was denounced as an imbecile, and his conduct bordering on cowardice. He should never have been given the command. Had Grant or Thomas been in command the result would have been entirely different.

This meant a foot race. Pope started in hot pursuit, overtaking them and capturing many prisoners. Our division had orders to join in the race, which we did, going as far as Booneville and Rienzie, Miss., returning to our old camp on the 9th of June. Here we remained until the 22nd when we were paid off. General Thomas had been relieved of his command of the right wing of the army and returned to his old division, the First, Army of the Ohio. The Army of the Ohio, under Buell, started on the march eastward and ordered to repair the railroad as he went. We resumed the march eastward, making twelve miles on the 23rd, eight miles on the 24th and went into Iuka, Miss., where we were assigned as Provost Guards for two days, being relieved by the Eighteenth

Regulars. We then resumed the march, reaching Tusculmbia, Ala., June 29. Tusculmbia was a place of about 1,500 inhabitants, beautifully situated, being surrounded by hills and rolling ground. The scenery was grand. The inhabitants were supplied with water from an underground river which came out near the southern part of the town. Darkies hauled the water by having a hogshead set on two wheels, or rather a cart. They would drive in the stream and fill the casks and take it to the citizens. The water was very clear and cold. Where we went into camp there was a large hole which led us down to this river under ground and which supplied the regiment with water. Some of the adventurous members, thought to explore the stream, after going about a quarter of a mile they returned, the water being too cold for them. Where this stream started from no one knew, neither could the oldest inhabitant give any definite information. It was evidently fed by springs in the mountains. We celebrated the Fourth of July at this place with a grand parade and speech-making. We remained here until July 19, when we received orders to march. Bragg had invaded east Tennessee and was evidently headed for Kentucky. Buell's army was sent to head him off.

We crossed the Tennessee River at Florence, Ala., thence to Pulaski, thence to Decherd. In the regimental hospital was some eighty-five sick. These were sent by rail to Stevenson and to Nashville, the convalescents joining the regiment at Decherd. From Decherd we went to Pelham, in the Sequatchie Valley, living on roasting ears and peaches. At this

point or Sparta we were looking for a fight, which should have come off as will be seen later on. Bragg only had 35,000 men and Buell could have undoubtedly whipped him had he been so disposed. But no, he let Bragg go by and on to Kentucky. The march was resumed, and it narrowed itself down to a foot race between Buell and Bragg who would reach Louisville first. We reached Murfreesboro September 5th and Nashville September 7th.

While at Nashville we drew rations, ammunition and clothing. Some fool issued orders for the Quartermaster to draw swords and sashes for the Sergeants of the regiment. These were issued to the various orderlies, who in turn issued them to the Sergeants. All manner of fun was made of them, all kinds of ridiculous remarks and ludicrous antics were performed by the boys until they became tired, when they returned them to the orderlies, who turned them over to Quartermaster Wilstach and told him to "go to — with his frog stickers" as they had no use for any extra luggage.

At this time we were traveling light. Gun, cartridge box, canteen, haversack, blanket and oil cloth constituted the equipment on this march. September 15th we resumed the march, going twenty miles that day on the Louisville Pike. On the 16th twenty-three miles, 17th twenty-five miles, reaching Bowling Green, Ky., and camping about a mile and a half from town. Rained all night for a change, as the weather had been very hot and the pike very dusty.

On the 18th marched three miles, camping in sight of Buckner's fortifications; 19th marched twenty-five miles, 20th

ten miles and came in sight of Rebel pickets along Green River. We camped in an old field which gradually sloped down toward the river about three-fourths of a mile. It being Sunday we were idle during the day, but could plainly see the "Johnnies" washing and drying their clothes. General Thomas wanted to attack them but Buell forbid it, as he did during the entire march. September 22nd marched seventeen miles, 23rd twenty-eight miles through Elizabethtown. September 24th marched twenty-eight miles and camped on Salt River. September 25th marched twenty miles to Louisville.

The road from the mouth of Salt River was along the Ohio River all the way to Louisville. Across the Ohio we could see "Old Indiana." This made the boys homesick. How they did want to cross the river into "God's Country." They would have been willing to have marched the whole distance to their homes for the sake of seeing relatives and friends and fill up on rations "mother used to cook." But there was no hopes. They were in for it for three years unless sooner shot, and knew the only way to get home was to desert, which they would never do.

On our arrival at Louisville we went into camp on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad.

So great was the antipathy and distrust of Buell that the army insisted on a new commander, and President Lincoln tendered it to General George H. Thomas. Thomas was of the opinion that Buell should have another opportunity to redeem himself and declined the offer. Fatal mistake for "Pap" Thomas and the ruination of Buell as will be seen later on.

Upon our arrival at Louisville we first saw the new regiments, who had enlisted under the 300,000 call of 1862. The "vets" were disposed to have some fun at their expense, and would go around camp yelling "fresh fish." The government



How the boys looked when they arrived at Louisville from Corinth, Sept., 1862.
More sense than property.

had wisely decided to brigade the new troops with the old vets. To our division was assigned the Eighty-Second Indiana to First Brigade, Seventy-Fourth Indiana to Second Brigade and the Eighty-Seventh Indiana to the Third Brigade, First Divi-

sion, Department of the Ohio. All other new regiments were similarly distributed.

Of course the "fresh fish" was a source of amusement to the vets. All kinds of lies and improbable stories were told the new men. They stared with wide open eyes to see the boys coming in with hardly anything in shape of equipments, while the new troops were loaded down with all kinds of trumpery. Knapsacks were a foot above their heads. Overcoats, two suits of clothes and underwear, all kinds of trinkets, bear's oil for the hair, etc., gifts from loving and well meaning friends but useless to the soldier. On the back of their knapsacks were strapped frying pans, coffee pots and stew pans, pairs of boots hanging to the knapsack, blankets and ponchos, making in weight one hundred pounds to the man, while the "vet" carried about twenty-five pounds.

The nights began to grow cool and as we had no blankets the boys went foraging among the "fresh fish" and in due course of time they were comfortably fixed and the new fellows relieved of considerable weight. They came over to the old regiments with their "tale of woe." They were told it "was a shame and an outrage" and the best thing they could do was to learn how and do the same. They "learned" how in course of time to the disgust of some of the "old" boys. About the second day after our arrival at Louisville some of the boys took "French leave" and went home, but returned in time to start for Perryville.

September 29th the Division was paid off excepting our regiment and the Tenth Kentucky. This caused a rumpus,

and the boys fixed bayonets, reversed arms and stuck the bayonets in the ground—butts up. They refused to budge an inch until they were paid. We were out of money and needed it, but the order to march came before the paymaster reached the two regiments. Colonel Kise tried to reason with them, General Fry came over, but they were obstinate. By some hocus pocus which passes the comprehension of everyone, a "feller" by the name of Gilbert had been placed in command of our Corps (formerly commanded by General Thomas), had heard about the two regiments refusing to march until paid. He rode up and began a tirade of profanity and abuse, and finally ordered Battery C to unlimber and throw a few charges of cannister into the two regiments and "blow them to —." The battery refused to do it. Gilbert was boiling over, ripping, raring mad. Finally General Thomas came over and said, "Boys, I am sorry marching orders came before you were paid off, we are on a very important march and in all probability will get Bragg before he gets many miles away. Now if you will fall in I will promise you the next stop we make, long enough, I will have the paymaster there and you shall be paid before you move again." This had the desired effect, the boys cheered him and said, "All right, 'Pap,' we will go." In a few minutes they joined the brigade which was some distance ahead on the march.

October 1, 1862, we broke camp and marched sixteen miles on the Shepherdsville Pike, camped in the woods and formed in line of battle. On the 2nd marched eight miles to Shepherdsville and formed in line of battle. On the 4th broke

camp and marched eleven miles, our division in the advance, formed line of battle within a mile of the enemy. October 5th marched eighteen miles through Bardstown and camped on Beach Fork. October 6th marched twenty miles and formed in line of battle, and supported a battery. The advance brigade had a hard skirmish with the enemy. Marched all night. About midnight the regiment halted for rest. It was always customary for the men to divide the column and lie down on both sides of the road. Many of the men were soon asleep, very tired from the long continuous marching. We had not rested long until someone came by and from the number of horses and the cloud of dust they raised we supposed it was a regiment of cavalry. Finally the head of the column halted in front of our colors. A man sang out to Captain Boswell, "What regiment is this?" The captain replied that "it was the Tenth Indiana." "D——d pretty regiment. Why in — don't you get up and salute me when I pass?" Boswell said, "Who in the — are you?" "Major General Gilbert, by —, sir. Give me your sword, sir, you are under arrest." By this time Colonel Kise came down to see what the trouble was. Gilbert said to him, "Are you the colonel of this regiment?" Kise replied that he was. "D——d nice colonel. Why are you not in line and salute me as I pass?" Colonel Kise told him, "after marching his regiment all day and all night steady for a week he would not hold dress parade at midnight for any d——d fool living, and the best he could do was to move on." Gilbert rode up to Louden, color bearer, and demanded the colors, that he would disgrace

such an armed mob. Dave gave him a cursing and told him if he polluted the colors by touching them he would kill him. Finally the boys began to get mad and thought they had enough of his insults. Jim Luddington, Company H, said, "Now here, you d—d son —, get out of here or you are a dead man, go—git." At this point someone fired a musket, and at the same time Lud jabbed Gilbert's horse with a bayonet. The horse reared and plunged and nearly threw Gilbert off—and they went on a gallop. He had a large staff and a whole squadron of cavalry for a body guard. The galloping horses raised such a dust that we were nearly blinded and suffocated, but many a poor horse got a bayonet. There was ever afterward an enmity against Gilbert in the regiment and

some threatened to shoot him if we got into action. No danger of that, however, as Gilbert was too big a coward to get near enough for any of our men or the enemy to get a crack at him.

Gilbert was one of these understrappers ranking as a captain in the regular army and had been by some "hocus pocus" sent to command our corps. Notoriously unfit to command even a corporal's guard, but more about him later on.

After this episode we resumed the march. At daylight we stopped for breakfast, marched all day the 7th and at night when we expected to get a night's rest were ordered to go on picket.

BATTLE OF PERRYVILLE

On the morning of October 8, at daybreak the regiment was ordered to form line of battle and advance on the enemy. We occupied the extreme left of the center. We advanced through the woods about a mile, when near the crest of the

hill, the Fifth Arkansas, which was concealed behind a worm fence and brush gave the regiment a volley killing four of Company B and wounding many more. After firing the volley the Rebels broke and ran across the field to join their forces. The regiment then charged and captured the hill where they remained in line of battle until about 10 o'clock when Sheridan's Division filed in front of our regiment to the position assigned them. This was the

third battle in which the Tenth fired the first shot—Rich Mountain Mill Springs, Perryville.

Colonel Kise objected to this move on the part of Sheridan, as he had received orders to hold the hill until further orders. Kise and Sheridan were having a spirited confab when General



BRIG. GEN. SPEED S. FRY

Fry, commanding the division, came up and ordered us back about 100 yards. The fight in front of Sheridan began about 11 o'clock, Bragg evidently making a feint, previous to hurling his whole force against the left wing, commanded by General McCook.

About this time the regiment was ordered to the north side of the hill occupied by the Signal Corps and there to await orders which we did until dark and then ordered to camp. From our position we had a splendid view of the battlefield and watched, all the afternoon, McCook, with 20,000 men fight 60,000 Rebels. Division after division was hurled against McCook only to be repulsed. Our corps joined McCook on the right, but was not engaged. Where was "Major General Gilbert" all this time? Why was he not with his corps and engaged in the fight and re-enforce McCook, who was hard pressed all that afternoon? But no Gilbert was there. He was back in the rear guarding a spring for himself and staff so famishing men could not get a drink of water. McCook sent one appeal after another to Buell, who was two miles and a half in the rear, and declared they were "*wasting powder unnecessarily.*" In fact he knew nothing of the battle being fought in his front and sent one of his aides to "*stop that useless wasting of powder.*" About 2:30 p. m. he found out the battle was a reality, but took no means to fully inform himself as to the position of any of his troops. The Tenth Indiana was about the only regiment in our division engaged in the battle. The center

and right wing under Crittenden, was not engaged at all. We saw nothing of "Major General Gilbert" from the night he aroused the regiment until next morning after the fight. *He was a coward.* When we arrived at Perryville Buell's army was estimated by officers as consisting of from 80,000 to 100,000 men. Bragg had about 60,000. Of Buell's army 60,000 men never fired a gun. Yet he let Bragg escape.

Why was General Thomas placed *second* in command with nothing to say nor any power to do anything without orders from Buell? Why was his corps (Third) taken from him and the hump Gilbert placed in command? Gilbert wore Major General's shoulder straps. Yet every colonel and brigadier in the army out-ranked him. He had no more right to order Sheridan, Fry or any other general than had any sergeant or corporal. The fact leaked out that President Lincoln had sent his name to the senate as a brigadier, but the senate failed to confirm him. Hence he was a non-entity in more ways than one. It will be remembered that when we arrived at Louisville from Corinth the President and Secretary of War wanted General Thomas to take command of the army and let Buell out. Thomas was honest; he did not wish to seem as though he was ambitious and deprive Buell of the honor of his command, so telegraphed Washington to give Buell another chance. So no change was made. What a great mistake on the part of General Thomas. What base ingratitude was Buell guilty of when he repaid Thomas by relieving him of the command of his old corps and substituting Gilbert.

The Battle of Perryville had been fought. Buell's golden opportunity to redeem himself had been ignored and he had

ended his military career for all time to come, he had gone into a total eclipse and we heard no more of him.

On the morning of the 9th Bragg had "skedaddled," taking all his plunder with him. Our division followed him to Crabb Orchard. He had made good his escape. A private soldier is presumed to be in ignorance of everything pertaining to a campaign or battle, excepting his immediate duty of standing picket, firing his musket in time of action, and obeying orders. Yet the United States Army was composed of intelligent men, men of education, men of judgment and discretion and knew when an officer failed, or was incompetent, as well as the officer himself, and they were not slow in condemning or commending him as the circumstances of the case would warrant. In verification of what I have written concerning the Battle of Perryville, I submit for the consideration of the reader the following official reports, and sworn testimony of officers before the Buell Court of Inquiry:

The first is from Major General H. W. Halleck at that time General-in-Chief of the Army at Washington. This report shows the position of the armies while at Corinth, Miss.:

"Headquarters of the Army,

Sir: Washington, Nov. 25, 1862.

* * * * *

"When I left the Department of the Mississippi, in July last, the main body of the army under Major General Buell, was between Huntsville and Stevenson, Ala., moving toward Chattanooga for which place they had left Corinth about June 10th.

* * * * *

"These several armies spread along a line of some 600 miles from the western borders of Arkansas to Cumberland Gap, and occupying a strip of country more than 150 miles in width, from which the enemy's forces had recently been expelled, were rapidly decreasing in strength from the larger number of soldiers sent home on account of real or pretended disabilities. On the other hand, the enemy's were greatly increased by an arbitrary and rigidly enforced conscription. With their superiority in numbers and discipline they boldly determined to re-occupy Arkansas, Missouri, Tennessee and Kentucky, and if possible to invade the states of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, while our attention was distracted by the invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania and an extended Indian insurrection on the western frontiers.

"This plan had very many chances of success, but the timely order of the President of August 4th, calling for additional forces and the patriotic response of the people of the northwest thwarted the enemy's well formed calculations.

"General Bragg suddenly transferred a large part of his army from Tupelo, Miss., through the states of Alabama and Georgia, reached Chattanooga in advance of General Buell, turned his left rapidly crossing the state of Tennessee, entered Kentucky by Munfordsville and Lebanon.

"General Buell fell back on Nashville *without* giving the enemy battle, then followed or rather moved parallel with Bragg, who after capturing our garrison at Munfordsville, turned off the main road to Louisville along which General

Buell passed the latter reaching Louisville without any engagement.

* * * * *

"Major General Buell left Louisville on the 1st of October with an army of about 100,000 men in pursuit of Bragg. The latter engaged a *part* of Buell's army at Perryville about 10 o'clock on the 8th of October. A general battle ensued and was continued till dark.

"It was mainly fought by McCook's Corps. The enemy retreated during the night after this battle, the main army of Rebels retreated to East Tennessee. General Buell pursued it as far as Mt. Vernon or London and then fell back to Louisville and Nashville. Here Major General Rosecrans superseded him in command by order of the President.

* * * * *

Very Respectfully,

Your Obedient Servant,

H. W. Halleck,

General-in-Chief.

Hon. E. M. Stanton,

Secretary of War.

REPORT OF COLONEL WILLIAM C. KISE,
TENTH INDIANA INFANTRY,
SECOND BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION.

Camp near Crab Orchard, Ky.,

Oct. 10, 1862.

"I have the honor to report to you, that on the evening of the 7th instant, according to your order I sent my regiment

on picket duty under command of Lieut. Colonel Carroll, and had it posted one and one-half miles in advance of our camp, on the road leading to Perryville in front of where the enemy was said to be in force. About 12 o'clock midnight, Lieut. Colonel Carroll sent out Companies A and E, Captain Hamilton and Johnson as skirmishers to feel after and ascertain if possible if the enemy was in the vicinity. Captain Johnson proceeded about a mile, when he came upon a considerable force of the enemy and engaged them. After exchanging a number of shots and finding a superior number of the enemy opposed to him he fell back according to orders, on the regiment, Captain Hamilton taking position as outpost picket.

Nothing further occurred until 5 A. M. when the regiment was formed in line of battle and moved across an open field about a half-mile, when the skirmishers under Captain Johnson were again fired upon by those of the enemy. I arrived on the field at 7 A. M. and took command. Soon after I relieved Captain Johnson's company of skirmishers by sending forward Company B, Captain Goben, to take their place, which position Captain Goben maintained, skirmishing with the enemy occasionally until about 12 o'clock noon, when by your order, moved the regiment out of the woods, across an open field under fire of shot and shell from a battery of the enemy. Crossing a rail and stone fence, and ascending a steep hill, followed to our left, and somewhat in our rear by the Eighty-sixth Illinois under command of Colonel Irons.

We came upon a force of the enemy outnumbering us, who at once opened a galling fire upon us which was returned by my regiment in splendid order.

Company B, Captain Goben being the left flanking company and near where the enemy was in heavy force under cover of a rail fence and under the slope of a hill sustained the brunt of the battle, suffering a loss of four killed and three wounded; but the captain leading his men stood up resolutely, and after my regiment had obstinately contested the ground for twenty minutes, the enemy gave way and fled in confusion, leaving their dead and wounded on the field.

After remaining on the field of our success until 3 P. M. when a general line of battle was formed by General Sheridan's division, the Tenth Indiana being the only regiment on the field from your brigade or from the First Division, I was ordered by General Sheridan to the rear as a support, which order I promptly but reluctantly obeyed. Shortly after I received an order from you to rejoin the brigade which I did about sunset. My regiment lost four killed and seven wounded. The list is herewith appended.

In closing this brief report, I would be doing injustice to the officers and men of my command were I not to speak of the promptness with which my every order was obeyed and executed and the gallantry of officers and men of the regiment. Every line officer on the field was at his post. Lieutenant Colonel William B. Carroll, Major Marsh B. Taylor and Adjutant John W. Hardin rendered me invaluable assistance by their energy, coolness and courage on the field.

The movements of the regiment having been made under your immediate observation, this report is respectfully submitted, hoping the day is not far distant when the Tenth Indiana will again have an opportunity of going to battle under your

generalship, to assist in crushing out a rebellion raised by ambitious men and disappointed office seekers.

I am very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

W. C. Kise,

Colonel Commanding Tenth Indiana.

Brig. General S. S. Fry,

Commanding Second Brigade, First Division,

Department of the Ohio.

Buell's failures from Corinth to Perryville subjected him to a court of inquiry which nearly amounted to a court martial, and in order that members of the regiment may clearly understand why we were nearly marched to death and no fighting, I herewith copy the order convening the court, their conclusions and the testimony of officers of our division in relation thereto.

Headquarters of the Army.

Washington, Nov. 20, 1862.

Special Orders

No. 356.

I. A Military Commission will convene at Cincinnati, Ohio, on the 27th instant, to investigate and report upon the operation of the Army under the command of Major General D. C. Buell U. S. Volunteers in Kentucky and Tennessee.

DETAIL FOR THE COMMISSION.

Major General Lewis Wallace, U. S. Volunteers.

Major General Edward O. C. Ord, U. S. Volunteers.

Brigadier General Albin Schoepf, U. S. Volunteers.

Brigadier General N. J. T. Dana, U. S. Volunteers.

Brigadier General Daniel Tyler, U. S. Volunteers.

Major Donn Piatt, A. D. C., Judge Advocate and

Recorder.

By Command of Major General Halleck,

E. D. Townsend, Ass't Adjutant General.

OPINION OF THE COMMISSION.

The order convening the Commission requires it to investigate and report upon the operation of the army under the command of Major General D. C. Buell in Kentucky and Tennessee.

First. The operations of Major General Buell in Kentucky and Tennessee.

Second. Suffering Kentucky to be invaded by Rebels under General Bragg.

Third. Failure to relieve Munfordville.

Fourth. The Battle of Perryville and conduct there.

Fifth. Permitting the Rebels to escape from Kentucky.

II. "We find that the rebels under Bragg concentrated at Chattanooga about the 22nd of July, 1862, for the purpose of invading Kentucky. Prior to that, on the 11th day of June General Buell with his Army of the Ohio, was ordered by General Halleck to march against Chattanooga and take it, with the ulterior object of dislodging Kirby Smith and his Rebel force in East Tennessee.

"We are of the opinion that General Buell had force sufficient to accomplish the object if he could have promptly

moved to Chattanooga. The plan of operations, however, prescribed by General Halleck compelled Buell to repair the Memphis & Charleston Railroad from Corinth to Decatur and put it in running order as a line of supplies during the advance. While that road proved of comparatively little service, the work forced such delays that a prompt march on Chattanooga was impossible. The delays thus occasioned gave Bragg time to send a numerous cavalry force to operate against General Buell's lines of supply which were unnecessarily long.

* * * * *

"The massing of the Rebel force at Chattanooga compelled a relinquishment of the design against that place; after which General Buell was required to exert all of his energies to prevent the re-capture of Nashville and the invasion of Kentucky. This he could have done in our opinion by an early concentration of his army at Sparta, McMinnville or Murfreesboro, with a view to active operations against Bragg, the moment he debouched from Sequatchie Valley. Instead of that he waited until September 5th, before concentrating at Murfreesboro; from which he retired to Nashville thereby allowing Bragg to cross the Cumberland River without interruption.

"The Commission cannot justify the falling back from Murfreesboro to Nashville, but is of the opinion that it was General Buell's duty from that point to have attacked the Rebel army before it crossed the Cumberland and it is the belief, that had that course been pursued Bragg would have been defeated.

III. Failure to relieve Munfordville.

"In the relative movements of the Armies of Buell and Bragg, Munfordville was important on account of its railroad bridge over Green River, and its natural strength as a position for battle. Bragg moved upon it by way of Glasgow and not anticipating any great resistance he dispatched a column in advance of his main body to take it. The column was repulsed by the garrison. On the 14th of September Bragg then moved his whole army against the post. On the 17th of September it was justifiably surrendered. The order to hold Munfordville proceeded from General Wright, commanding the Department of the Ohio, of which Kentucky formed a part. It was given in expectation that Buell would reach the place in time to save it. General Wright seemed to have had no certain information upon which to base his expectations; at the time it was given he only knew that both Bragg and Buell were advancing toward it. Nor was there any undertaking on Buell's part to relieve the garrison or any preconcerted action whatever respecting it.

"We are of the opinion therefore that the orders given the commander of this post should have left him discretion to fight or retire according to circumstances, as it was, the order was to hold it to the last.

"Had not Bragg moved so quickly on Munfordville he would have been attacked at Glasgow by Buell, who was moving to attack when the surrender took place. Defeat of the Rebels at Glasgow would of course have saved Munfordville. While Buell was on the march to Munfordville he heard of its surrender. Relief was then too late. It is our

opinion therefore, that Buell is not responsible for the capture of the town, except so far as his failure to attack Bragg south of the Cumberland River made him responsible for the consequences of that failure.

IV. Battle of Perryville and conduct there.

"General Buell left Louisville October 1st, with a force superior in our judgment, not only to Bragg's army but to the armies of Bragg and Kirby Smith united.

His routes were well chosen, and the advance of his columns admirably regulated. His immediate object was to attack the Rebels and destroy them; failing in that he was to drive them out of Kentucky.

"Engagement was expected at Bardstown, at which place it would seem from his orders and instructions to corps commanders General Buell next intended to attack him on the 9th of October. Positions for the formation of the line of battle were defined in those orders. Accordingly on the morning of the 8th, Gilbert with his corps was in position in the center; McCook with his corps (less Sill's division) arrived on the left about 9 o'clock and Thomas in command of the right wing (Crittenden's Corps), reached his position and reported his arrival to Buell about noon.

"About 2 o'clock in the afternoon the enemy poured a heavy column of attack upon McCook, effecting in our opinion, a partial surprise. The contest however, was obstinate and bloody and ended by nightfall, at which time McCook's right had been turned and driven back with serious loss. The duration of the battle was about four hours.

"There can be no question about its being the duty of anybody to assist McCook, as his right had been posted not exceeding 300 yards from Gilbert's left, and as the severest fighting was on McCook's right we cannot see why Gilbert did not reinforce him when so requested. He should have done it, if for no other reason than that McCook's discomfiture exposed his own flank. *Nothing but positive orders fixing and holding him in his position can justify his failure.* If such there were, they have not been heard of in the testimony. Moreover it is clear that all of Buell's orders were in preparation for attacking him the next morning, not in anticipation of being attacked that day. In this latter event therefore, the exercise of discretion could not have been improper if the action taken had been promptly reported to headquarters, particularly as Buell was not on the field for instant consultation. As it was, assistance did not reach McCook until dark.

"General Buell established his headquarters about two and one-half miles from the front on the Springfield road. He was not on the field or along the line during the day, and had no intelligence of the attack on McCook until 4 o'clock in the evening.

About 2 o'clock a heavy cannonading was heard at his headquarters, and coming out of his tent, he said: 'There was a great waste of powder over there,' and directed Gilbert, who was with him at the time to send an order to the front '*to stop that useless waste of powder.*'

"It is clear to us that Buell did not believe a battle was in progress, and that he supposed the firing was from some

reconnaissance. On this point it is our opinion that he should either have been on the field in person ready for emergencies and advantages or have taken and required to have been taken every precaution for the instant transmission of intelligence to his headquarters; as he had an organized Signal Corps with his army, this failure was all the more culpable. And in this connection we are of the opinion that General McCook's failure to send up instant notice of the attack upon him in force was equally culpable. We find that during the greater part of the attack on McCook, Gilbert's Corps was unengaged, while Thomas' wing had not so much as a demonstration against it. We have reason to believe also, that all of Bragg's army at Perryville at the time was flung upon McCook and that his lines of retreat by way of Harrodsburg and Danville was so exposed that after 4 o'clock they could have been to a great degree, if not entirely, cut off, if Crittenden's Corps had been vigorously pushed forward for the purpose. In our judgment the opportunity slipped through Buell's absence from the field or on account of his ignorance of the condition of the battle. We are very sure that if he could have ordered supports to McCook at an earlier hour than he did order them, the attack would have been repulsed with less loss to himself and greater to the enemy.

V. Permitting Rebels to escape without loss from Kentucky.

"It cannot be said that the Rebels escaped without loss from Kentucky. Besides their killed and wounded at Perryville they were compelled to destroy a large quantity of stores which had been collected at Camp 'Dick Robinson.' The

morning after the battle, it was very early discovered that Bragg had retreated from his position near Perryville, and that his army had for the most part gone in the direction of Harrodsburg. Leaving all his sick and wounded and some material at Harrodsburg and being joined by Kirby Smith, he hastened across Dick's River to Camp Dick Robinson. There he destroyed and abandoned the stores mentioned and resumed his retreat. In these movements the march of his columns was hurried. That part of it from Perryville was confused and disordered.

"Our opinion is that if Buell had taken up a vigorous pursuit as soon in the morning of the 9th as the retreat was discovered the check received by the Rebels at Perryville would have been turned into a rout, with all its consequences.

"But the manner in which they were followed to Harrodsburg can hardly be called a pursuit. Buell should have endeavored by energetic movement of his whole army to crush them somewhere between Perryville and Dick River. From Camp Dick Robinson, Bragg had but two roads left him by which he could hope to escape from Kentucky. Dividing his forces at Crab Orchard, one portion of them could go out by way of Cumberland Gap, the other by way of Somerset. Had Buell intercepted on these lines, as we think he could have done from either Perryville or Danville, Bragg would have been compelled to give battle with the same results, we doubt not as if he had been defeated before crossing Dick River.

"The evidence establishes that Buell received information on the night of the 11th, that Bragg had crossed the river at

Camp Dick Robinson; yet he made no determined movement with the main body of the army until 12 o'clock in the night of the 13th. From the morning of the 9th to the night of the 11th he waited to learn whether his enemy would cross the river; that being definitely known, he lost two days before taking any decisive action. Finally on the night of the 13th he started Crittenden's Corps through Danville toward Crab Orchard. It was too late; Bragg with his column and all his train had passed the point of interception, to this delay we are compelled to attribute the escape of the rebels from Kentucky.

Lewis Wallace,

Maj. Gen'l and President of the Commission.

Donn Piatt,

Colonel U. S. Volunteers and Judge Advocate."

The foregoing corroborates the statements made by officers and men in the army, that Buell could have attacked Bragg at Sparta, Tenn., or McMinnville, defeated him and captured a large portion of his army and equipment thus saving the army the long march to Louisville. Then on that march there were several opportunities which presented themselves, where he could have attacked Bragg and forced him to fight, thus saving Mumfordsville and eventually prevented the long march and the Battle of Perryville. Again if he had followed Bragg on the morning of the 9th on a quick march he would not have escaped from Kentucky without being badly crippled and probably the Battle of Stone River would never have been fought.

CHAPTER VI

Sparta

THE Commission continued its investigations, and as it relates to the service of the regiment, and their report is authentic, I deem it but proper to introduce some of the testimony of officers relative to Buell and Gilbert.

"Bragg seems from the evidence to have anticipated that his crossing the Tennessee River would be disputed. Upon what his anticipation was based is difficult to determine. Long after his design, if not his plan of invasion had been developed, the Army of the Ohio was stationed along an extending line, devoted to guarding and repairing railways, in a manner that made it impossible to concentrate for the purpose of opposing his crossing.

"When, however, their crossing was effected, the ablest military minds in the army other than its commanders suggested a concentration where the Rebels could be met as they passed the Sequatchie Valley to the plains of middle Tennessee.

"Sparta or McMinnville is suggested, but especially Sparta, where they could have fought with every prospect of success. That Bragg must pass by Sparta was reasonable to suppose, at the time and with the light before the Commission *a necessity*.

"Had he retained Chattanooga as his base, he could not have passed to the right or left of our army in position without his line of communications cut and his army turned upon a

line of country where Buell had been at some pains to prove an army could not subsist.

If, on the other hand he burdened himself with little transportation and only carried subsistence for eight or ten days, thereby cutting loose from his base, which proved to be the fact, his road lay through the Sequatchie Valley out by Sparta, and on the almost direct line to Bardstown, along which route his supplies had been provided.

"The position at Sparta is, we are assured, naturally a strong one, and offers such advantages that 15,000 men might have been intrusted to its defense, against 30,000 of the enemy; but while all seems doubtful on the part of our army with hesitation in its movements and uncertainty in its future, Bragg acts as if his way were assured to him and success the certain results of his efforts. History of military campaigns afford no parallel to this of an army throwing aside its transportation, paying no regard to its supplies, but cutting loose from its base, marching 200 miles in the face of and really victorious over an army double its size."

The members of the Tenth will readily remember the above while we lay at Pelham and subsequently moved to McMinnville. How Buell was cursed by the rank and file for allowing Bragg to get away without a fight and in the face of six divisions of as good an army as ever trod the earth. It

was here that the officers of our division (1st) drew up a Memorial to President Lincoln to have Buell removed. The evidence given before the commission is interesting reading and I herewith copy some of it.

December 13, 1862, General James B. Steedman was on the stand.

Question. "How far back on the Springfield Pike were you at the commencement of that fight?" (Perryville).

Answer. "Perhaps three miles. I have a more distinct recollection of the camp than I have of the distance. It was a hard place to get water. The only water there, General Gilbert kept for his own use, his staff and escort, while the soldiers were perishing for it. *He had a guard over it and would not let them have a drink.*"

Question. "State to the commission, if you please, what expression of opinion you heard from Major General McCook upon the movements of General Buell's army and General Buell's capacity as a commander?"

Answer. "While the troops were at Pelham, I had a conversation with General McCook in relation to the movements then going on. I remember his words. He was sitting beside me in General Schoepf's quarters and he brought his hand down with considerable force on my knee, 'Don Carlos won't do,' said he, 'he won't do.' said I, 'General, there is considerable feeling in the army on the subject.' 'O,' said he, 'George Thomas is the man, and we must have him.' I think General Buell was in the same building at the time, in the other part of the house having a conversation with General Crittenden.

I remember that conversation with more distinctness from the peculiarity of the language used by General McCook."

TESTIMONY OF GENERAL FRY.

Question. "What was the conduct of General Gilbert immediately previous to the fight, pending the fight and subsequent to it?" (Perryville).

Answer. "General Gilbert's conduct toward me was generally courteous and polite. I had no reason to complain of him personally. I had heard a great deal of complaint from subordinate officers in regard to his conduct toward the men. They spoke of it as being unofficerlike and ungentlemanly. I however saw nothing of it myself. I saw very little of Gilbert during the day of the fight. I cannot therefore say what part he took in the engagement."

Question. "Before the Battle of Perryville did General Buell place over you any officer, with whose right and capacity to command you were dissatisfied?"

Answer. "I cannot say that I was wholly dissatisfied myself, that is on my own account. I was dissatisfied however, on account of the treatment of that officer placed over me by General Buell toward the officers of my immediate command. As to his right to command I know nothing about it, except what I have heard since. I have learned that he had no right to command me, indeed I may say I heard it prior to his being relieved of his command but made no complaint. I obeyed his orders as cheerfully as though he had been my superior in rank."

Question. "State the name of this officer."

Answer. "C. C. Gilbert."

Question. "You say the Army of the Ohio was demoralized at that time; do you know positively the state of discipline in other divisions besides your own?"

Answer. "I was thrown a great deal among other divisions and found them as much, if not more demoralized than my own."

Question. "Do you know of any petition to remove General Buell from command of the Army of the Ohio either before or after the Battle of Perryville?"

Answer. "I know of only one and that was never presented."

Question. "What was this petition based upon?"

Answer. "Simply upon the idea that those signing it, did not believe Buell was commanding the army in such a manner as to secure success for our arms."

Question. "About how many colonels of regiments signed this petition?"

Answer. "I did not count the number. Eight or ten I suppose, perhaps more, not less I am satisfied."

Question. "Did you consider at the time that this petition was well founded?"

Answer. "I thought it was well founded at the time."

Question. "Do you know the names of any officers of the rank of colonel or above that rank who signed this petition?"

Answer. "Yes sir."

Question. "Will you state those names?"

Answer. "General James B. Steedman, 3rd Brigade, 1st Division; Colonel John M. Harlan, 2nd Brigade, 1st Division; Colonel George, Second Minnesota; Colonel J. M. Connell, Seventeenth Ohio; Colonel M. B. Walker, 1st Brigade, 1st Division; Major D. Ward, Seventeenth Ohio; Colonel F. W. Lister, Thirty-first Ohio, and several others whose names I cannot now call to mind."

Question. "Did you sign this petition?"

Answer. "I decline to answer."

The foregoing is taken from the official records, Series I, Vol. XIV, Part I. The testimony of all the principal officers of our Corps denounced Gilbert as a coward. General Steedman said he learned after the battle Gilbert was an "unconfirmed brigadier" but wore major general shoulder straps. Every brigadier or colonel in the corps outranked him. Their reports are also included in this work to explain to the members of the regiment, *why* we had to march from Corinth to Louisville without a fight. *Buell never wanted to fight Bragg*. The testimony of nearly all the officers of the army was, that the army was demoralized. Is it any wonder that such a state of affairs existed? Several good opportunities presented themselves where Buell could have defeated Bragg, had he forced him to fight. It was the desire of the army to get into an engagement if nothing more than to relieve the monotony of constant marching.

The Battle of Perryville ended Buell's career as a general and we never heard of him afterward. His orders to shoot every man caught foraging, issued in the early part of his

service with the Army of the Ohio, prejudiced the men against him. Many believed him disloyal, especially at Huntsville, Ala., where the citizens said he was as "good a Southern man as Jeff Davis." Rumor had it that Buell and Bragg were brothers-in-law. Whether this was the case or not it makes little difference, but we do know he never would fight Bragg if he could help it. He was a failure and went into a "total eclipse."

October 9, the day after the Battle of Perryville, we laid in camp and on the morning of the 10th we were ordered on the march. Along the fences we saw large numbers of dead Rebels, unburied. It was a ghastly sight. They were fearfully bloated and had turned black. In the sun, mortification had set in and the stench was something terrible. After marching about three miles we went into camp. Heard considerable firing on the right which indicated we were fighting Bragg's rear guard.

On the 11th we marched five miles, 12th five miles, 13th three miles, 14th fifteen miles, could hear cannonading on the right. On the 15th we made twelve miles and camped on Dick's River. We next camped at Crab Orchard. We remained here until October 20th when he broke camp and marched twenty miles, returning by the same road. The 21st we marched fifteen miles; 22nd twelve miles, while at this camp General Thomas ordered our regiment and the Tenth Kentucky paid.

On the 27th of October Buell was relieved and Major General William S. Rosecrans was placed in command. Gen-

eral Rosecrans established headquarters at Nashville and at once proceeded to reorganize the army. The Department of the Ohio passed into history and became known as the Fourteenth Army Corps.

Rosecrans found things in fully as bad shape as it had been represented. Officers and men were home on leaves of absence or furloughs. He issued a stringent order stating that any officer who applies for leave of absence his resignation would be immediately requested for "good-of the service." If men were sick enough for furlough and unfit for service, "discharge them at once." This order had the effect of cleaning the hotels at Indianapolis, Louisville and other points of officers who had been lounging around and non-commissioned officers commanding companies at the front.

Rosecrans found the cavalry "*wasn't worth a damn.*" Good men but no organization. So the cavalry was turned over to Colonel R. H. G. Minty. It was but a short time until the 14th Corps was organized on a sound military basis, and the army felt as though there would be something doing and that before long.

October 29th we resumed the march covering ten miles and went into camp at the foot of Muldraugh Hill. On the 31st we marched twenty-three miles, November 1st, fifteen miles, the 2nd fifteen miles, the 3rd sixteen miles, 4th twelve miles, 5th in camp—weather cold. November 6th, fifteen miles, 7th fifteen miles, passing through Nicholasville; November 8th fifteen miles remaining in camp until the 12th, reaching Gallatin, Tenn., on the 13th. November 14th we marched twenty

miles to Hartsville. The Tenth Kentucky and one section of Battery C, First Ohio Artillery was with us. At this point we were to guard a ford of the Cumberland River. John Morgan was in the neighborhood and we were sent to watch him. "John was good and let us rest in peace." We foraged over the country, but saw no signs of Morgan. He knew as well as we did what troops were there and John had no desire to tackle us. November 18th Colonel Kise and Captain Hamilton, Company A, resigned and went home. Lieut. Colonel Carroll was promoted colonel; Major Marsh B. Taylor, lieutenant colonel, and Job H. VanNatta, captain of Company D, was promoted to major.

We remained at Hartsville until November 29th, when we were relieved by the One Hundred Fourth Illinois, One Hundred Sixth and One Hundred Eighth Ohio Infantry, Thirteenth Indiana Battery and a squadron of the Second Indiana Cavalry. We then marched ten miles to Castillian Springs. Morgan was well aware of the movement, and on the 7th of December he attacked them. We heard the guns and were ordered out on double quick to Hartsville to re-enforce the garrison, but before our arrival he had captured the whole outfit and had paroled them. The sick in hospital he paroled. Frank Carver, Company G, being one of them. Carver said he saw the fight from beginning to end. He said the One Hundred Fourth Illinois and the Thirteenth Indiana Battery fought like demons, but the two Ohio regiments threw down their guns and surrendered. Had they fought and held Morgan until reinforcements could have reached them, Morgan

would have been handsomely thrashed. The Rebel Morgan after capturing the Thirty-ninth Brigade at Hartsville retired towards Murfreesboro out of reach and prepared for a raid on Rosecrans' communications.

Bragg at the time was laying at Murfreesboro with an army of 50,000 to 60,000 men of all arms preparing for an aggressive movement. Jeff Davis had visited the army at Murfreesboro, made some speeches, reviewed the troops and attended the wedding of Morgan which took place at that time.

In spite of his military failures Bragg retained the confidence of Davis, and the visit of the latter at this time was for the purpose of reviewing the army and agreeing on a plan of campaign which would clear Middle Tennessee of the Union armies.

One feature of the campaign and the most prominent on the Rebel side was the cutting of Rosecrans' "Cracker Line"—the Louisville & Nashville Railroad. To General John Morgan was committed this work; he was one of the most successful of all partizan leaders in the Rebel service, but would not make an even fair stand up fight; the odds always had to be greatly in his favor before he would risk a battle. His capture of Moore's Brigade at Hartsville, was quite a feather in his cap and secured him his commission as a brigadier general.

Morgan started on his raid from Alexandria, Tenn., December 22nd with an effective force of 3100 guns and seven pieces of artillery divided into two brigades, the first under command of Colonel Basil W. Duke, the second under the command of W. P. C. Breckinridge. Pushing rapidly north

on the 26th he attacked and captured the stockade at Bacon Creek, only after a spirited resistance on the part of the Union forces.

While these operations of the Rebels were taking place the Union forces had received information of them and on the night of December 25th, Colonel Harlan received orders to take his brigade and drive Morgan from the line of the road. On the morning of the 29th of December three trains took the brigade aboard and steamed off for Bowling Green, where we arrived late in the evening. The locomotive of the rear train was a wheezy old affair, breaking down and delaying the brigade. At Bowling Green we drew a day's rations and were compelled to leave Captain Sheetz and Sergeant W. F. Stevenson, Company D, the former being very ill and should not have started on such a campaign, and the latter in getting off the train injured his arm and was unable to use it.

During the trip upward this day Colonel Harlan rode most of the way on the pilot of the leading locomotive, at times flankers and skirmishers were thrown out to prevent surprise or ambuscade. On the morning of the 27th we moved forward from Bowling Green; again the rear train was delayed by its defective locomotive so that the brigade did not get to Mumfordsville until in the night. The brigade was at once disembarked, and the battery horses, which had been for nearly forty hours without water or ofrage, properly cared for, fed and groomed. While on this expedition Lieutenant Hawkins, of Company D, was detailed to act as quartermaster for the regiment.

The orders of General Fry to Colonel Harlan only required the latter to proceed to Mumfordsville; yet, conceiving that he should under the circumstances follow up Morgan, we on the morning of the 28th, moved forward in the direction of Elizabethtown in the rear of the enemy. At Bacon Creek we got a ration of bread and salt meat, on that night bivouacing north of Nolin. Early in the forenoon of December 29th we passed Elizabethtown where we found traces of the conflict of the previous day. The depot had been burned and a large amount of grain, which had been stored in it, was still smouldering. A large brick building near which our troops had used, had been destroyed. The houses generally gave evidence in the numerous cannonball holes through their walls, of the Rebel bombardment, which was made without notifying the non-combatants. The enemy was close and there was no delay. Morgan's forces had left the place in the early morning after having pillaged it of everything they could carry. Their trail was plain and we pushed on, soon turning to the northeast on a dirt road, running in the direction of Lebanon and Bardstown. Out about five miles word was brought that the enemy were about to cross the Rolling Fork, and the cavalry which had joined us at Mumfordsville with a section of Southwick's Battery, were pushed forward to hold the enemy until the infantry arrived. We soon got up and forming in line of battle pushed the enemy who resisted stubbornly. The enemy's force when it started on this campaign consisted of 3100 muskets and seven pieces of artillery, and were well mounted while our force consisted of 2900, and six pieces of artillery, includ-

ing the reinforcements which joined us at Mumfordsville, all well worn down with hard marching and loss of sleep.

The boys stood right up to the work—not a single shirk during the campaign. In line of battle our regiment (Tenth) was on the extreme right of the line and soon three companies of the right wing—F, D and I—under command of Major VanNatta, were ordered to clear the woods at our right and front, to accomplish this we had to cross an open field of some extent under the direct fire of the enemy. Luckily there were no casualties, although many narrow escapes. Among those was that of Sergeant Chris DeRolfe, of Company F. A bullet struck his haversack directly on the left hip and flattened itself against his tin plate, making Chris limp quite considerably for some days. The enemy had been pushing things to get across the river, which they finally accomplished; being out of our reach. The fighting closed but not without serious loss to the enemy from the fire of our artillery, which was well handled. Among the enemy wounded was Colonel Basil Duke, second in command. Our loss was slight, Lieutenant Henry W. Pollis, of the battery was mortally wounded and died next day; the Fourth Kentucky had one man killed, in our own regiment Lewis W. Finney, Company I, was mortally wounded. The enemy being beyond our reach and the men weary and without rations at 2 o'clock in the morning of the 30th we started for Rolling Fork bridge. It had been Morgan's intention to destroy this bridge, but our attack on him was in time to prevent it; and the force he had detached for that purpose was hastily recalled to his main line. We moved as far north

as Lebanon Junction, where we drew rations and clothing almost verifying the remarks of the troops on the way up that we were going to Louisville for clothing. At Lebanon Junction we again saw General C. C. Gilbert, who commanded the center of Buell's army at Perryville. He had been reduced and was now only a brigadier general; shortly after, a further reduction in rank was made and he became a plain captain in the regular establishment. The career of C. C. Gilbert as a major general, and then as a brigadier general of volunteers has much romance in it, and no one without an excessive amount of cheek and gall should ever have played the role he did.

Morgan finding his game blocked started east in the direction of Bardstown. While we were lying at Lebanon Junction the Battle of Stone River opened December 31, 1862 and ran to January 3, 1863. The first brigade of our division, participated in that sanguinary engagement. This closed our service for 1862. During the year we had marched more than 1500 miles. Had been in two general engagements, both of which were opened by the Tenth Indiana; had participated in skirmishes without number, but not suffering very heavy loss. The First brigade of our division was at Stone River, Third brigade at Pilot Knob and our (2nd) near Louisville. The division was scattered, but sent where they could do the most good. How would we fare the next year? What had the new year in store for us was what occupied the thoughts of the men as the old went out and the new came in. We shall see.

The particulars concerning our "foot race" with Morgan's Cavalry is best explained by the report of Colonel Harlan, commanding our brigade at the time.

Munfordsville, Hart County, Ky.

January 5, 1863.

"Captain:—At a late hour during the night of the 25th of December, while encamped at Gallatin, Tenn., I received through the division commander an order from the general commanding the department to proceed with my brigade to Bowling Green and Cave City, and drive from this line of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad the Rebel Cavalry, of Morgan, then north of the Cumberland River, and meditating, as was supposed, the destruction of that railroad.

"At that time Morgan was supposed to be south of Green River, and at some point in the vicinity of Cave City or Glasgow. The cars to convey my troops were to come from Nashville and on the morning of the 26th instant (and without unnecessary delay after the arrival of the transportation), I left Gallatin with my command, five regiments of infantry, and Southwick's Battery of Artillery. Simultaneously with this movement the Twelfth Division, under that accomplished and able officer, Brigadier General J. J. Reynolds, with a view to intercept Morgan, in the event he was driven back in the direction of either of those points. Three trains of cars, each drawn by one engine, was the amount of transportation furnished me by the railroad authorities at Nashville. The cars were barely sufficient to contain the men and horses, and the

guns of the brigade, and subsequently developments proved either that the engines furnished were very defective or that enough engines were not furnished, for when the rear train, containing the Fourth Kentucky (Colonel Croxton), three companies of the Seventy-fourth Indiana, the battery horses and a part of the battery reached South Tunnel, six miles north of Gallatin, the engine attached thereto became entirely useless and the train was delayed until another engine could be sent from Nashville.

While the rear train was halted at South Tunnel, waiting for another engine, the passenger train from Nashville (Conductor Taylor), arrived, but the conductor refused to permit his engine to be used to forward any rear train, notwithstanding Colonel Croxton advised him of the great importance of the expedition upon which the brigade was sent, and the imminent danger which might result to the entire road from any delay. This I learn from Colonel Croxton. I have no personal knowledge of these facts, since I was in the advance train, some distance ahead of the rear train. Whether the conductor is to be blamed for refusing to permit his engine to be detached for the purpose indicated, I do not pretend to say; that is for others to judge; my duty is simply to state the facts.

"It may be proper also to state, that the track of the railroad was when I left Gallatin in bad condition, from recent rain, though that difficulty might have been obviated had more engines been furnished. This unfortunate detention delayed the rear train, so it did not reach Bowling Green until 10 o'clock of the night of the 26th. For that detention I am not

in any wise responsible, as those concerned received from me full information as to the number of men, horses and guns for which transportation would be required. After my arrival at Bowling Green I learned that all of Morgan's force, was most probably north of Munfordsville, beyond the points to which I had been ordered, and it was evident that I must follow him beyond that place, in order to save any part of the railroad from destruction.

"It was certainly known upon my arrival at Bowling Green, whether the track was clear to Munfordsville; but as soon as it was ascertained to be safe to proceed farther by rail, (which I did in part through dispatches from Colonel E. H. Hobson commanding at Munfordsville to General Manson at Bowling Green) I determined to push forward and save as much of the railroad as it was possible to do.

"After supplying my command with one day's rations at Bowling Green (which were very kindly supplied by General Manson) I started for Munfordsville. When, however, the rear train had gone about 10 miles from Bowling Green, its engine got entirely out of order, and it became necessary to send to Bowling Green for another one. This second unfortunate detention delayed the rear train so it did not reach Munfordsville until 10 o'clock at night of the 27th.

"My command disembarked immediately. Here I should state that the battery and other horses of the brigade had been on the cars for nearly forty hours, without a drop of water or a pound of forage. They were fed as well as the supply would permit; nothing but corn could be obtained at Munfordsville to feed them.

"My men wearied and fatigued from loss of sleep, and the crowded condition of the cars, as much fatigued as if they had been marching, lay down upon the damp ground, without tents to shelter them, to rest as best they could. Though I had received from the division commander at Cave City a dispatch ordering me to proceed to Munfordsville and drive Morgan from that vicinity, I conceived it to be my duty under my orders to go even farther, for I believed that Morgan, if unchecked, would destroy every bridge and structure on the entire road, thus interfering very materially with supplies for the main army beyond Nashville. He had destroyed the Bacon and Nolin Creek bridges, and had probably destroyed the bridge near Elizabethtown and captured our forces there, as he had already captured those at Bacon Creek and Nolin. My only hope was to save the immense trestle work at Muldraugh's Hill; and failing in that to save the bridges over Rolling Fork, near Lebanon Junction, and over Salt River at Shepherdsville. These or any of these results I conceived to be of vital importance to the army, and I appealed to the officers and men of my command to bear up under any privations to accomplish it.

"After resting the men but a few hours, I left Munfordsville at 3 o'clock on the morning of the 28th, with my brigade, and also with the 13th Kentucky Infantry, Major Hobson and the Twelfth Kentucky Cavalry, Colonel Shanks, in all about 2900 effective men. These last two regiments constituted a part of Colonel Hobson's command at Munfordsville and were detached at my request to accompany me in the expedition.

"On the route from Munfordsville to Elizabethtown no enemy was seen; but upon my arrival at Elizabethtown on the morning of the 29th, I learned that Morgan had destroyed the trestle-work on the very day I left Munfordsville, and had, the previous night encamped ten miles east of Elizabethtown on the Rolling Fork, where the Elizabethtown and Bardstown road crosses that stream. I marched immediately in that direction ordering the cavalry to go in advance. When we had gone about 5 miles from Elizabethtown, information reached me that the Rebels were, in fact, at the place supposed and would probably soon cross the river. A section of Southwick's Battery was ordered to join the cavalry and in conjunction with it to detain the Rebels at the crossing. He discovered in the plain below (our road from Elizabethtown was on a high ridge of Muldraugh Hill), a body of Rebel Cavalry, upon whom he ordered the artillery to open, which was promptly executed, resulting in the rapid dispersion of the Rebels. The infantry were ordered up double quick. I went to the front in person, and from a high hill, I saw quite distinctly, a large body of cavalry formed in line of battle near the river. Their officers were riding along their line, apparently preparing to give us battle. Knowing that Morgan had a larger force than I had, I proceeded cautiously and yet as expeditiously as the nature of the ground and the circumstances admitted. My men were formed in two lines; skirmishers were thrown out from both infantry and cavalry, covering our whole front; and were ordered to advance and engage the enemy, the whole line following in close supporting distance. The firing commenced on

the part of the Rebels on our left; it was promptly and vigorously responded to by my skirmishers and artillery. After a while the Rebels were driven away, and they then made some demonstration to occupy an eminence upon my right. To meet this the Tenth Indiana (Colonel Carroll) was ordered to occupy that eminence from which four companies were ordered to clear the woods on the right of my line.

"The Fourth Kentucky, Colonel Croxton; Fourteenth Ohio, Colonel Este; the Seventy-fourth Indiana, Colonel Chapman, were ordered to form on the left of the Tenth Indiana. A section of the battery and the Tenth Kentucky, Lieut. Colonel Hays, ordered to support it. This left the Thirteenth Kentucky, Major Hobson, on my left, supporting the section of the battery there. The firing now became general along the right of our line of skirmishers, but the Rebels after an obstinate resistance broke and fled precipitately in every direction. Some struck out for the woods; some went up the river as far as New Haven; some swam the river with their horses. Farther pursuit that evening was impracticable, in the exhausted state of my men, they having left Munfordsville Sunday morning and came up with the enemy the succeeding day at 10 o'clock—43 miles distant. The casualties of my command were as follows: Lieut. Henry W. Pollis, Battery C, First Ohio Light Artillery, fell at his post mortally wounded. He died the next day. He was a promising young officer and his loss will be severely felt. Private Lewis W. Finney, Company I, Tenth Indiana, was also mortally wounded, and died the 30th. Private John C. Osborn, Company A, Tenth Indiana, slightly wounded.

Thomas J. Burton, Company F, Fourth Kentucky, was instantly killed. The number of killed and wounded among the Rebels I have not had an opportunity to ascertain, because, for the most part they fought under cover of a thick, heavy woods, and we marched away from the scene of the conflict shortly after its conclusion for reasons hereinafter stated. It is certain, however, that among the wounded was General Basil W. Duke, commanding a brigade under Morgan and who seems to be the life and soul of all the movements of the latter; and near where he was seen during the engagement ten dead horses were found in a space of twenty feet square, the work of the section of Southwick's Battery on the left. Some of the citizens in the vicinity informed me that the Rebel wounded were taken off and some of their dead thrown in the river; whether this is true or not I will not pretend to say. The Rebels encamped that night near Boston, Nelson County. Their camp was equidistant with mine from the Rolling Fork bridge, which was believed at Elizabethtown to have been destroyed. But not being satisfied that such was the case I dispatched a messenger to that point, who returned at 11:30 o'clock in the night with the information that the bridge was still safe. My men were immediately aroused and at midnight I started for the bridge, reaching it before daylight of the 30th, and encamped on the south side of it. Its safety however, is attributed in part to circumstances which might appear singular, but which nevertheless, actually transpired. On the morning of the 29th, two of Morgan's regiments and a portion of his artillery marched from their camp, on Rolling Fork, to the

bridge (only four and a half miles distant), to destroy it, and at the same time capture our forces there. The garrison at that place consisted of two companies. The Rebels reached the vicinity of the bridge and were about to commence the attack, when the firing by my advance upon the remainder of their force notified them that an enemy was near at hand. They immediately commenced a rapid movement back to their camp, abandoned the attack upon our forces at the bridge and joined the remainder of the Rebel forces by the time the infantry came up with my advance. They arrived in time to participate in the scenes already described.

"Upon my arrival at the Rolling Fork bridge I reported to the general commanding the district in which I was operating (General Boyle), for orders. He ordered me to remain in camp at the bridge, rest my men, protect the bridge and hold myself in readiness to meet an attack on the long bridge over Salt River at Shepherdsville, twenty miles from Louisville. On the morning of the 31st I crossed over to the north side of the Rolling Fork in obedience to orders from General Boyle, to resist an attack which the commandant at Shepherdsville believed would be made upon that day. No attack having been made, I halted, under General Boyle's order at Lebanon Junction until January 4, when I received orders to return to Galatin. I am now en route with my brigade for that place and will leave here as soon as transportation is afforded. I do not suppose that the engagement which my command had with Morgan's forces could properly be called a battle, the main bodies of the respective forces not being engaged. It was

simply brisk skirmishing, exhibiting the utmost willingness, even anxiety, on the part of all the officers and men under my command, though outnumbered by the enemy in every respect, to engage him at all hazards; and on the part of the Rebel chieftain and his men, an entire unwillingness to meet them upon any fair terms. Every circumstance on the occasion indicated to my command that the enemy were disposed to give us battle in force, yet nowhere along the whole line was there to be observed any, even the slightest faltering by either officers or men.

"To Colonels Este, Chapman, Carroll, Croxton and Shanks, Lieut. Colonel Hays, Major Hobson, Captain Southwick, of the battery, and to all their brother officers, I return my thanks for the promptness and cheerfulness with which on the line of march, they executed all my orders.

"To the members of my staff, Lieutenants Leslie, McKay and Simpson and to Wellington Harlan, volunteer aide, I am indebted for the most valuable services rendered throughout the entire expedition. More efficient and competent officers are not to be found in the service. The men under my command deserve the thanks of the country for the cheerfulness with which, with insufficient food and rest they bore up under the severest privations, determined to do all within their power of men to perform the important duty assigned them by the general commanding the department.

"I claim for my command, that it saved the Rolling Fork bridge, and most probably prevented any attempt to destroy the bridge at Shepherdsville, thus saving from destruction property of immense value, and preventing the utter destruction of the line of railway, by which our army, near Nashville, was mainly supported. And I submit whether the attack upon Morgans forces, the timely arrival of my command at Rolling Fork, did not prevent a raid upon other important points in Kentucky. It is very certain that after my command drove the Rebel chieftain across Rolling Fork, in such a precipitate manner he abandoned the railroad, and very soon thereafter fled from the state, hotly pursued by other forces.

"I cannot permit this occasion to pass without acknowledging the promptness with which that gallant officer Colonel E. H. Hobson, furnished me all the aid in his power, in the way of men, provisions, and transportation. The rapidity of my march is due in a great measure to the aid so cheerfully and generously rendered by him. Nor can I close this report without saying that had sufficient engines been furnished to draw trains, the railroad would have been damaged but very little, because without accident, I could have reached Munfordsville in abundant time to have caught up with the Rebels before they reached Elizabethtown; certainly before they reached the trestle work on Muldraugh's Hill.

"As the operations of my brigade were entirely within the

western district of Kentucky, Brigadier General Boyle commanding, I have deemed it my duty, in compliance with his request to forward to him a copy of this report, so that he may be officially advised of all that was done by me within his department in connection with the recent raid into Kentucky.

I have the honor to be Very Respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN M. HARLAN,

Capt. E. C. Denig, Col. commanding 2nd Brigade,
Assistant Adjutant General, 1st Division.

INDORSEMENT.

"Respectfully forwarded. Colonel Harlan for the energy, promptness and success in pursuing and driving Rebel forces from the railroad, is entitled to the gratitude not only of the people of Kentucky, but of the whole Army of the Cumberland. He is, in my opinion entitled to special notice from the commanding general and anything he can say or do for him will be thankfully received.

Speed S. Fry,

Brigadier General,
Commanding First Division.

CHAPTER VII

AFTER the battle of Stone River the army was again reorganized. The Fourteenth Army Corps was then known as the Army of the Cumberland, divided into three Corps as follows: Fourteenth Corps, Major General Geo. H. Thomas, Commanding; Twentieth Corps, Major General Alexander McD. McCook, Commanding; Twenty-first Corps, Major General Thomas L. Crittenden, Commanding. This reorganization remained until the Battle of Chickamauga.

January 1st, 1863, (New Year's) still found us at Lebanon Junction; and on the 4th we received orders to return to Gallatin; proceeding southward to Sonora, we halted and awaited transportation which finally reached us and we got back to Gallatin on the 8th where we found camp as we left it and supper awaiting us. Here we remained until the 13th when we took the cars and went to Nashville.

The campaign after Morgan into Kentucky was eminently successful and while we were unable to prevent him cutting the railroad, being at Gallatin, Tenn., when he attacked Bacon Creek, Kentucky, we were able to drive him from the road, so that the damage he was able to do was small and soon repaired. While making part of the distance by rail, yet in thirty-six hours immediately preceding the attack at Rolling Fork we marched forty-three miles, which was no mean work when we take into consideration the stops we were compelled to make on the route.

We arrived at Nashville on the afternoon of January 13, 1863; it was quite warm and we were moved out west of the city with orders to report to General Stanley, chief of cavalry. After getting into Tullahoma and Shelbyville, Bragg had ordered General Forrest to harass the river communications of General Rosecrans. Hovering about the city for some days closely watched by Stanley, Forrest made off in the direction of Fort Donelson. He was a bold, wily leader, and his men used to striking hard blows where least expected. He was fifteen miles ahead of Stanley before we got up, but operating on interior lines it was hoped we would come up with him, and force him back on the main army. It was for this purpose we had been ordered to report to Stanley. There were three regiments of us as memory serves me now, the Fourth Kentucky, Tenth Kentucky and the Tenth Indiana, all under the command of Colonel Croxton of the Fourth Kentucky. The other two regiments (Fourteenth Ohio and Seventy-fourth Indiana) and the battery under command of Colonel Harlan, proceeded to LaVergne—on the Murfreesboro pike.

Drawing three days rations about 2 o'clock in the morning of the 14th, we moved out on the Charlotte Pike, and about 8 o'clock came up to the cavalry and cooked breakfast. Shortly after we began our march it began to snow and kept it up all day.

While we were eating breakfast the cavalry moved out and we soon followed. Passing from a small creek our road

laid directly on a "hog's back" so called, for most of the day; descending from this we found our road following the valley of a small creek, whose torturous ways caused us to wade it from one bank to the other "times innumerable" during the afternoon. Finally debouching into the valley of Harpeth River a short distance above where it empties into the Cumberland, we found the former at high tide and no means of crossing. So about dark we bivouacked in a field of wheat stubble. It was still snowing hard. About 9 o'clock at night it turned very cold and by morning it was down to zero. The blankets of the men were frozen fast to the ground, and many were torn and rendered useless. About 8 o'clock on the morning of the 15th we started back to Nashville, arriving at dark. It was so cold and the snow so deep, it seemed as if the men would freeze before they could get their dog tents up, and fires built. We succeeded finally and by 10 o'clock had matters so shaped that we could get supper and retire for the night.

This trip was probably the most severe of any during our term of service, marching twenty miles in snow that was shoe top deep and the thermometer at zero. We remained in camp until January 18th, the weather moderating considerable, and marched sixteen miles on the Murfreesboro pike, and on the 20th marched into LaVergne. We found there had been a cavalry fight and the Rebels had set fire to the town and burned it. We remained in camp until the 22nd when the Tenth was detached from the brigade and sent to Stewart's Creek. At this point the regiment was divided, the right wing under com-

mand of Colonel Carroll was stationed on the pike, and the left wing under command of Major VanNatta, was stationed on the railroad. Forts were erected at both places. On the pike it was manned by four pieces of artillery and on the left by two pieces. Company E was sent to Smyrna and Company K to Overall's Creek about 5 miles south of Stewart's Creek. At both of these places were block houses for the protection of the men against cavalry raids. The regiment then settled down to routine duties.

A most amusing incident occurred as we passed through Nashville. John M. Gear, of Company D, getting tired of his overcoat, dropped into a bakery and traded it for seven pies; a short distance beyond the regiment stopped and during the halt Gear ate the whole of his seven pies. The remarks made by the boys during this gastronomical feat would not look well in print. He kept up until we got to LaVergne and then went to the hospital.

The year 1863 was a memorable one. The Copperheads of the North were busy organizing a treasonable order known as the "Knights of the Golden Circle." They flooded the camps with letters urging desertion and promising protection from arrest. Peace meetings were held throughout Indiana, Ohio and Illinois, endeavoring to discourage enlistments and otherwise hampering the administration. In February a closed carriage with a heavy escort passed our camp going to Murfreesboro, we found out afterward it was C. L. Valandingham being sent South to join his friends. His trip was conducted with the greatest secrecy, as it was afraid if Ohio soldiers got

hold of him they would kill him, which they undoubtedly would have done, had they known who was in the carriage. He was escorted to the Rebel lines under a flag of truce, turned over to Rebel officers who "receipted" for him, and our escort returned. When the escort reached the Rebel lines the officers in command asked "Who have you here?" "C. L. Valandigham, of Ohio, one of your warmest friends. For God's sake keep him south." The Rebel officers said they had no use for such as he, and treated him very coolly. He was finally sent to Richmond, where Jeff Davis put him on a blockade runner and sent him to Canada.

So many letters had been received urging the men to desert that the boys became so incensed that they held an indignation meeting in camp on April 30th. Captain James H. Boyd, Company C, was called to the chair, and William S. Cresap, Chaplain, was appointed secretary. The object of the meeting having been stated by the chairman, a committee on resolutions was appointed, consisting of Surgeon William H. Martin, Major J. H. VanNatta and Lieutenant Martin T. Jones, of Company A. The committee through Surgeon Martin, reported the following resolutions:

"WHEREAS, Upon numerous occasions, members of this regiment have been written to by friends at home inquiring how we felt in regard to the prosecution of the war under late acts of our Government:

"WHEREAS, Believing that although we are soliders doing duty as such in the field, to save our Country from the deadly grasp of treason, we have not forfeited our citizenship, nor

the privilege of giving utterance to our political sentiments, take this public manner of answering all inquiries of our friends, and proclaim aloud our continued loyalty to the best government on earth, and our bitter scorn and contempt for the scheming demagogues and traitorous scoundrels at home who are seeking its dismemberment; therefore be it,

"Resolved, That we will support the Government of the United States in its efforts to crush this wicked rebellion, under any and all circumstances; that we will not stop to inquire whether any measures it may choose to adopt to stifle treason and restore our glorious Union—is impolitic or unconstitutional, but will go right on with the work we enlisted for, and never lay down our arms until rebellion has ceased in the land.

"Resolved, That the history of the world does not show another nation upon the earth, whose people so freely enjoy the inalienable rights of man, where labor was so well compensated, merit so generally rewarded and where all the blessings and emoluments of social and political life so readily obtained and so thoroughly protected.

"Resolved, That the East, the West, the North and the South were equally the recipients of this national favor and protection. The same starry banner waved over every portion of our once happy country, and the attempt of the Southern States by force of arms to destroy this national harmony has no parallel in the history of nations for wickedness, is without justification, and should not only cause the swords of all loyal men of our own country to leap from their scabbards, but

should, and does, call down the condemnation of the friends of man of every clime.

Resolved, That we will not countenance any armistice or compromise. We left our peaceful homes, and all that was dear to us to put down this accursed rebellion, by force of arms, and never until the rebels cease to wage war against us and return to their allegiance, will we cease our hostilities to them.

Resolved, That we look upon the so called "Conservation Party" and "Peace Party" as twin children of darkness; that their efforts tend to the development of treason; that they have stolen the livery of Heaven in which to serve the devil, and that we utterly detest and scorn their principles.

Resolved, That our efforts to plant once more the Stars and Stripes on every foot of ground belonging to the Union, we look upon *all* who are not for us are against us. For sake of our country we have buried all party ties, and now rally alone as a band of brothers, under the proud flag of Washington followed to victory and which has given us a name among the first nations of the earth, and beneath its glorious folds we pledge ourselves to sustain its honor untarnished and to support with all our means every measure deemed necessary by our civil rulers to put down this unholy rebellion

Resolved, That in the prudence, patriotism and military skill of Major General Rosecrans, we have unbounded confidence, assured that under the blessings of Almighty God, victory will continue to perch upon his banners, until treason and rebellion be put down in the land.

Resolved, That in Governor O. P. Morton we recognize the soldiers' friend, the able governor and patriotic man. For his friendship we extend him our grateful thanks, for his executive ability we respect him, for his unflinching patriotism we honor him. In any emergency for the protection or promotion of the welfare of our beloved country we pledge the hearty support of the members of the Tenth Indiana-

"The resolutions were read to the entire regiment and acted upon seriatim and unanimously adopted.

"On motion resolved, That the Nashville Union, Indiana State Journal, Lafayette Journal and Courier and county papers in the Eighth Congressional District are requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

W. S. Cresap, Chaplain, James H. Boyd, Co. C,
Secretary. Chairman"

While Company K was at Overall's Creek they obtained from Stone River a very large mussel shell, from which they made a cross two and one-half inches long by one and one-half inches wide, to be presented to General Rosecrans. Many of the boys in the three months' service served under General Rosecrans in the West Virginia campaign and the Battle of Rich Mountain. It was a beautiful pearl color and had very much the appearance of pearl. It was sent to Nashville where it was mounted with gold at the tips and a plate inserted in the shaft upon which was engraved: "Presented to General Rosecrans by Company K, Tenth Indiana."

The presentation was made by Lieutenant Hunt, of Company K, and was answered by General Rosecrans in a letter

of peculiar beauty of expression and literary excellence, which read as follows:

"Headquarters Department of the Cumberland,

Murfreesboro, June 23, 1863.

Lieutenant:—Present my thanks individually to the officers and men of Company K, Tenth Indiana, for the beautiful touching memento of their regard, which they have sent me. The remembrance of our first service together to which your letter alludes touches me to the heart.

"The emblem itself is all the more expressive as it reminds me of the foundation of all my hopes for myself and our country both here and in the great hereafter.

"May God bless and keep that noble company, I pray, through the merits of His cross and suffering. Accept my thanks for yourself personally.

W. S. Rosecrans, Maj. Genl."

During our stay at Stewart's Creek nothing of importance occurred excepting some forty slaves came to the line and requested to be taken to the commandant of the post. They were of all ages and sizes, both sexes being represented. They were conducted to Col. Carroll and said to him as "they were free they thought they would leave the old plantation and go among the 'Linkum Sogers.'"

Colonel Carroll turned them over to Surgeon Williamson, who quartered them in the cabins back of the hospital and set them to work. Some he put in the kitchen, some to washing, attending the sick and policing quarters. They seemed

willing and glad to do any kind of work. As a general thing they were polite and courteous. Some were inclined to be obstinate and rebellious, but it did not take Dock long to straighten them out. About three days after their arrival, one morning the pickets brought in a half dozen citizens who claimed the "niggers" and said they had come to take them home. They were conducted to Surgeon Williamson who, when he found out their errand, informed them in language more forcible than polite, that they couldn't have one of them and if they didn't make themselves scarce at once he would hang every one of them. The planters "ripped and swore" like pirates, damned the government and all the soldiers. Carroll ordered the guard to escort them through the lines and if they returned to shoot every one of them. They then mounted their nags and left. The darkies, who had become terribly frightened at the sight of their masters, came out of their hiding places, sang, danced jigs and cut all kinds of antics. They were kept in camp until we received orders to move, and to send all the niggers to Nashville.

The teams were going to Nashville for supplies and the darkies were loaded in the wagons. They "cried, howled and bellered," thinking they were to be sent back into slavery. After considerable talk and explaining they quieted down. But they hated to leave the camp and were very profuse in their thanks for the kind manner in which they were treated, and hoped God would help and protect all the "Linkum Sogers." Upon their arrival at Nashville they were assigned to the contraband camp.

Our stay at Stewart's Creek was pleasant and extended from January 22, 1863 to June 2, 1863, when we rejoined our division at Triune, Tenn. There was plenty of picket duty, fatigue duty and foraging, all of which was performed with alacrity and interspersed, as we went along, with lots of fun.

The fort which we built here was a small earthwork, sufficient for four guns, and after its completion was occupied by a section of Southwick's battery. It was named Fort Taylor, in honor of Lieutenant Colonel Marsh B. Taylor of our regiment. During the first part of April Colonel Carroll, who had been home on a leave of absence, returned, and shortly after, one night about two o'clock, camp was aroused and all the ammunition transferred to the fort. What was the immediate cause was not known, and whatever it was, the ammunition was but little more secure than in regimental quarters as there was no magazine to stow it in. This was soon remedied and a magazine built.

On June 2, 1863, the One Hundred and Second Illinois Infantry relieved us at Stewart's Creek and, leaving camp at 4 o'clock p. m., we marched to Lavergne and started for Triune, Tenn., marching 17 miles, arriving about 4 o'clock, p. m., June 3. Our arrival once more concentrated the Third Division now under the command of Brigadier General John M. Brannan. We had not yet seen General Brannan and from reports which had reached us we were not favorably impressed with him. We soon made his acquaintance and became warm admirers of the general. He was by birth an Indianian and was appointed from there to West Point, of which he was a gradu-

ate. By a series of inspections he was soon well acquainted with our condition and the knowledge which our officers had of real war. It was current talk that at one of his inspections he asked the officers of one of the companies of our regiment the amount of a soldier's daily ration, which he was unable to give. It was not long, however, until they knew. His inspections extended not only to the arms and physical condition of the men, but to our quarters. While here he also instituted a series of brigade drills, covering almost every conceivable evolution likely to arise on the field. These drills the men declared delightful and were welcomed as a relief from the harder and more exhaustive movements of the battalion. Among the troops at Triune was the First East Tennessee Cavalry under Colonel Jim Brownlow, who had much of the spirit and dash of his celebrated father, "Parson" Brownlow, of Knoxville. Forrest and Wheeler, of the rebel army, were constantly hovering near and Colonel Jim and his East Tennessee boys crossed swords almost daily. Sometimes their skirmishes amounted to almost a battle and all forces present were called to arms. While the work was not laborious, it was sufficient to keep us busy; and under General Steadman, who commanded our brigade, we made an expedition some distance in the direction of Shelbyville, but nothing came of it. The health of the division was splendid, its discipline superb, its confidence in its commander unlimited. In fact, no division entered on the Tullahoma Campaign, which began June 23, 1863, in better condition than the Third Division, Fourteenth Army Corps.

Early the following morning, June 23, Companies I and D were detailed to guard the provision train. The division moved to Fairfield, on Duck River, at which place quite a skirmish occurred. Moving from Fairfield eastward on the Jackboro road, night found the division at Manchester, where General Thomas' command was concentrating. The rebels failed from some cause to destroy the bridge over Duck River at Manchester. The train got in about midnight after a very hard day's work.

From Manchester the road to Tullahoma runs in a south-westerly direction and on this our division moved out about six miles, camping at Concord Church. The skirmishing had been brisk all day, retarding the progress of the division but little. June 24 we skirmished with the enemy and arrived at Hoover's Gap in time to see the army driven out by Wilder's Brigade.

We pressed forward; our rations were getting low and our men foraged to some extent, finding plenty of cattle, hogs, sheep, chickens, etc. During the night, at Concord Church, several regiments passed us to the front. About 2 o'clock p. m., our regiment went on the skirmish line, remaining until evening when we were relieved by the Eleventh Ohio and we rejoined our brigade at the church. During this day Captain Stopford, A. A. G. on Steedman's staff, had his horse shot from under him by our own men by mistake. The outlook strongly indicated a battle. General Reynolds' division was at hand—the enemy was stubborn and contesting every inch of ground, not in heavy numbers, but sufficient to make our

advance cautious. The country was susceptible of defense by a small force against great odds, and Bragg was making the most of it in our immediate front. While we were plodding along in the direction of Tullahoma the other portions of the army were keeping up their part. Wilder, with his brigade, had been detached on an expedition to the enemy's rear, and had cut his communications and destroyed the railroad for some distance in the neighborhood of Dechard. When this was done Bragg began his retreat; he had been preparing for it before. It was not his intention to give us battle unless unforeseen circumstances compelled him to do so. On the part of Rosecrans the campaign was one of strategy. Outside of some brisk skirmishes there was no fighting, the Union casualties were less than 600. Our captures from the enemy were over 1600 prisoners and 11 pieces of artillery.

June 29 we were hotly engaged. The skirmish line, under command of Major VanNatta. It was in a veritable hornets' nest and General Steedman, watching the fight, expected to see every man killed. He was profuse in his compliments to the major and the men under his command. June 30 we charged the works and entered Tullahoma, driving everything before us.

During the month of May and after the authorities at Washington were "nagging the life out of Rosecrans for a forward movement—for him *to get busy*" and telegrams poured in on him from Stanton and Halleck. The whole army as well as General Rosecrans knew we could make no headway owing to the impassable conditions of the roads, lack of forage,

etc. The country had been stripped by both armies, and the only chance for supplies was by a single line of road with a scarcity of rolling stock. But on the 1st of June, 1863, the army began its movement.

To show and the better to explain the above statement, the official correspondence is herewith submitted:

"Headquarters Department of the Cumberland.

Murfreesboro, June 23, 1863.—Midnight.

"Major General Thomas, Commanding Fourteenth Corps.—General:—The general commanding directs you to immediately put your command in readiness for marching, with 12 days' rations. The rations will consist of hardbread, coffee, sugar and salt and a half ration of pork. The remainder of the meat ration will be drawn on the hoof. You will prepare to move in light marching order, taking the smallest practicable amount of transportation and baggage. Put all your extra wagons into park on the north side of Stone River under cover of the works and send all your extra baggage to the fortifications for safe keeping.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. Garfield.

Brigadier General and Chief of Staff."

This was just before the battle of Hoover's Gap, (24th), and evidently had reference to the First and Second Divisions of our corps. We were already on the march and "flying very light," having nothing but what we could carry. On the same day General Thomas was instructed to get ready for business as per the following:

"Headquarters Dept. of the Cumberland.

Murfreesboro, June 23.

"Major General Thomas:—The general commanding directs you to advance with your command tomorrow, moving on the Manchester Pike and encamp in the vicinity of the Millersburg road, where you can find water, and be ready to move to the support of McCook at Millersburg and go down to Beech Grove or Manchester. The headquarters of the general commanding will be at the crossing of the Big Spring Branch with the Manchester Pike, after 12 M. tomorrow.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. Garfield.

Brigadier General and Chief of Staff."

From this time up to June 22, routine duty and brigade drills constituted our amusements. On June 23 we broke camp and started on the Tullahoma Campaign. Marched 20 miles, on the 24th; 25 miles, 25th; 20 miles on the 26th, 8 miles to Hoover's Gap, arriving there about dark, and formed line of battle, but did not get into action, as Wilder's Brigade had been fighting them and had repulsed the enemy before reinforcements arrived. We then received marching orders as per the following order:

"Headquarters Fourteenth Army Corps.

Camp near Hoover's Gap, Tenn.

June 24, 9:45 p. m.

Brigadier General Brannan:—Your note received. You are directed by the general commanding to march with your

command as early as possible tomorrow morning and join this command. The road comes in at Mr. Brown's. If you receive no orders to the contrary, join the command in front.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Geo. E. Flint.

A. A. G. and Chief of Staff."

We kept on, nothing apparently in our front and of course no fighting. Roads were terrible and progress slow. Thomas had heard nothing from us so far, as shown by the following:

"Headquarters Fourteenth Army Corps.

Hoover's Gap, June 25, 1863.

"Major General Rosecrans:—General Reynolds is in position at the Gap within a half mile of the crossing of the ——. The enemy appear to be in considerable force on the road from Beech Grove to Fairfield. It is thought to be B. R. Johnson's Brigade. Cheatham's and Cleburn's Divisions are said to be at Fairfield. Rosseau is close behind. Have not heard anything from Brannan yet nor can we hear any firing from McCook, from this place

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

George H. Thomas.

Major General, U. S. V., Commanding."

The "Johnnies" were in front without a doubt, but they were evidently retreating to Tullahoma as there was no show of an engagement. Thomas reports as follows:

"Headquarters Fourteenth Army Corps.

Hoover's Gap, June 25, 1863, 3 p. m.

"Major General Rosecrans.—Commanding Dept. of the Cumberland.—General:—Dispatch, 1 p. m., received. I have been to the front myself. The enemy apparently have but one brigade on the Fairfield Road; either a part or one brigade on the Manchester Pike, beyond Beech Grove. Has not attempted to drive us, therefore I think he is acting on the defensive. I propose concentrating my corps here this p. m. and making an advance at daylight tomorrow on Fairfield and Manchester Pike; Rosseau on Manchester and Reynolds and Brannan on Fairfield; Negley in reserve if you approve.

Very respectfully,

Geo. H. Thomas.

Major General, U. S. V., Commanding."

"Headquarters Army of the Cumberland.

In the Field, Big Spring Branch.

June 25, 1863.—Midnight.

"Major General Thomas:—The general commanding directs you to throw forward such a part of your force as you may deem sufficient to threaten Fairfield, and create the impression that you design an attack on that place. In the meantime push your column toward Manchester by way of Matt's Hollow. It will be best to send your mounted brigade around by McBride's Branch, the head of Matt's Hollow, and thus facilitate the taking of that defile. Make as much of the

distance to Manchester as possible tomorrow. After 2 o'clock tomorrow department headquarters will be at Beech Grove.

Very respectfully,

J. A. Garfield.

Brigadier General and Chief of Staff."

The regiment will remember this march, our objective point being Tullahoma, and we were skirmishing all the way from this point to Tullahoma. It was evident from the movements of the enemy that Bragg intended to avoid a general engagement as he was aiming for Chattanooga, as the correspondence will show. Rosecrans from the following communication, was preparing for a "foot race," and a fast one at that:

"Headquarters Department of the Cumberland.

Manchester, Tenn.—June 28, 1863.

"Major General George H. Thomas:—The general commanding has noticed with great regret the criminal neglect to obey department orders in reference to the reduction of baggage. If this army fails in the great object of the present movement it will be mainly due to the fact that our wagons have been loaded down with unauthorized baggage. Officers and soldiers who are ready to die on the field do not hesitate to disgrace themselves and imperil the army by luxuries unworthy of a soldier.

"Second.—The general commanding directs that all baggage trains be reduced to the minimum, to the effect that all tents except shelter (dog) tents, and one wall tent to each regiment, be dispensed with. The ammunition now carried in

company wagons will be turned over to the division ordnance officers, who will be furnished with a sufficient number to transport it. This will enable the transportation of each regiment to be reduced to 7 wagons, which reduction will be at once made. All wagons in excess of this allowance will be turned over to the division quartermaster, who will, under the direction of the chief quartermaster of each corps, organize them into a supply train for the division. Surplus baggage will be sent to Murfreesboro by the returning trains for storage. The wagons will carry five days' rations of short forage, one tent to a regiment and medical supplies. All commissioned officers will carry one ration on their person.

"Third.—All knapsacks will be sent to the rear, and nothing carried by the men except shelter (dog) tent, blanket, 1 shirt, 1 pair socks, and 1 pair drawers.

"Fourth.—Corps and division commanders will be held responsible for throwing out of every unauthorized article of baggage. Any quartermaster whose train shall be found carrying chairs and such other needless weight (usually the fruits of thieving), will at once be arrested and the officers claiming it be severely punished.

Very respectfully,

J. A. Garfield.

Brigadier General and Chief of Staff."

This accounts for our "flying light" two days before the Battle of Tullahoma. No knapsacks being allowed, what extra underwear and socks the boys had, were wrapped in the blankets and thrown over their shoulders. This, in many instances, compelled the men to go without clothes while they

did their washing, but most of the men kept their knapsacks as we had them when we reached Chickamauga. The following circular shows that we were getting ready to drive Bragg out of Tullahoma, which we did on the 30th:

“Headquarters Fourteenth Army Corps.

Manchester, June 28, 1863.

“(Circular)—Division commanders are directed to have 3 days’ rations issued to their respective commands, commencing from tomorrow morning, the rations will be carried in haversacks—to include the 29th and 30th days of June and 1st day of July, and to hold their commands in readiness to march at a moment’s notice.—By command of Major General Thomas.

Geo. E. Flynt.

A. A. G., Chief of Staff.”

On the 28th we marched six miles, on the 29th Major Van Natta was sent to the front with 5 companies of the Tenth Indiana, 5 from the Fourth Kentucky and 4 from the Tenth Kentucky to strengthen the picket line and drive the enemy from their position. It was an important move and the major and his men were subjected to a raking fire from the enemy. General Steedman was closely watching the movement and expected to see the major and his men all shot down. The major fought the enemy with equal desperation and finally ordered a bayonet charge, drove them from their position and held the ground, but not without constant fighting. The major and the men under his command were highly complimented by the general for their daring and persistent fighting which brought success. General

Steedman said he could not see how any man got out alive. It was a veritable “hornets’ nest.”

On the 30th we were ordered forward and the entire line was ordered to charge the breastworks which they did with a rush and a cheer, driving the enemy before them through Tullahoma and beyond. The object of the campaign had been accomplished and Bragg was in full retreat toward Chattanooga.

After we had driven the enemy in front of us during the entire campaign the “powers” at Washington “threw another fit.” They were still dissatisfied and restless as will be seen by the following to General Rosecrans:

War Department,

Washington, June 25, 1863, 2:30 P. M.

“The great object you will have in view is to drive Bragg from East Tennessee before he can be reinforced by Johnston. It is said supplies will be found in abundance in the valley, if the enemy is not allowed time to take them away, and moreover that there is a large loyal population ready to declare for the Union. The President has repeatedly promised these people relief and has repeatedly and repeatedly urged that forces for this purpose be pushed forward. The pressure for this movement at this time is so strong that neither you nor I can resist it. Unless it is made while Grant’s army occupies Johnston there will not be another opportunity this year.

Very Respectfully,

H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief.”

The above will sound queer to the members of the Army of the Cumberland. We were driving Bragg from Middle

Tennessee. More than 100 miles from the seat of war in East Tennessee. Burnside was up there (Knoxville) with a large force and Buckner, of the Rebel Army, was opposing him. As to the valley's being full of provender this was a great error, as Bragg's Army had cleaned everything out. Rosecrans replied as follows:

Nashville, Tenn., June 25, 1863, 9 P. M.

"Major General Halleck, Washington.

"Your dispatch received. All is very good. Your views accord with my own. All your suggestions about baggage and rations have been anticipated and carried out from the beginning of our movement, and are now being carried out with all the energy of which we are capable. We never think of moving with any but the minimum baggage, nor of taking anything but essential parts of rations; but to move our troops beyond our means of supply would but break down and disable both men and horses without results. This I am sure you do not desire. Any disappointment that may be felt at the apparent slowness of our movements would be readily removed by a knowledge of the obstacle and a true military appreciation of the advantage of not moving prematurely.

"I confess I should like to avoid such remarks and letters as I am receiving lately from Washington, if I could do so without injury to the public service. You will, I think, find the officers of this army as anxious for success, and as willing to exert themselves to secure it as any member of the Government can be. As to subsistence being drawn from the country over which we are to travel to Chattanooga, it is always barren—

with but few fertile spots. These spots have been gleaned and scraped by Rebels with a powerful cavalry force ever since last winter. We shall get some hay and cattle in the region of Fayetteville, Huntsville and south of there—none south or east of us. We shall move promptly and endeavor not to go back. What movements of General Grant affect us?

Very Respectfully,

W. S. Rosecrans, Major General."

This seemed to hurt Halleck and he transmitted the following:

"Headquarters of the Army,

Washington, D. C., July 25, 1863.

"(Private and Confidential).

"Major General Rosecrans, Nashville.

"General:—I perceive from the tone of your dispatch to-day, that you are displeased at my urging you to move forward your army against Bragg. In other words, General, while I am blamed here for not urging you forward more rapidly, you are displeased at my doing so. Whatever I have written or telegraphed to you on this subject has been from motives of kindness and friendship. It was only my desire to impress upon you the wishes and expectations of the Government, in order that you might be fully acquainted with those wishes. Having now explained to you frankly that you can have no possible grounds for your tone of displeasure toward me, I shall not again refer to the matter. Very Respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief."

Halleck in this last reply could have been more explicit and said that Stanton was deviling the life out of him and the politicians of the country were nagging Lincoln to death. Neither of them knew the conditions that surrounded the Army of the Cumberland, the obstacles that presented themselves daily—bad roads, scarcity of forage and other supplies. On this same day, July 25, at 9:30 P. M., General Sheridan telegraphed to Rosecrans that Bragg was at Chattanooga. A Rebel lieutenant deserted and gave Sheridan the information.

That he was fortifying all the surrounding country. The lieutenant furnished Sheridan maps of the country between Bridgeport and Chattanooga, showing where batteries had been erected. So it was evident that when we left Winchester for Chickamauga (or Chattanooga) we would have nothing in our front except some cavalry scouting, to ascertain the location or movements of our army. This was the condition of affairs while we were in camp at Winchester.

CHAPTER VIII

THE occupation of Tullahoma by our forces ended the Tullahoma Campaign. July 1st, 1863, we continued the pursuit of Bragg and arrived at Elk River, Tenn., on the 3rd day of July. Continuous rains had raised the stream out of its banks, and it was swift and deep. Bragg had destroyed all bridges in his wake and we were forced to wade the stream. This was accomplished by stretching a two-inch cable from bank to bank and fastening it to trees on each bank.

Cartridge boxes were taken off and fastened to the bayonets to keep from getting wet. Into the water they went—the whole division, excepting artillery and wagons, crossing in this manner. Upon reaching the south bank, we went into camp and built large fires to dry our clothing which had become soaking wet. Camp was soon established, clothing dried, supper eaten and soon the regiment was asleep.

About 3 o'clock in the morning a courier rode up with the information that Mead had whipped Lee at Gettysburg. It being the Fourth of July all of the batteries turned out to fire a salute, both for the victory and the great National day.

From that time there was no rest or sleep until night. The boys began to celebrate in good Yankee style. Some one had a copy of the Declaration of Independence with him and it had to be read. The orators in the brigade "broke loose" and bombarded the camp with their eloquence. As we were to march the next day the regiment retired early in order to get a good night's rest, but this was not to be, as about midnight another courier rode into camp announcing that Pemberton had sur-

rendered to Grant at Vicksburg. The artillery "cut loose," but the men were tired and remained in their quarters, and after firing the regulation salute the camp quieted down. We however, remained in this camp until July 18th, when we marched eight miles, going into camp near Winchester, Tenn.

August 11 we had Grand Review by Generals Rosecrans and Brannon, the latter commanding the division. As the division up to this time had not been in any severe engagements, it was of course the largest division in the Army of the Cumberland, numbering 10,000 men. In the evening General Brannon held a reception in honor of General Rosecrans and staff. It was largely attended, not only by all the officers of our division but from other divisions in the Corps. On the 12th we were paid off and on August 16th broke camp and marched five miles and went into camp on the 17th; marched three miles on the 18th; six miles and camped on the Cumberland Mountains, on the 19th; marched twelve miles, camping at the base of the mountains; on the 22nd marched five miles, camping in Swedon's Cove, near Battle Creek, being here until August 31st, when we broke camp and marched to the Tennessee River, near Bridgeport. Bragg had burned the bridge so we were obliged to build boats and rafts. The men used the rafts for themselves, wagons and artillery, making horses and mules swim the river. Some of the boys, however, swam across, which was a feat to accomplish, as the river was high, swift and very wide at this point. While holding a mule, which became fractious Henry Winkler, Company E, was struck on the head by the mule, dragged overboard and drowned.

September 3rd left camp, marched seven miles, camping in the valley. September 4th we camped at Nick-a-Jack Cave. This was a saltpetre cave which furnished the Rebels saltpetre for manufacture of powder. Our forces destroyed it. Many of the boys had a curiosity to explore the cave.

September 5th a number of Company D, entered the cave, near the mouth of which was a chasm and a single plank laid across. The chasm was about ten feet wide and thirty feet deep. While they were going in some were coming out. Samuel McIlvaine, Company D, stepped to one side to allow another to pass him, but missed his footing and fell to the bottom, sustaining internal injuries which caused his death on the 8th of September.

From Shell Mound on September 5th we marched five miles; on the 6th eight miles, moved across Raccoon Mountain in the direction of Trenton, Georgia, which place we passed on the 10th, marching thirteen miles and camped in Lookout Valley. On the 11th we marched thirteen miles to the top of Lookout Range, at Sand Mountain, and camped in the valley in the direction of Lafayette, Ga. Here were two or three divisions' teams hitched up and all ready to move. Negley had been out to Bailey's Cross Roads, had been forced to fall back, as the enemy seemed too strong in his front. Our brigade went out beyond the cross roads but no enemy was to be found. From here we moved eastward; small bodies of the enemy were continually harassing our flanks. A dash was made by Rebel cavalry on the 17th and some of the Thirty-fifth Ohio reported captured, and had it not been for the Eighth Kansas coming up just in time the train would have suffered. A battle was

imminent. General Rosecrans had not been certain of the enemy's movement, and scattered his army so that his wings were forty miles apart, the left under Crittenden, covering Chattanooga, which the enemy had evacuated and we had taken possession on the right under McCook, "in the air," as it were in the direction of Rome, while Thomas filled up the center. The effort now was to concentrate all at once on the left. Bragg, after having abandoned Chattanooga, had been reinforced and began a move for its possession. On the 18th our movement to the left was very short, but at dark we again took the road and marched all night; the troops in our front had built fires along the way cut of rails to warm by and our route was made plain by them. The enemy, perhaps, lulled into a feeling of security that there were no movements and the fires were in our camps. Our progress was slow and daylight, September 19, 1863, found us on the celebrated battlefield of Chickamauga. An effort was made to get a bite of breakfast but before it could be done the assembly sounded and we "fell in," there was important work ahead of us—the opening of the Battle of Chickamauga.

It would not be out of place here to give a roster of our army preparatory to starting on the Chickamauga Campaign. Very few of the soldiers knew the various regiments and batteries that constituted that magnificent Army of the Cumberland, and as it is an historical record, it should be in possession of every member of the regiment, for future reference. Besides it will revive memories, and carry the mind back to the "happy days of soldiering."

Organization of Troops in the Department of the Cumberland Commanded by
Major General W. S. Rosecrans, July 31, 1863

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS.

10th Ohio Infantry, Col. Joseph W. Burke
1st Battalion Ohio Sharpshooters, Capt. Gersham M. Barlow

FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS
Major General George H. Thomas

Escort

Company L, 1st Ohio Cavalry, Capt. John D. Barker

Provost Guard

9th Michigan Infantry, Col. John G. Parkhurst

FIRST DIVISION

Brigadier General John H. King

First Brigade

Colonel Benjamin F. Scribner

38th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Daniel F. Griffin
2nd Ohio, Col. Anson G. McCook
33rd Ohio, Col. Oscar F. Moore
94th Ohio, Major Rue P. Hutchins
10th Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. John H. Ely
Battery A, 1st Michigan Artillery, Lieut. Almerich W. Wilbar

Second Brigade

Brigadier General John C. Starkweather
24th Illinois, Col. Geza Miholotzy
79th Pennsylvania, Col. Henry A. Hambright
1st Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. George B. Bingham
21st Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. Harrison C. Hohart
4th Indiana Battery, Lieut. David Flanshury

Third Brigade (Regulars)

Major Samuel K. Dawson

15th U. S., 1st Battalion, Capt. Henry Ketelas
16th U. S., 1st Battalion, Capt. Robert E. A. Crofton
18th U. S., 1st Battalion, Capt. George W. Swift
18th U. S., 2nd Battalion, Capt. Henry Haymond
19th U. S., 1st Battalion, Capt. Edmund L. Smith
Battery H, 5th U. S. Artillery, Lieut. Francis L. Gunther

SECOND DIVISION

Major General James S. Negley

First Brigade

Brigadier General John Beatty

104th Illinois, Col. Absalom B. Moore
42nd Indiana, Lieut. Col. Wm. T. E. McIntyre
88th Indiana, Col. George Humphrey
15th Kentucky, Col. Marion C. Taylor
3rd Ohio, Col. Orris A. Lawson
2nd Kentucky Battery, Capt. John M. Hewitt

Second Brigade

Colonel Timothy R. Stanley
19th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Alex. M. Raffin
11th Michigan, Lieut. Col. Melvin Mudge
18th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Charles H. Grosvnor
69th Ohio, Col. Marshall F. Moore
Battery M, 1st Ohio Artillery, Capt. Frederick Schultz

Third Brigade

Colonel William Sirwell

37th Indiana, Col. James S. Hull
 21st Ohio, Col. James M. Neibling
 74th Ohio, Col. Josiah Gwin
 78th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Archibald Blakely
 Battery G, 1st Ohio Artillery, Capt. Alex. Marshall

THIRD DIVISION

Brigadier General John M. Brannon

First Brigade

Colonel John M. Connell

82nd Indiana, Lieut. Col. Henry Davis
 17th Ohio, Col. Durbin Ward
 31st Ohio, Lieut. Col. Frederick W. Lister
 38th Ohio, Col. William A. Chcate
 4th Michigan Battery, Capt. Josiah W. Church

Second Brigade

Brigadier General James B. Steedman

10th Indiana, Col. William B. Carroll
 74th Indiana, Col. Charles W. Chapman
 4th Kentucky, Col. John T. Croxton
 10th Kentucky, Col. William H. Hays
 14th Ohio, Col. George P. Este
 Battery C, 1st Ohio Artillery, Capt. Daniel K. Southwick

Third Brigade

Colonel Ferdinand Vandevveer

87th Indiana, Col. Newell Gleason
 2nd Minnesota, Major John B. Davis
 9th Ohio, Col. Gustav Kammerling
 35th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Henry V. N. Boynton
 Battery I, 4th U. S. Artillery, Lieut. Frank G. Smith

FOURTH DIVISION

Major General Joseph J. Reynolds

First Brigade

Colonel A. O. Miller

92nd Illinois, Col. Smith D. Atkins
 98th Illinois, Col. John J. Funkhouser
 123rd Illinois, Lieut. Col. Jonathan Briggs
 17th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Henry Jordan
 72nd Indiana, Lieut. Col. Samuel C. Kirkpatrick
 18th Indiana Battery, Capt. Eli Lilly

Second Brigade

Colonel Milton S. Robinson

68th Indiana, Lieut. Col. John S. Scobey
 75th Indiana, Lieut. Col. William O'Brien
 101st Indiana, Lieut. Col. Thomas Doan
 105th Ohio, Major George T. Perkins
 19th Indiana Battery, Capt. Samuel J. Harris

Third Brigade

Brigadier General John B. Turchin

15th Kentucky, Lieut. Col. Hubbard K. Milward
 11th Ohio, Col. Philander P. Lane
 36th Ohio, Col. William G. Jones
 89th Ohio, Col. Caleb H. Carleton
 92nd Ohio, Col. Benjamin D. Fearing
 21st Indiana Battery, Capt. William W. Andrew

TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS

Major General Alexander McD. McCook

FIRST DIVISION

Brigadier General Jefferson C. Davis

First Brigade

Colonel P. Sidney Post
 59th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Joshua B. Winter
 74th Illinois, Lieut. Col. James B. Kerr
 75th Illinois, Col. John E. Bennett
 22nd Indiana, Col. Michael Gooding

Second Brigade

Brigadier General William P. Carlin
 21st Illinois, Col. John W. Alexander
 38th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Daniel H. Gilmer
 81st Indiana, Capt. Nevil B. Boone
 101st Ohio, Col. Isaac M. Kirby

Third Brigade

Colonel Hans C. Heg
 25th Illinois, Lieut. Col. James S. McClelland
 35th Illinois, Lieut. Col. William P. Chandler
 8th Kansas, Col. John A. Martin
 15th Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. Ole C. Johnson

Artillery

2nd Minnesota Battery, Lieut. Albert Woodberry
 5th Wisconsin Battery, Capt. Geo. Q. Gardner
 8th Wisconsin Battery, Capt. Henry E. Stiles

SECOND DIVISION

Brigadier General Richard W. Johnson

First Brigade

Brigadier General August Willich
 89th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Duncan J. Hall
 32nd Indiana, Lieut. Col. F. Erdelmeyer
 39th Indiana, Col. Thos. J. Harrison
 *15th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Frank Asken
 *49th Ohio, Major Sam F. Gray

*On detached duty.

Second Brigade

Colonel Joseph B. Dodge
 34th Illinois, Col. Alexander P. Dysart
 79th Illinois, Col. Allen Buckner
 29th Indiana, Lieut. Col. David M. Dunn
 30th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Orin D. Hurd
 77th Pennsylvania, Col. Thomas E. Rose

Third Brigade

Colonel Philemon P. Baldwin
 6th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Hagerman Tripp
 5th Kentucky, Col. William W. Berry
 1st Ohio, Lieut. Col. E. Bassett Longdon
 93rd Ohio, Major William Birch

Artillery

5th Indiana Battery, Lieut. Alfred Morrison
 Battery A, 1st Ohio, Capt. Wilbur F. Goodspeed
 20th Ohio Battery, Capt. Ed Grosskopff

THIRD DIVISION

Major General Phillip H. Sheridan

First Brigade

*Brigadier General William H. Lytle
 36th Illinois, Col. Silas Miller
 88th Illinois, Col. Francis T. Sherman
 21st Michigan, Col. William B. McCreery
 24th Wisconsin, Col. Charles H. Larrabee
 11th Indiana Battery, Capt. Arnold Sutermeister

Second Brigade

Colonel Bernard Liaboldt
 44th Illinois, Col. Wallace W. Barrett
 73rd Illinois, Lieut. Col. William A. Presson
 2nd Missouri, Major Arnold Beck

*Killed at Chickamauga.

15th Missouri, Col. Joseph Conrad
 Battery G, 1st Missouri, Lieut. Capt. Henry Hescoock

Third Brigade

Colonel Luther P. Bradley

22nd Illinois, Lieut. Col. Francis Swanwick
 27th Illinois, Col. Jonathan R. Miles
 42nd Illinois, Col. Nathan H. Walworth
 51st Illinois, Lieut. Col. Samuel B. Raymond
 Battery C, 1st Illinois Light Artillery

TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS

Major General John M. Palmer

FIRST DIVISION

Brigadier General Thomas J. Wood

First Brigade

Colonel Frederick A. Bartleson

100th Illinois, Major Charles M. Hammond
 58th Indiana, Major Joseph Moore
 13th Michigan, Col. Joshua B. Culver
 26th Ohio, Col. W. H. Young

Second Brigade

Brigadier General George D. Wagner

15th Indiana, Col. Gustavus A. Wood
 40th Indiana, Major Henry Leaming
 57th Indiana, Lieut. Col. George W. Leonard
 97th Ohio, Col. John A. Lane

Third Brigade

Colonel Charles G. Harker

3rd Kentucky, Col. Henry C. Dunlap
 64th Ohio, Col. Alexander Melvaine

65th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Horatio N. Whitbeck
 125th Ohio, Col. Emerson Opedyke

Artillery

Captain Cullen Brady

8th Indiana Battery, Lieut. Jeremiah Voris
 10th Indiana Battery, Lieut. William A. Naylor
 6th Ohio Battery, Capt. Cullen Brady

SECOND DIVISION

Brigadier General Charles Cruft

First Brigade

Colonel Thomas D. Sedgwick

31st Indiana, Col. John T. Smith
 1st Kentucky, Major Alva R. Hadlock
 2nd Kentucky, Lieut. Col. John R. Hurd
 90th Ohio, Col. Charles H. Rippey

Second Brigade

Colonel Aquilla Wiley

9th Indiana, Lieut. Col. William P. LaSalle
 6th Kentucky, Col. George T. Shackelford
 41st Ohio, Lieut. Col. Robert L. Kimberly
 124th Ohio, Lieut. Col. James Pickans

Third Brigade

Colonel William Grose

84th Illinois, Col. Louis H. Waters
 36th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Oliver H. P. Carey
 23rd Kentucky, Lieut. Col. James C. Foy
 6th Ohio, Col. Nicholas L. Anderson
 24th Ohio, Capt. George M. Bacon

Artillery

Captain William E. Standart

Battery B, 1st Ohio, Capt. William E. Standart

Battery F, 1st Ohio, Lieut. Giles J. Cockrell
 Battery H, 4th U. S., Lieut. Harry C. Cushing
 Battery M, 4th U. S., Lieut. Francis L. D. Russell

Unattached

110th Illinois Battalion, Capt. E. Hibbard Topping

THIRD DIVISION

Brigadier General Horatio P. Van Cleave

First Brigade

Brigadier General Samuel Beatty

79th Indiana, Col. Fred Kneffler
 9th Kentucky, Lieut. Col. Chester D. Bailey
 17th Kentucky, Col. Alexander M. Stant
 19th Ohio, Col. Charles F. Manderson

Second Brigade

Colonel George F. Dick

44th Indiana, Capt. John H. Wilson
 86th Indiana, Major Jacob C. Dick
 13th Ohio, Col. Dwight Jarvis, Jr.
 59th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Granville A. Frambes

Third Brigade

Colonel Sidney M. Barnes

55th Indiana, Major John P. Duffey
 8th Kentucky, Lieut. Col. James D. Mayhew
 21st Kentucky, Col. Samuel W. Price
 51st Ohio, Col. Richard W. McLain
 99th Ohio, Col. Peter T. Swaine

Artillery

Captain Lucius H. Drury

7th Indiana Battery, Capt. George R. Swallow
 Battery B, Pennsylvania, Capt. Alason J. Stevens
 3rd Wisconsin Battery, Lieut. Cortland Livingston

RESERVE CORPS

Major General Gordon Granger

FIRST DIVISION

Brigadier General Walter C. Whittaker

First Brigade

Colonel Thomas E. Champion

96th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Isaac L. Clark
 115th Illinois, Col. Jesse H. Moore
 84th Indiana, Major Andrew J. Neff
 40th Ohio, Col. Jacob E. Taylor
 18th Ohio Battery, Capt. Charles C. Aleshire

Second Brigade

Colonel William P. Reid

78th Illinois, Major William L. Broadus
 98th Ohio, Lieut. Col. John S. Pierce
 113th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Darius B. Warner
 121st Ohio, Lieut. Col. Henry B. Banning
 Battery M, 1st Illinois Artillery, Lieut. George W. Spencer

Third Brigade

Colonel John Coburn

23rd Indiana, Lieut. Col. James M. Henderson
 85th Indiana, Col. John P. Baird
 19th Michigan, Col. Henry C. Gilbert
 22nd Wisconsin, Col. William L. Utey
 9th Ohio Battery, Capt. Harrison B. York

SECOND DIVISION

Brigadier General James D. Morgan

First Brigade

Colonel Robert F. Smith

10th Illinois, Col. John Tilton
 16th Illinois, Lieut. Col. James E. Cahill

60th Illinois, Lieut. Col. George W. Evans
 19th Michigan, Col. Charles M. Lum
 14th Michigan, Col. Henry R. Mizner
 10th Wisconsin Battery, Capt. Yates V. Beebe

Second Brigade

Colonel Daniel McCook

80th Illinois, Major Orlando Fountain
 85th Illinois, Col. Caleb J. Dilworth
 86th Illinois, Capt. Joseph F. Thomas
 125th Illinois, Col. Oscar F. Harmon
 52nd Ohio, Lieut. Col. Charles W. Clancey
 Battery I, 2nd Illinois Artillery, Capt. Charles M. Barnett

Third Brigade

Colonel Charles C. Doolittle

18th Michigan, Major John W. Homer
 22nd Michigan, Col. Heber LeFavour
 1st Middle Tennessee, Col. Alvan C. Gillem
 106th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Gustavus Tafel
 108th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Carlo Piepho
 Battery E, 1st Ohio Artillery, Lieut. Stephen W. Dorsey

THIRD DIVISION

Brigadier General Robert S. Granger

First Brigade

Colonel Sanders D. Bruce

83rd Illinois, Col. Arthur A. Smith
 28th Kentucky, Col. William P. Boone
 102nd Ohio, Col. William Given
 13th Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. James F. Chapman
 Battery C, 2nd Illinois Artillery, Capt. James P. Flood
 Battery H, 2nd Illinois Artillery, Capt. Henry C. Whittman
 1st Middle Tennessee Battery, Capt. Ephraim P. Abbott

Second Brigade

Brigadier General William T. Ward

102nd Illinois, Col. Franklin C. Smith
 105th Illinois, Col. Daniel Dustin
 129th Illinois, Col. Henry Coal
 70th Indiana, Col. Benjamin Harrison
 79th Ohio, Col. Henry G. Kennett
 5th Michigan Battery, Capt. John J. Ely

Detached Troops

1st Missouri Cavalry, Company F, Capt. James Clifford
 4th Battalion Pioneer Brigade, Capt. Miller Kemper
 Signal Corps, Lieut. Washington W. Hopkins

CAVALRY CORPS

Major General David S. Stanley

FIRST DIVISION

Brigadier General Robert B. Mitchell

First Brigade

Colonel Archibald P. Campbell

1st East Tennessee, Lieut. Col. James P. Brownlow
 2nd Michigan, Major John C. Godley
 9th Pennsylvania, Col. Thomas J. Jordan

Second Brigade

Colonel Edward M. McCook

2nd East Tennessee, Col. Daniel M. Ray
 3rd East Tennessee, Col. W. C. Pickens
 2nd Indiana, Major James W. Stewart
 4th Indiana, Col. John A. Platter
 1st Wisconsin, Col. Oscar H. LaGrange
 Battery D, 1st Ohio Artillery, Lieut. Nathan M. Newell

Third Brigade

Colonel Louis D. Watkins
 4th Kentucky, Col. Wickliffe Cooper
 5th Kentucky, Lieut. Col. William T. Hoblitzell
 6th Kentucky, Major Louis A. Gratz
 7th Kentucky, Lieut. Col. Thomas T. Vimont

SECOND DIVISION

Brigadier General George Crook

First Brigade

Colonel Robert H. G. Minty
 3rd Indiana, Lieut. Col. Robert Klien
 5th Iowa, Lieut. Col. Mathewson T. Patrick
 4th Michigan, Major Horace Gray
 1st Middle Tennessee, Col. William B. Stokes
 7th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. William B. Sipes
 4th United States, Capt. B. McIntyre

Second Brigade

Colonel Eli Long
 2nd Kentucky, Col. Thomas P. Nichols
 1st Ohio, Col. Berutt B. Eggleston
 3rd Ohio, Lieut. Col. Charles B. Seidel
 4th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Oliver P. Robie
 10th Ohio, Col. Charles C. Smith

Artillery

Stokes' Illinois Battery, Capt. James H. Stokes

UNATTACHED**Pioneer Brigade**

1st Battalion, Capt. Charles J. Stewart
 2nd Battalion, Capt. Correl Smith
 3rd Battalion, Capt. Robert Clements
 Bridges' Illinois Battery, Capt. Lyman Bridges

Artillery

13th Indiana Battery, Capt. Benjamin S. Nicklin

Artillery Reserve

Captain Warren P. Edgerton
 12th Indiana Battery, Capt. James E. White
 20th Indiana Battery, Lieut. George F. Armstrong

The foregoing shows the strength of the Army of the Cumberland. The report shows that while we were at Winchester the army consisted of 4,886 officers and 76,438 men, making a total of 81,324 men ready for business. Those reported absent were either on detached duty or sick in hospitals and on furlough. If the whole army had been present for duty, and no absentees, it would have consisted of 131,636 men—enough to have "eaten Bragg up" if they had a chance.

On August 1, 1863, Rosecrans wrote Halleck a letter, setting forth the facts as to the condition of the army and evidently in reply to another "roast" from the war department, as follows:

"Headquarters Department of the Cumberland.

Winchester, Tenn., Aug. 1, 1863.

"(Private)—General H. W. Halleck.—General:—I thank you for your note of the 24th and 25th ultimo, and for your support and confidence hitherto.

"These letters relieve my mind from a growing apprehension that the injustice, which I have experienced from the war department, was extending to you. But as my ambition is something like your own—to discharge my duty to God

and our country—I say frankly, that whenever the government can replace me by a commander in whom they have more confidence, they ought to do so, and take the responsibility of the result. Meanwhile let me call your attention to the conditions of the problem before this army:

“First: Our base at Louisville is 264 miles distant from our present position.

“Second: We are 83 miles from our principal depot—Nashville.

“Third: We must transport all our subsistence, our clothing, camp and garrison equipage, wagons, animals, ammunition, and most of our forage over this distance by rail.

“Fourth: We have before us 60 or 70 miles of barren mountain country, destitute of forage and subsistence, traversed by a few difficult roads, over which to advance.

“Fifth: We have to cross the difficult defile of the Tennessee, a river from 600 to 1000 yards wide, in the face of a powerful enemy, and maneuver or fight him from an entrenched position, in a mountainous country with several lines of retreat; the nearest points of this position being from 26 to 45 miles from our railroads, over mountains.

“Sixth: To advance in the face of these obstacles is not the only, nor even the most important, problem.

“We must so advance as never to recede. The citizens say (and not without justice) ‘whip our armies, and then, when we no longer fear their return to power, we will show you that we are satisfied to be in the Union; but until you do that we are not safe from proscription.’

“Seventh: Not only so, but this must be done in view of the possibility of Joe Johnston joining Bragg.

“These are the conditions of the first problem. The preliminaries to its successful solution are: First, open the railroad; establish and provide for guarding depots at the nearest accessible points, and, secondly, to provide means of crossing the river and maintain communication over it. To these ends every effort is now being bent. Rest assured these things would have to be done by any commander, and I think we are doing them as rapidly as our means will admit.

Very respectfully,

W. S. Rosecrans,
Major General.”

Morgan had started on his raid to Indiana and Ohio, and many of the boys expressed the wish that he would go from New Albany to Michigan City and press in every copperhead in the state. In relation to this General Thomas writes General Rosecrans as follows:

“Headquarters Fourteenth Army Corps.

Decherd, Tenn., Aug 1, 1863.

“Brigadier General James A. Garfield, Chief of Staff.—General:—My chief of scouts, Dr. J. D. Hale, reports as follows: ‘Morgan’s forces consisted of 7 regiments of 400 each. Breckenridge is now with Forrest or Wheeler. Morgan could not have crossed the river with over 2,000 men. The balance of his force was composed of Kentucky, Indiana or Ohio cop-

perheads who enlisted for the trip. General Wheeler had not over 8,000 men when we advanced on Shelbyville, including Forrest's command. Bragg's forces much overrated. He never had 30,000 infantry since the Stone River fight. When he evacuated Tullahoma he had 20,000 infantry and 6,000 or 8,000 cavalry—not more. Rebel regiments seldom average 300; batteries 50 to 80 men. Have 150 guns and if so, Mr. Lamon says they are neither at Chattanooga, nor have they been sent up the Tennessee Valley. They must have been taken south. They could not have sent over a division to Johnston, by all accounts. A great many of Morgan's men were never mustered into the regular confederate service. Wheat crop in Tennessee Valley threatened to be much damaged by neglect. Colonel Wilder missed a figure when he burned the bridge at McMinnville.'

Very respectfully,
George H. Thomas,
Major General U. S. A."

The following correspondence shows that the government had another "attack of worms:"

"War Department, Washington, Aug. 4, 1863.—Noon.

"Major General Rosecrans—Army of the Cumberland.—Your forces must move without further delay. You will daily report the movements of each corps till you cross the Tennessee River.

H. W. Halleck,
General in Chief."

"Headquarters Army of the Cumberland.

Winchester, Tenn., Aug. 4, 1863.—5 p. m.

Major General H. W. Halleck—General in Chief:—Your dispatch ordering me to move forward without further delay, reporting daily the movement of each corps until I crossed the Tennessee River, is received.

"As I have determined to cross the river as soon as practicable and have been making all preparations, and getting such information as may enable me to do so without being driven back, like Hooker, I wish to know if your order is intended to take away my discretion as to time and manner of moving my troops?

W. S. Rosecrans,
Major General."

"War Department, Washington, Aug. 5, 1863.—2 p. m.

"Major General Rosecrans—Winchester, Tenn.—The order for the advance of your army, and that its movements be reported daily are peremptory. H. W. Halleck,
General in Chief."

The following settled the business:

"Winchester, Tenn., Aug. 6, 1863.—12:10 p. m.

"Major General H. W. Halleck—General in Chief.—My arrangements for beginning a continuous movement will be completed and the execution begun by Monday next. We have information to show that crossing the Tennessee River between Bridgeport and Chattanooga is impracticable but not enough to show whether we had better cross above Chattanooga and

strike Cleveland, or below Bridgeport and strike their rear. The preliminary movements of our troops for the two cases are very different. It is necessary to have our means of crossing the river completed and our supplies provided to cross 60 miles of mountains, and sustain ourselves during the operations of crossing and fighting, before we move.

"To obey your order literally would be to put our troops into the mountains on narrow and difficult roads; destitute of pasture and forage, short of water, where they would be able to maneuver as exigencies may demand, and would certainly cause ultimate delay and probably disaster.

"If, therefore, the movement which I propose cannot be regarded as obedience to your order, I respectfully request a modification of it or be relieved from the command.

W. S. Rosecrans,
Major General Commanding."

"War Department, Washington, Aug. 7, 1863—11 a. m.

"Major General Rosecrans—Winchester.—I have communicated to you the wishes of the government in plain and unequivocal terms. The object has been stated and you have been directed to lose no time in reaching it. The means you are to employ and the roads you are to follow are left to your own discretion.

"If you wish to promptly carry out the wishes of the

government you will not stop to discuss mere detail. In such matters I do not interfere.

H. W. Halleck,
General in Chief."

"Winchester, Tenn., Aug. 7, 1863.

"Major General H. W. Halleck—General in Chief:—Your dispatch received. I can only repeat the assurance given before the issue of the order. This army shall move with all the dispatch compatible with the successful execution of our work. We are pressing everything to bring up forage for our animals. The present rolling stock of the road will barely suffice to keep us day by day here, but I have bought 50 more freight cars which are arriving. Will advise you daily.

W. S. Rosecrans,
Major General."

"Headquarters Department of the Cumberland.

Winchester, Aug. 6, 1863.

"Major General George H. Thomas:—The general commanding directs that you report if your animals are shod and in readiness to move. Also the number of days' rations and forage on hand. He also directs that you have your command supplied with 10 days' rations and short forage, packed and ready for a move.

Very respectfully,
Frank S. Bond,
Major and A. A. G."

The army got into motion, headed for Chattanooga. Rosecrans wanted to succeed and knew the situation better than the authorities at Washington.

The war department could have profited by the endorsement of Jeff Davis in a reply to the Confederate Secretary of War relative to conditions in East Tennessee. A move across the mountains was suggested. Bragg opposed it on the grounds that Burnside could starve them out. The matter was referred to Davis, who replied as follows:

“Richmond, Va., Aug. 10, 1863.

“Secretary of War:—However desirable a movement may be, it is *never safe* to do more than suggest it to a commanding general, and it would be unwise to *order* its execution by one who foretold failure.

Jeff Davis.”

There is a good deal of “horse sense” in the above statement, which seemed lacking at Washington in the case of the Army of the Cumberland.



MAJ. GEN. JOSEPH J. REYNOLDS
First Colonel 10th Indiana
Infantry



BRIG. GEN. JOHN M. BRANNAN
Commanding 3rd Division, 14th Army Corps
at Chickamauga

CHAPTER IX

Battle of Chickamauga

BEFORE beginning an account of the battle, it would be well perhaps to note the causes which brought about the engagement. I quote from the report of the Indiana Chickamauga Commission appointed by Governor Mathews:

"The battle proper began on the morning of September 19, 1863. The Battle of Chickamauga was ordered by General Bragg. General Rosecrans was not hunting a battle at that time. He was seeking safety for his army in Chattanooga, the objective point of his campaign.

"He had embraced the delusion that his enemy was fleeing from him in confusion and dismay, and had awakened to find that enemy powerfully re-enforced, threatening not only the widely separated corps of his army, but massed in position to cross his line of march to Chattanooga, crush his left wing and force his army back into the mountain passes out of which it was struggling—a result which meant utter destruction.

"It is perhaps overstating it to say that General Rosecrans was awake to all of this. On the night of the 17th, at his headquarters at Lee's Mill, near Crawfish Springs, he expressed utter disbelief in the presence of Bragg's army in force on his left, within striking distance. Be that as it may, we know that he was at that moment engaged in a life and death struggle

to get his army corps within supporting distance and interposed between his enemy and Chattanooga.

* * * * *

"Not to exceed 60,000 men crossed the Tennessee under the command of General Rosecrans. Of these, at least 6,000 were put on guard and garrison duty, leaving for service 54,000 men, which includes all detailed men serving in the field. At that, Bragg's army was as follows:

Army of the Tennessee.....	45,000
Buckner's force	10,000
Force sent by Johnston to him—2 divisions....	10,000
And later, Gregg and McNair's Brigades....	3,000
Longstreet started from Virginia with.....	18,000

Making an aggregate of 86,000

"But it is said that two of Buckner's Brigades were lost to the army, and his two cavalry brigades were away, and that four of Longstreet's Brigade and all of his artillery failed to reach the field in time to participate in the battle. If we estimate the brigades at 2,000 each, it will be liberal. Gregg's and McNair's are estimated at 3,000. Together that would be 8 brigades out, 16,000 men, leaving 70,000 men for duty,

which is probably the correct number, rather below than above.

"To be exact, the rosters show that there were concentrated at Chickamauga in the Union Army, 121 infantry regiments, 6 mounted infantry, and 18 cavalry, a total of 145 regiments; battalions 7 infantry, 1 cavalry; 8 in all; companies of cavalry 1, batteries 33, sections 1. Grand total—organizations 188, guns 196.

"The Confederate Army had concentrated at Chickamauga:

Regiments of infantry	149
Mounted rifles	2
Cavalry	89
Total regiments	190
Battalions infantry	22
Battalions cavalry	5
Battalions artillery	1
Total battalions	28
Detachments cavalry	2
Companies cavalry	8
Total cavalry	10
Batteries	38
Sections	3
Grand total	269
Guns	168

"When night came, on the 17th, the Union Army was at Daugherty's Gap, which was occupied by R. B. Mitchell's cavalry. All mountain passes were guarded by cavalry and infantry, while supply trains were on the mountain tops en-

route for Chattanooga. The three Union corps were practically united at McLemore's Cove, presenting a strong front on the Chickamauga: Sheridan, the right wing at Steven's Gap; Davis at Dug Gap; R. W. Johnson at Cattlett's Gap; Brannan and Reynolds in line extending from Pond Spring to Gower's Ford; Baird at Bird's Mill; Negley at Owen's Ford; Palmer on right of Negley; Van Cleve's Division near Crawford Springs, and T. J. Wood's Brigade behind barricade at Lee & Gordon's Mill. Granger, with headquarters at Rossville, held Rossville Gap, with Whittaker and J. G. Mitchell, of Steadman's Division, and Dan McCook, of Morgan's; Wagner, of Wood's Division, garrisoned Chattanooga. In front of Granger and the left of Crittenden were Minty's Cavalry Brigade, and Wilder's Brigade of Mounted Infantry; Minty in the vicinity of Reed's Bridge and Wilder near Alexander's Bridge.

"The Confederate army was distributed: Wheeler at McLemore's Cove; Hill's Corps stood opposite Lafayette; Polk's, Buckner's and Walker's extended in the order named northeast from near Rock Spring Church, to a point southeast of Alexander's Bridge, with Forrest's Cavalry on their right front. On the extreme right, around Catoose Station and Ringgold, were the brigades of R. B. Johnson, of Stewart's Division, Buckner's Corps, of Tennessee; Robertson and Benning, of Hood's Division of the Army of the Tennessee; Gregg, of Walker's and McNair, of French's Division of Johnson's army, and Bledsoe's and Culpepper's batteries. These formed an emergency division under B. R. Johnson. Bragg's headquarters were at Lect's Tan Yard. With this situation, on the

night of the 17th, Bragg issued the following order for battle on the 18th:

"First: Johnson's column (Hood's) on crossing at or near Reed's Bridge, will turn to the left by most practicable route and sweep up to Chickamauga towards Lee & Gordon's Mill.

"Second: Walker, crossing at Alexander's Bridge, will unite in this move and push vigorously on the enemy's flank and rear, in the same direction.

"Third: Buckner, crossing at Thedford's Ford, will join in the movement to the left and push the enemy up stream from Polk's Ford at Lee & Gordon's Mill.

"Fourth: Polk will press his forces to the front of Lee & Gordon's Mill and if met by too much resistance to cross will bear to the right and cross at Dalton's Ford or Thedford's, as may be necessary, and join in the attack wherever the enemy may be.

"Fifth: Hill will cover our left flank from an advance of the enemy from the cove, and by pressing the cavalry in his front, ascertain if the enemy is re-enforcing at Lee & Gordon's Mill, in which event he will attack them in flank.

"Sixth: Wheeler's Cavalry will hold the gaps in Pigeon Mountain and cover our rear and left and bring up stragglers.

* * * * *

"Eighth: The above movements will be executed with the utmost promptness, vigor and persistence.

By command of

General Bragg.

George Wm. Brent, Adjutant General."

"The order showed the most accurate knowledge of the situation of the left wing of the Union Army on the morning of the 18th.

"On the 18th the movement began at sunrise, Minty and Wilder fighting desperately until overpowered by overwhelming numbers. Wilder fought until 5 p. m., when he was flanked by an infantry force and withdrew toward Lee & Gordon's Mill. The final repulse of the Confederates being at 9 o'clock p. m.

SEPTEMBER 19, 1863.

"Early on the 19th General Thomas reached the McDonald House, on the LaFayette road, with Baird's, Brannan's and Reynold's Divisions, followed in succession by Johnson's, Palmer's, Van Cleve's and that J. C. Davis' Divisions. General T. J. Wood was posted at Lee & Gordon's Mill and until 2 p. m. Sheridan was in reserve at Crawfish Springs. Negley was guarding the west bank of the Chickamauga below Glass' Mill. Gordon Granger with Mitchell and Whittaker of Steadman's Division and Dan McCook, was about four miles north of the battle field, near McAfee's Church, guarding the Chattanooga and Ringgold road. Mitchell and Crook's Cavalry were at the fords on the Upper Chickamauga.

We had marched all night on the night of the 18th from Pond Spring by way of Crawfish Springs, north to the Kelley House on the LaFayette and Rossville road, reaching this place about daylight. On arriving at the Kelley House, as General Brannan reports, he received orders from General

Thomas, "to capture if possible a rebel force represented by Colonel Dan McCook to be a brigade cut off on the west side of Chickamauga Creek, failing in this to drive it across the creek."

"In obedience to these orders, General Brannan without waiting for his men to get their breakfast, sent forward the Second Brigade (Croxtan) of his division southeastward towards Reed's Bridge road to strike the left of the supposed lost Confederate Brigade. This Brigade reached the vicinity of Jay's Mill about 7:30 a. m., where it found the Confederates for which it was in search, but instead of a single brigade, cut off and wandering about, there were two divisions in, as it proved, most excellent fighting condition, and at once the battle of September 19th at Chickamauga began."

STATEMENT OF MAJOR JOB H. VAN NATTA, TENTH INDIANA INFANTRY.

"About 6 o'clock a. m. we stopped to get breakfast, and when the coffee commenced to boil the bugle sounded the assembly, and an orderly come from Colonel Croxtan with orders for Major VanNatta to report at his headquarters. He reported, and Croxtan said to him, 'I am going to give you two companies from the Fourth Kentucky and two companies from the Tenth Indiana and bring on the engagement.' He formed the companies in skirmish line and told them to drop knapsacks off. We started in and drove the enemy a half to three-quarters of a mile. Opened fire on Forrest's Cavalry.

They galloped away and came back with a force of cavalry and started after us. We fell back without firing, halting within 200 yards of the brigade line. Our brigade raised up and gave them a volley, killing and wounding a great many—the ground being strewn with sabers, canteens, etc. They fell back and we followed them back to the same ground we formerly occupied. They then brought up two pieces of artillery, and we soon shut them up. I ordered some men in the tree tops with orders to shoot any man who came near the artillery. Johnny Simpson (aide to Croxtan) was sent to me with information that Croxtan would support me with the brigade. I stated to Simpson that the rebels were forming a line of battle on my right, 'don't you see them?' Go and tell Croxtan they are forming a heavy line on his right.

"Croxtan then changed his line facing to southwest. Croxtan said the orders were to bring on an engagement. I said I did not object to carrying out the orders, but the advisability of doing it. The battle was on, and I can say without fear of contradiction that the Tenth Indiana fired the *first* shot in battle of Chickamauga September 19, 1863."

The foregoing statement of Major Van Natta must be given full credence as he was in command of the skirmishers and brought on the engagement and was in a better position to know than anyone else. Captain Boynton, of the Third Brigade, tried to steal all the glory from the other two brigades in the division, and being chairman of the Chickamauga Commission succeeded to a great extent in robbing the First and Second Brigades of the honors won on that field.

ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE BY CORPORAL W. H. WILEY,
COMPANY A.

"Forrest's Cavalry dismounted, was first met by Croxton's Brigade which was advancing in line, the front being the Seventy-Fourth Indiana, Colonel Chapman on the right; the Fourth Kentucky, Colonel Hunt, on the left; and the Tenth Indiana, Colonel William B. Carroll, in the center; preceded by skirmishers, (Company C, Captain James H. Boyd, and Company H, Captain John C. Boswell, Tenth Indiana), commanded by Major Job H. Van Natta, Tenth Indiana. The Fourteenth Ohio and Tenth Kentucky were in reserve.

"Advancing but a short distance in line of battle the skirmishers came in contact with the enemy's pickets. When the firing commenced, at first a few scattering shots, then faster and faster until our entire skirmish line seemed to be engaged. It was very evident that the enemy's pickets were not idle for many of their bullets passed over our heads.

"This state of affairs continued perhaps fifteen or twenty minutes, the line of battle coming to a halt in the meantime. All at once we heard the 'rebel yell' right in our front which showed us too plainly that there was to be something more than picket fighting. Soon our skirmishers were coming back on the run, pursued by a regiment of cavalry. It was none of your '2:20 county fair concerns.' The boys on that skirmish line never knew before that time how fast they could run. Here they come by strides not to be beaten by mortal man. The enemy's cavalry was a close second with drawn sabers, and urging their horses to their utmost speed and all the time yell-

ing like demons. We didn't dare fire as we would in all probability have killed more of our own men than of the enemy. On they came until our skirmishers pass through our line of battle. The enemy seemed not to have noticed our line in their mad pursuit but came dashing up to within a short distance of us, when we received orders to fire—and such a volley. Three regiments empty their guns right in their faces, and that was the last of that cavalry charge. Company A, Captain T. A. Cobb, was then ordered forward on the skirmish line. Quite a number of dead men, and many dead and crippled horses was the result of that volley. After an advance of about 200 yards when they came in contact with the enemy's skirmishers, the firing commenced pretty much as at first, but no cavalry this time. Instead, they run out a section of a battery (two guns) about 100 yards in our front which began to shell us. They did little harm, as their range was bad, the shells passing considerable distance above our heads. The boys made it hot for their gunners for a little while as they drew the fire from our entire skirmish line. We soon discovered that the enemy's infantry was advancing on our right in line of battle, at almost right angles with our line. Our line of battle is changed almost pointing south, which caused many of the skirmishers to pass to the left and rear of the regiment. In a short time our whole line is hotly engaged with the enemy who are not more than 75 to 100 yards distant and still advancing. The contending forces remained in this position, firing into each other's ranks for quite a while. The slaughter was terrific on both sides. About this time (10 a. m.) Lieutenant Martin T.

Jones and Corporal John H. Van Cleve, of Company A, were killed and some fifteen wounded in the space of not more than fifteen minutes. At this point Colonel William B. Carroll, of the Tenth, fell mortally wounded. The whole regiment suffered, as one member said 120 men were killed and wounded in that many minutes. It was evident that this state of affairs could not long continue, one side or the other would have to give way and that soon. Finally, Croxton seeing he was being outflanked on both flanks, gave orders to fall back. We passed back over the line in our rear, the enemy following with a yell thinking our rout complete. As soon as we passed over our rear line, which is lying on the ground, they up and at them, compelling them to turn and fall back. By the time our second line is repulsed the three regiments have rallied and are ready for them again. In this same manner this same ground was fought over by our brigade five times in less than two hours. Vanderveer's Brigade moved up on our left and engaged them hotly to the north of us. The Confederate troops with which we had been engaged up to this time was Forrest's Cavalry, a part of them dismounted, Wilson's and Ector's brigades of infantry of Walker's Division.

About 11 o'clock in the forenoon our brigade was relieved by Starkweather's, when we passed to the rear for more ammunition. Baird's and Brannan's Divisions having been united their forces drove the enemy from their front. These two divisions were ordered to take their positions commanding the road from McDonald's (near Kelley) to Reed's Bridge, and hold it to the last extremity. This was about 2 o'clock p. m.

In about an hour from this time Reynold's Division was furiously assailed on the right. Brannan was ordered to his support and Croxton's Brigade arrived just in time to prevent the enemy from turning his right and getting in his rear. This was our last fighting for that day, and our division was ordered to the west of the State Road (LaFayette and Chattanooga) for the night. The position we occupied was partly on the slope of Snodgrass Hill, in an open field extending south to the Dyer house. The night was remarkably quiet, except just after dark when the enemy made an assault on a portion of our front line, which was soon repulsed. There was scarcely any fighting during the night. The day had been extremely hot, but the night was clear and frosty, water froze in our canteens, but, notwithstanding that and the fact that we were allowed no fires, most of the boys slept quite sound, being very tired and not having slept any the night before.

On the morning of the 20th (Sunday) there was a heavy fog hanging over the surrounding country. It seemed as if all the smoke of the battle of the previous day had gathered in that vicinity.

After being allowed plenty of time to make coffee and eat breakfast the order was given to "fall in." Our division moved to the front about a quarter of a mile into a strip of woods, lying between the open ground, where we had slept during the night and the Lafayette and Chattanooga road. Across the road and extending for some distance to both right and left was an open field, perhaps forty rods wide. Still further to the right and south was the Poe house, and beyond

that the Brotherton farm. Our line was formed along a ridge sloping to the east and beyond the field in our front. In our rear the slope extended back through the woods and to the field where we had spent the night before. The front line of our brigade consisted of the Seventy-fourth Indiana on our left and the Tenth Indiana on the right, and Southwick's Battery (C) First Ohio Light Artillery, commanded by Lieutenant M. B. Gary, on the right of the Tenth Indiana. Our second line consisted of the Tenth Kentucky in rear of the Tenth Indiana, and the Fourteenth Ohio to the right of the Fourth Kentucky. Connell's Brigade (First) was still further on our right. The Thirty-first Ohio in front of and overlapping the Fourteenth Ohio. Vanderveer's Brigade (Third) was held as reserves in the rear. To the right of Connell's Brigade was stationed Wood's Division of Crittenden's Corps (Twenty-first), and to the left of our brigade was Reynolds' Division of Thomas' Fourteenth Corps.

Soon after forming lines as above we were ordered to construct such breastworks as we were able, of material at hand. We had no spades, shovels or picks to work with, but it was not long until we had quite a line of works made of logs, chunks, rails and whatever was loose. When completed these works did not look very formidable, but they served to stop many a Rebel bullet that might have found a stopping place in some brave boy's head.

Company A, Captain T. A. Cobb, was ordered to support the battery just on our right. They were ordered to lie down under the muzzles of the guns and not fire until the battery

was charged by the enemy. The lines were now formed and everything was ready for the assault of the Rebel columns, which we knew would come sooner or later.

Not a shot had been fired up to this time. The silence was oppressive. Every man felt that the work of the day before, was mere child's play to what was to be today. It must have been 10 o'clock when away to our left we hear the report of a single musket. Then another, two, three, half a dozen, and it deepens into a continual roar. Soon the artillery opens on both sides. Their shells explode far to the rear, which shows their range is bad. But this is soon corrected, as is shown by their being but a short interval from the report of the gun to the explosion of the shell. This does not last long. There is a lull of a few seconds and then the Rebel yell. The artillery opens again but not with shell this time. The report of the guns show that they are using grape and cannister. We know but too well what this means—they are trying to turn our left. That once accomplished and the day is lost to us. Baird's Division is on our extreme left and he was being sorely pressed. He sent to General Thomas for reinforcements. Vanderveer's Brigade, lying in our rear, is called into action. He was ordered to report to Baird, but he never obeyed the order. As he swung his men in line at the southwest corner of Kelly's field, he was met by victorious Rebels who had already passed Baird's left and were in his rear. No time to report to Baird. No time to wait for orders. The four grand old regiments, the Ninth and Thirty-fifth Ohio, Second Minnesota and Eighty-seventh Indiana, are equal to the occasion. They never halt.

At them they went with a shout, beside which the Rebel yell dwindles into insignificance in comparison with it. On they went with an irresistible force that no Rebel troops can stand. They drive them back beyond Baird's left and enable him to straighten out his line again. But the battle is not over, even in this part of the field. There is only a partial cessation of the firing. The enemy are evidently preparing to renew the assault. They bring up fresh troops and again the Rebel yell is heard. But they do not swing around Baird's left this time. Vandevor's four regiments are still there. The firing is again terrific from both sides. The Rebels are not making much headway this time and are soon compelled to retire.

Fresh troops are again hurled against our left, only to retire shattered and broken. It is now evident that the commanders of the Rebel forces are making a serious mistake. They are not making a concerted attack on our line at once, but seem to be striking with not more than a brigade or two at a time. Had they hurled their whole right wing against our left, the consequences to us would have been fearful to contemplate.

Finally there is almost a total cessation of firing from both sides, which shows the enemy to have given up the idea of turning our left or are preparing to strike our lines at some other point.

It now seemed as if the enemy had abandoned the idea of trying to turn our left, which had been their object up to this time. Bragg ascribes their failure to attain that point to the fact that Polk, who was in command of the Rebel right, re-

fused to obey his (Bragg's) orders; that his orders were to strike our left with his whole force at 6 o'clock in the morning, but instead of doing that he waited until near ten, thus giving our forces ample time to construct their rude fortifications and prepare to the more effectually repel their assault when it was made, and also instead of striking with his whole force as ordered, he only sent in a brigade or two or perhaps a division at a time which permitted Rosecrans to concentrate his forces the more effectually against him.

It seemed as if the enemy had now changed their plan and were feeling for a weak place in our lines. Their next assault sounded much closer to us than at first. It seemed to commence about the same way as the other. After trying two or three times to charge our lines, only to meet the same fate, the attempt was given up at that point. Nearer and nearer the tide of battle rolls to us. First a few scattering shots, then the deafening roar and still louder belching double shotted cannon as they mow wide swaths with grape and cannister through the charging, yelling, Rebel lines. Soon the answering yell comes from our side and we know that the enemy have been driven back again with fearful slaughter. Still further south the battle rolls. This time it is the left of Reynolds' Division that receives the shock. It is only a repetition of former charges. The deafening roar, the Rebel yell, a sheet of flame leaps from the line of hastily constructed works. The enemy's line seems to melt away and the ground is thickly strewn with dead and dying. Rosecrans seeing that Reynolds' lines are sorely pressed orders Wood, who is on his right to close up on

him (Reynolds) and support him, forgetting that our division (Brannon's) is between the two.

Wood, still smarting under a reprimand received from Rosecrans a short time before for refusing to blindly obey an order, pulls his whole division out of line, marches in rear of Brannon and partly to rear of Reynolds, thus leaving a gap in our lines the width of a whole division. The blind obedience of an order on the part of Wood lost the Battle of Chickamauga to us.

Quiet again reigns in our front. A sergeant of the battery which Company A was supporting mounts one of the guns and looking over our breastworks and down the slope into the woods beyond sees a large force of the enemy marching by the left flank to our right. In an instant these guns are charged with shell and open a terrific roar right over us. The Rebels change their course by the right flank and start for our lines. It is our turn now, on they come firing and yelling at every step. The two regiments composing the front line of our brigade have orders not to fire until they come within about seventy yards of our front. On they come, it seems with an irresistible force. The fatal line is passed and a sheet of flame the width of these two regiments is poured right in their faces. They are too close now for the battery to use shell to any advantage. Their guns are double charged with grape and cannister. No troops can long withstand such a fire. Again they give way as on former attempts and fall back out of range of our guns. But soon they come again only to meet the same fate as before, and they again fall back. All this time the terrible gap in our

lines by the withdrawal of Wood's Division is still open. They next charge to our right and they find what they have been hunting for—a weak place in our lines. In an instant, it seems the whole left wing of the Rebel army, under the command of Longstreet is pouring through that gap. The sound of battle on our left, terrible as it had been, dwindles into insignificance in comparison to the pandemonium that has broken loose on our right. Connell's Brigade on our right soon gives away. The Thirty-first Ohio on our immediate right stand against this mighty storm, but for a moment, and is swept away. We are now left exposed with the battery we are supporting on the extreme right, with it seems the whole Southern Confederacy pouring through our right and rear. The guns of the battery are turned to the right to enfilade the Rebel lines with grape and cannister as they pass through the line of battle, but a short distance to our right, but on they go. We can see them swing around in our rear. Another line is forming in the rear of their front line and fronting our battery, they are coming for Southwick's guns. There are Rebels in our front and in our rear, a few minutes more it will be over with us and we will all start for Andersonville—not yet. Lieut. Colonel Marsh B. Taylor, commanding the Tenth Indiana, in that shrill, piping voice, gives the command "About face, fix bayonets, to the left oblique, charge!" and away we go at those fellows in our rear and not only check them but drive them back for a time. Lieutenant Gary seeing that his only chance for escape asks Captain Cobb to assist his men in running his guns off by hand, as the Rebel line on our right is so close that it would be impossible

to bring up the limber. We take hold of the guns and run five of them back down the slope to where the caissons and limbers are so that they can hitch what few horses they have left to them and they are saved. We dismount the other gun, take out the lynch pins and throw them away. After helping save the battery the most of Company A rejoined the regiment, where they were engaged with the enemy in the rear of and at a right angle with our former position.

They are formed along the edge of a field and are firing at a rebel line coming down across the field to the north. Soon the command is given to retreat and the Tenth and Seventy-fourth Indiana, under command of Colonel Taylor, fall back and form on the right of Reynolds at the southwest corner of Kelley's field, Colonel Croxton having been wounded, the rest of the brigade in command of Colonel Hays of the Tenth Kentucky, joined the rest of the division on Snodgrass Hill.

We were not engaged again during the day. At this time the firing had almost ceased and to all appearances the battle was over. Rosecrans, McCook (Twentieth Corps) and Crittenden had fled to Chattanooga, leaving the army and their commands to their fate. Some of the division commanders followed their example as did a great many of the men. To a person in the rear, in such a position as to be able to see the stampede of artillery, wagons and men, the rout seemed complete. The following incident will show how disgraceful the conduct of some of the officers was, of whom we expected better things. Major VanNatta had a little race mare that he prized very highly, so much so in fact that he did not care

about risking her in battle. So he placed her under the care of James Singleton, a member of Company A, and told him all he would ask of him was to take care of that mare. Jim did not have much trouble in keeping her out of danger on Saturday, but when the lines were broken Sunday the first thing Jim knew the Johnnies were almost upon him, in fact were too close for either comfort or safety. So he concluded discretion was the better part of valor, and started as fast as the mare could run in the opposite direction. He said his only thought was to find a safer place for the mare and "Jim too." He had not gone very far until he saw "Old Rosey" a short distance in front of him, to all appearances hunting for a place of safety, too. He thought "Rosey" was an older hand at the business than he was so he would just follow him. He said it was all the mare could do to keep in sight of him until they got to Chattanooga."

But the battle was not over. Thomas and Brannon are still there as are many others of lesser rank. Firing to the southwest of our position that their advance is being resisted in that quarter. Our men seem to be falling back for a time. The firing increases as it goes further north. By the time it is directly west of us it has increased to an awful roar. The belching of the artillery shows that it is on much higher ground than occupied by us. This is the beginning of the fight on Snodgrass Hill. Brannon, with the remainder of his broken and shattered division, is the first to occupy this position. It is not long until he is joined by Vandever with his four regiments. Other troops swing in on his right and left. Thomas

sees at a glance that this is the only chance to save the army from destruction. If this position can be held the army may be saved. Regiments and brigades as they are rallied come to his assistance. Longstreet knows if he can carry this point then the day is won.

The roar of the battle is increasing all the time. At last we hear the Rebel yell and know they are charging our lines. They are driven back with terrible loss, only to return to the charge to be hurled back as before. The ridge on which Thomas is making his last stand, is cut in two by a ravine running to the north.

Longstreet soon sees this and is not long taking advantage of it. He sends a strong force through this ravine to get in Thomas' rear. Thomas has no troops to spare to meet this move. He knows that if that is accomplished either slaughter or surrender awaits him. A cloud of dust is approaching from the north. Is it friends or another move of the enemy? If the former the army may yet be saved. If the latter then all is lost. Soon they emerge from the timber and the Stars and Stripes come in sight. It is part of the reserve corps under Granger. Thomas points out to him this force getting in his

rear. His force consists of two brigades of Steedman's Division. This officer seizes the colors of a regiment and calls on his men to follow him at the same time a battery is placed in position to rake the enemy's forces with grape and cannister. They cannot long withstand this onslaught of fresh troops and are soon driven back through the ravine through which they came. The danger is now over from this quarter. They will not try it again. Another charge is made in front only to meet the same fate of former charges. Our men are out of ammunition by this time, some of them having fired their last cartridge. The order is given to fix bayonets. The enemy returns to the charge again to be met by a counter charge from our side with cold steel. They are not expecting this and fall back in great disorder. This ends the Battle of Chickamauga. We were the first troops to engage on Saturday morning and the last to leave Sunday evening.

The losses on our side were as follows:

Our Brigade (Second).....	938
Our Division (Third).....	2191
Our Corps (Fourteenth).....	6114

Total for the Army of the Cumberland 16,170



COL. WILLIAM B. CARROLL
Killed at Chickamauga

On the reverse side of the
monument is the following

Number Engaged	366
Killed	24
Wounded	126
Captured	6
Total Loss	166



This monument marks the line where the battle opened on the
morning of September 19th, 1863; also the spot where
Colonel Carroll received his death wound.

THE FOURTEENTH CORPS HOSPITAL.

At the time our regiment (Tenth Indiana) stacked knapsacks the medical department was ordered to get in readiness for the battle. The wise ones believed we were going to meet more than a brigade that had "got lost." They had a premonition that there would be a desperate battle before we arrived at Chattanooga. Consequently we were ordered to be prepared.

General Thomas foresaw the pending struggle and issued an order designating the various places for surgeons, assistant surgeons and hospital stewards. For our regiment Surgeon R. A. Williamson and two men were to accompany the regiment on the field. Assistant Surgeon James Killian, Hospital Steward James B. Shaw, with the remainder of the medical attaches were to report to the medical director of the Fourteenth Corps at the Corps Hospital for duty.

The Corps Hospital was situated on the Chattanooga road about half a mile southwest of Snodgrass Hill. After we had secured our surgical appliances, medicine, instruments, etc., the regiment advanced and the medical department bade each other "good bye" and reported for duty. We well knew the "external grit" of "Old Dock" and knew he would expose himself, as he always said he would never run from any "damned Rebel," and he never did. Wes Hunt (Company B) was with him, and when our line was driven back "Dock" was deliberately walking back with his bridle rein on his arm to the rear of the regiment.

By 9 o'clock the wounded began to arrive. Jasper Berge, Company C (Tenth Indiana) was the first man wounded in the battle and was the first at the hospital. Surgeon Sloat of the Fourteenth Ohio and the Hospital Steward of the Tenth Indiana, performed the operation of extracting the ball, which was flattened out as large as a silver dollar. Faster they came in and in a few hours the entire medical force at the hospital had all they could possibly do. Members of the Tenth were soon coming in pairs. Lieutenant Hawkins, of Company D, Lieutenant Allen, of Company C, James Price, of Company C, Major VanNatta, Alonzo Cowgill, orderly of Company D, shot through the calves of both legs, a terrible wound, and others whose names cannot be recalled at this time. By night we had attended 5,000 wounded, among them a large number of Rebs, who received the same care and attention as our own men.

The night was extremely cold and it was with much difficulty that we could secure sufficient blankets for the wounded. The night was a terrible one. The shrieks of the wounded, the groans of the dying were fearful and heartrending in the extreme.

Of course in time the Hospital attaches became hardened to this, and paid no attention to it. Simply alleviating all suffering possible.

The surgeons and all others who attended the wounded got no sleep that night, as ambulances were continually bringing them in from some part of the battlefield all night.

Daylight Sunday morning (20th) revealed a horrible sight. Every tent was full of wounded men. Many of them

minus arms and limbs. The first thing in the morning was to give them nourishment. Coffee and something to eat. By the time this was done the battle opened and by nine o'clock the enemy had by some means advanced near the hospital, and were evidently going to charge it. Every flag of red, green or yellow that could be obtained was displayed to inform them that it was a hospital, but it seemed to make no difference to them. This created a panic. Men who could not walk the night before left the hospital on a dog trot. All who could get away had gone, with the exception of four men. One poor fellow was left on a board after his limb had been amputated, the surgeon who had performed the operation had deserted him in that condition. Fortunately he had tied the arteries so the poor fellow wouldn't bleed to death, and those left bandaged his limb and carried him to a tent. Finally a Rebel battery opened and shells came tearing through the tents, killing some and cutting helpless men in two. Matters were assuming a serious shape and the four left began to think of Andersonville and its horrors. At this time a laughable incident occurred. Dr. Burdett, surgeon of the Fourth Kentucky and acting brigade surgeon came by. He had on his regimentals, green sash and a dress sword. When he came up he was asked: "Dock what will we do? They are going to charge the hospital, and we will be captured; they will not let us attend to the wounded, but march us back to the rear?" With a nasal twang he said: "We will stay here, all right." I went into the tent to get some appliances, resigned to fate, and when I came out of the tent I looked north and "Dock" was going "hell bent" for safety.

After he had gone about one hundred yards the sword got between his legs and he went sprawling some twenty feet. We all laughed. He picked himself up, unbuckled the sword, and threw it as far as he could, after which he resumed his foot race, swearing like a pirate every step. Seeing the brigade surgeon go, it was not fair to keep the others there. At this time a First Brigade ambulance drove up and we loaded Howard and Stevens, Company F, Berge, Company C, Arthur, Company H, and McCullum, Company K, in the ambulance and told the driver to "cut for tall timber," which he did. Then the order was given "every man for himself and the devil take the hindmost." The boys made good time. In the last tent of the center row Al Gray, Company A, came to the door, tears coursing down his cheeks, begging for God's sake not to let him be captured. The enemy was charging and had already entered the south end of the hospital and were coming through. Grabbing Al we started out of the north end. Near this was a ditch about five feet wide, and rails laid across, this we had to "side step," and then down a small ravine we were safe, while on the rails we could see the "whites of the Johnnies' eyes," who were yelling "halt you d— Yankees," After crossing the rails Al yelled back at them "Go to h— you d— grey backs." Upon reaching the ravine we went east nearly a mile then up a hill which proved to be Snodgrass Hill. In the Snodgrass House lived a lone woman. She came out and asked where we were going, to which we replied "to Chatanooga." She said "you are going in the wrong direction. Down there (pointing to the woods) are thousands of Rebs. The Rebel army is

down there." Looking northeast we saw a flag. "Boys, there is old Jim Steedman, now you will hear music." Soon Steedman came up. Throwing his column in line of battle he was soon engaged. Lord what firing, what fighting and yelling. "Jim" gave them one volley and then the bayonet in division front. From our position we had a splendid view of the entire engagement or so much of it as we cared to look at. Andrewville Sample, Company A, came up and we started to the Chattanooga road and found the ambulance train all there. This must have been about 3 o'clock in the afternoon when Steedman made his appearance and saved "Pap" Thomas and the army.

The ambulance train then proceeded to Rossville. At this point some infernal idiot, who should have been promptly shot, ordered the wounded all unloaded at Rossville instead of hurrying them to Chattanooga where they could have instant attention. After all had been unloaded the rumor came that the army had been whipped and routed and was coming as fast

as their legs would carry them. Near this place was a two-acre clearing. In this were cattle, prisoners, stragglers and "niggers." The teamsters were in a panic, and soldiers know what that means. To add to this Rosecrans, McCook and Crittenden came galloping towards Chattanooga. This action on the part of general officers only confirmed the rumor, and then "hell was to pay" pure and unadulterated. The wounded were hastily loaded and the teamsters and ambulance drivers put on the whip. Some of the cooler heads counseled moderation. That the army was all right. That "Pap" Thomas was there, and he and the army would die in their tracks before they would run. This cooled the boys down and we got along fairly well until we reached Chattanooga at dark, worked nearly all night placing the wounded in the various hospitals and when done the whole force dropped from exhaustion and went to sleep without any supper. About two hundred of the wounded died between Rossville and Chattanooga, the result of first unloading and second reloading and the panic.

CHAPTER X

Report of Major General George H. Thomas, U. S. Army Commanding Fourteenth Army Corps

Headquarters Fourteenth Army Corps,
Chattanooga, Tenn., Sept. 30, 1863.

GENERAL—I have the honor to report operations of my corps from the 1st of September up to date as follows, viz: General Brannan's Division crossed the Tennessee River at Battle Creek; General Baird ordered to cross his division at Bridgeport and move to Taylor's Store; General Negley's Division to cross the river at Caperton's Ferry, and to report at Taylor's Store also.

September 2nd. General Baird's Division moved to Widow's Creek. General Negley reports having arrived at Moore's Spring, one and one-fourth miles from Taylor's Store and two miles from Bridgeport; he was ordered to cross the mountain at that point, it being the most direct route to Trenton, in the vicinity of which place the corps was ordered to concentrate.

September 3rd. Headquarters Fourteenth Army Corps moved from Bolivar Springs at 6 a. m., via Caperton's Ferry to Moore's Spring on the road from Bridgeport to Trenton. Baird's Division reached Bridgeport, but could not cross in consequence of damage to the bridge; Negley's Division marched to Warren's Mill on top of Sand Mountain, on the

road to Trenton. Brannan's Division reached Graham's store on the road from Shellmound to Trenton; Reynolds' Division marched six miles on the Trenton road from Shellmound.

September 4th. Negley's Division camped at Brown's Spring, at the foot of Sand Mountain, in Lookout Valley; Brannan's Division at Gordon's Mill on Sand Mountain; Reynolds' Division at the foot of Sand Mountain two miles from Trenton; Baird's Division crossed the river at Bridgeport and camped at that point; Corps headquarters at Moore's Spring.

September 5th. Baird's Division arrived at Moore's Spring; Negley's Division still in camp at Brown's Spring. He reports having sent forward a reconnaissance of two regiments of infantry and a section of artillery to scour the country toward Chattanooga and secure some captured stores near Macon Iron Works. They captured some Confederate Army supplies. No report from Brannan's Division; Reynolds' Division in camp at Trenton; Brannan somewhere in the neighborhood; corps headquarters at Warren's Mill.

September 6th. Baird's Division encamped at Warren's Mill; Negley's Division reached Johnson's Creek; Beatty's Brigade was sent up the road to seize Steven's Gap. Met the

enemy's pickets and it being dark, did not proceed farther. The Eighteenth Ohio of Negley's Division, went to the top of Lookout Mountain, beyond Payne's Mill; met the enemy's pickets and dispersed them. The head of Brannan's column reached Lookout Valley, two miles below Trenton; Reynolds' Division in camp at Trenton. Rumors of the enemy's design to evacuate Chattanooga. Corps headquarters at Brown's Spring.

September 7. Baird's Division closed up with Negley's in the mouth of Johnson's Crook. Negley gained possession of the top of the mountain and secured forks of the road. Brannan's Division reached Trenton; Reynolds remained in camp at that place. Corps headquarters at Brown's Spring.

September 8. Baird's Division remained in its camp of yesterday, at the junction of Hurricane and Lookout Creeks. Negley's Division moved up to the top of Lookout Mountain, at the head of Johnson's Crook, one brigade occupying the pass; another brigade was sent forward and seized Cooper's Gap, sending one regiment to the foot of the gap to occupy and hold it; one regiment was also sent forward to seize Stevens' Gap, which was heavily obstructed with fallen trees. Brannan's Division occupied the same position as last night. Reynolds' Division headquarters at Trenton, with one brigade at Payne's Mill, three miles south of Trenton. Headquarters of the corps still at Brown's Spring.

September 9. Baird's Division moved across Lookout Mountain to support Negley. Negley's Division moved across the mountain and took up a position in McLemore's Cove, near Rodger's farm, throwing out his skirmishers as far as Bailey's

Cross Roads; saw the enemy's cavalry in front, drawn up in line; citizens reported a heavy force concentrated in his front at Dug Gap, consisting of infantry, cavalry and artillery. Brannan's Division in camp same as yesterday; Reynolds' Division also. The Ninety-second Illinois (mounted infantry), sent on a reconnaissance toward Chattanooga, along the ridge of Lookout Mountain. Colonel Atkins commanding the Ninety-second Illinois, reports, September 9th, 11 a. m., entered Chattanooga as the rear of the enemy's column was evacuating the place; corps headquarters moved from Brown's Spring to Eastley's farm, on Trenton and Lebanon road.

September 10. General Negley's in front of or one mile west of Dug Gap, which has been heavily obstructed by the enemy and occupied by a strong picket line. General Baird ordered to move up tonight to Negley's support. General Reynolds to move at daylight to support Baird's left, and General Brannan to move at 8 a. m. tomorrow morning to support Reynolds. Headquarters and General Reynolds' Division camped at foot of the mountain; Brannan's Division at Eastley's.

September 11. Baird's Division closed up Negley's at Widow Davis' house about 8 A. M. Soon afterward, Negley being satisfied from his own observations, and from reports of officers sent out to reconnoiter, and also from loyal citizens that the enemy was advancing on him in very superior force, and that his train was in imminent danger of being cut off if he accepted battle at Davis' Cross Roads, determined to fall back to a strong position in front of Stevens' Gap. This movement he immediately proceeded to put into execution, and by

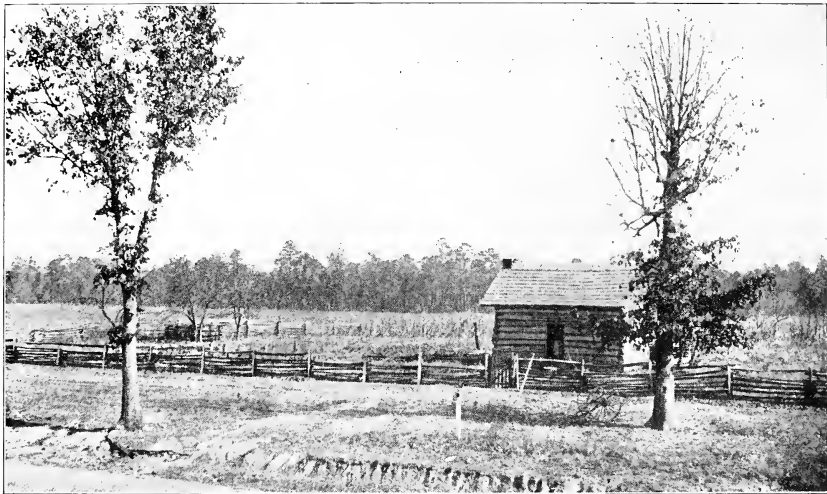
his untiring energy and skill, and with the prompt co-operation of Baird succeeded in gaining possession of the hills in front of Stevens' Gap and securing his trains, without losing a single wagon. For a detailed account of this movement see reports of Generals Negley and Baird, annexed marked A and B. General Turchin, commanding the Third Brigade, Reynolds' Division, was pushed forward by way of Cooper's Gap, to Negley's support, on the left, reaching his position about 10 A. M. Orders were sent to General Brannan to close up as rapidly as possible. Corps headquarters at top of Cooper's Gap.

September 12. Brannan's Division reached Negley's position by 8 a. m. and took post next on left of Baird. Reynolds' Division was posted on the left of Brannan, one brigade covering Cooper's Gap. Reports from citizens go to confirm the impression that a large force of the enemy is concentrated at Lafayette. A report from General McCook confirms that fact. A later dispatch from the same source says it is reported that Bragg's whole army, with Johnston's is at Lafayette. Generals Brannan and Baird, with parts of their commands, went out on a reconnaissance toward Dug Gap at 1 P. M. today. General Brannan reports they advanced two miles beyond Davis' Cross Roads, without finding any enemy with the exception of a few mounted men. Corps headquarters encamped at top of Steven's Gap.

September 13. Negley's, Baird's and Brannan's Divisions remained in their camps of yesterday awaiting the arrival of McCook's Corps, which had been ordered to close up to the

left. Reynolds concentrated his division on the road from Cooper's Gap to Catlett's Gap. Two deserters from the Eighteenth Tennessee, state that they belong to Buckner's Corps. Buckner's Corps consists of eight brigades and two batteries of six guns each; were in the fight with Negley, saw a brigade of Forrest's Cavalry, commanded by Forrest in person, pass toward the fight on the 11th. Hill's and Buckner's Corps were both engaged. Bragg's Army is concentrated at Lafayette. Headquarters moved by way of Cooper's Gap to the foot of the mountain.

September 14. General Reynolds took up a position at Pond Spring with his two infantry brigades, and was joined by Wilder at that place. Turchin's Brigade of Reynolds' Division, made a reconnaissance to the mouth of Catlett's Gap with the Ninety-second Illinois (mounted infantry). Was opposed by Rebel mounted pickets from Chickamauga Creek to the mouth of Catlett's Gap, at which place he found their reserve drawn up, also a strong line of skirmishers to the right of the road, but having received instructions to avoid bringing on an engagement, he returned to camp with the brigade leaving two regiments on Chattanooga Valley road, strongly posted on outposts. General Brannan advanced one brigade of his division to Chickamauga Creek, east of Lee's Mill, one mile to the right and south of Reynolds' position at Pond Spring. A mounted reconnaissance was also pushed forward to within a mile of Blue Bird Gap without encountering any of the enemy. A negro who had been taken before General Buckner yesterday and released again reports that Buckner and his



KELLEY FIELD AND HOUSE.

corps are in Cattlett's Gap preparing to defend that place. A negro woman, lately from the neighborhood of Dug Gap reports a large force of Rebels between Dug Gap and Lafayette.

September 16. Corps headquarters and First and Second Divisions remained in camp, as last reported, at foot of Stevens' Gap. Turchin's Brigade of Reynolds' Division, made a reconnaissance toward Cattlett's Gap. The enemy fell back as he advanced, until he came upon a force strongly posted, with two pieces of artillery, in the road. He made a second reconnaissance at 2 P. M. of that day with but little further result, as he could advance but a short distance further, the enemy being in force in his front.

September 17. First, Second and Third Divisions changed their positions from their camps of yesterday: Baird's (First) Division, with its right resting at Gower's Ford, and extending along Chickamauga Creek to Baird's Mill; Negley's (Second) Division, with its right at Bird's Mill and its left connecting with VanCleve's Division at Owen's Ford; Brannan's (Third) Division on the right of the First, covering four fords between Gower's Ford and Pond Spring. One brigade of Reynolds' (Fourth) Division thrown out in front of Pond Spring, on the Cattlett's Gap road covering the pass through the mountains. Wilder's Brigade detached and ordered to report to department headquarters. The left of McCook's Corps closed in; connected with our right near Pond Spring.

September 18. At 4 P. M. the whole corps moved to the left along Chickamauga Creek to Crawfish Springs. On arriving at that place received orders to march on the cross roads

by Widow Glenn's house to the Chattanooga and Lafayette road and take up a position near Kelly's farm on the Lafayette road, connecting with Crittenden on my right at Gordon's Mills. The head of the column reached Kelly's farm about daylight on the 19th. Baird's Division in front and took up a position at the forks of the road, facing toward Reed's and Alexander's Bridges over the Chickamauga. Colonel Wilder, commanding the mounted brigade of Reynolds' Division, informed me that the enemy had crossed the Chickamauga in force at those two bridges the evening before and drove his brigade across the state road, or Chattanooga and Lafayette road, to the heights east of Widow Glenn's house. Kelly's is situated in an opening about three-fourths of a mile long and one-fourth of a mile wide, on the east side of the state road, and stretches along that road in a northerly direction with a small field of perhaps twenty acres on the west side of the road, directly opposite to the house. From thence to the Chickamauga the surface of the country is undulating and covered with original forest timber, interspersed with undergrowth, in many places so dense that it is difficult to see fifty paces ahead. There is a cleared field near Jay's Mill, and cleared land in the vicinity of Reed's and Alexander's bridges. A narrow field commences at a point about a fourth of a mile south of Kelly's house on the east side of the state road and extends, perhaps for half a mile along the road toward Gordon's Mills. Between the state road and the foot of Missionary Ridge there is a skirt of timber stretching from the vicinity of Widow Glenn's house, south of the forks of the road to McDonald's house,

three-fourths of a mile north of Kelly's. The eastern slope of the Missionary Ridge, between Glenn's and McDonald's, is cleared and mostly under cultivation. This position of Baird's threw my right in close proximity to Wilder's Brigade; the interval I intended to fill up with the two remaining brigades of Reynolds' Division on their arrival. General Brannan closely following Baird's Division, was placed in position on his left, on the two roads leading from the state road to Reed's and Alexander's bridges. Colonel Dan McCook, commanding a brigade of the Reserve Corps, met me at General Baird's headquarters and reported to me that he had been stationed the previous night on the road leading to Reed's bridge, and that he could discover no force of the enemy except one brigade, which had crossed to the west side of the Chickamauga at Reed's Bridge the day before; and he believed it could be cut off because after it had crossed, he had destroyed the bridge, the enemy having retired toward Alexander's Bridge. Upon this information I directed General Brannan to post a brigade within supporting distance of Baird, on the road to Alexander's bridge, and with his other two brigades to reconnoiter the road leading to Reed's bridge to see if he could locate the brigade reported by Colonel McCook, and if a favorable opportunity occurred, to capture it. His dispositions were made according to instructions by 9 a. m.

General Baird was directed to throw forward his right wing, so as to get more nearly in line with Brannon, but to watch well on his right flank. Soon after this disposition of those two divisions, a portion of Palmer's Division of Critten-

den's Corps took position to the right of General Baird's Division. About 10 o'clock Croxton's Brigade of Brannan's Division, posted on the road leading to Alexander's bridge, became engaged with the enemy, and I rode forward to his position to ascertain the character of the attack. Colonel Croxton reported to me he had driven the enemy nearly half a mile, but that he was meeting with obstinate resistance. I then rode back to Baird's position and directed him to advance to Croxton's support, which he did with his whole division, Starkweather's Brigade in reserve, and drove the enemy steadily before him for some distance, taking many prisoners. Croxton's Brigade, which had been heavily engaged for over an hour with greatly superior numbers of the enemy, and being nearly exhausted of ammunition, was then moved to the rear, to enable the men to fill up their boxes; and Baird and Brannan, having united their forces, drove the enemy from their immediate front. General Baird then halted for the purpose of readjusting his line; and hearing from prisoners that the enemy were in heavy force on his immediate right, he threw back his right wing in order to be ready for an attack from that quarter. Before his dispositions could be completed, the enemy, in overwhelming numbers, furiously assaulted Scribner's and King's Brigades, and drove them in disorder. Fortunately, at this time, Johnson's Division, of McCook's Corps, and Reynold's Division, of my corps, arrived and were immediately placed in position. Johnson preceded Reynolds, his left connecting with Baird's right, and Palmer being immediately on Johnson's right, Reynolds was placed

on the right of Palmer, with one brigade of his division in reserve. As soon as formed they advanced upon the enemy, attacking him in flank and driving him in great disorder for a mile and a half, while Brannan's troops met him in front as he was pursuing Baird's retiring brigades, driving the head of his column back and retaking the artillery, which had been temporarily lost by Baird's Brigades, the Ninth Ohio recovering Battery H, Fifth U. S. Artillery, at the point of the bayonet. The enemy, at this time being hard pressed by Johnson, Palmer and Reynolds in flank, fell back in confusion upon his reserves, posted in a strong position on the west side of Chickamauga Creek between Reed's and Alexander's Bridges.

Brannan and Baird were then ordered to reorganize their commands and take position on commanding ground on the road from McDonald's to Reed's Bridge, and hold it to the last extremity, as I expected the next effort of the enemy would be to gain that road and our rear. This was about 2 p. m. After a lull of about one hour, a furious attack was made upon Reynolds' right, and he having called upon me for re-enforcements, I directed Brannan's Division to move to his support, leaving King's Brigade of Baird's Division, to hold the position which Baird and Brannan had been posted, the balance of Baird's Division closing up to the right on Johnson's Division. It will be seen by General Reynold's report, Croxton's Brigade of Brannan's Division reached his right just in time to defeat the enemy's efforts to turn Reynold's right and rear.

About 5 p. m., my lines at that time being very much extended in pursuing the enemy, I determined to concentrate them on more commanding ground, as I felt confident we should have a renewal of the battle in the morning. I rode forward to General Johnson's position and designated to him where to place his division; also to General Baird, who was present with Johnson. I then rode back to the cross-roads to locate Palmer and Reynolds on Johnson's right and on the crest of the ridge about 500 yards east of the state road. Soon after Palmer and Reynolds got their positions, and while Brannan was getting his on the ridge west of the state road near Dyer's house, and to the rear and right of Reynolds', where I had ordered him as a reserve, the enemy assaulted first Johnson, and then Baird, in a most furious manner, producing some confusion, but order was soon restored, and the enemy repulsed in fine style, after which these two divisions took up the positions assigned them for the night.

Before adjusting the line satisfactorily, I received an order to report to department headquarters immediately and was absent from my command until near midnight. After my return from department headquarters about 2 a. m., on the 20th, I received a report from General Baird that the left of his division did not rest on the Reed's Bridge road, as I had intended, and that he could not reach it without weakening his line too much. I immediately addressed a note to the general commanding requesting that General Negley be sent me to take a position on Baird's left and rear, and thus secure our left from assault. During the night the troops



POE FIELD LOOKING EAST.

threw up temporary breastworks of logs, and prepared for the encounter which all anticipated would come off next day.

Although informed by note from General Rosecrans' headquarters that Negley's Division would be sent immediately to take post on my left, it had not arrived at 7 a. m., on the 20th, and I sent Captain Willard, of my staff, to General Negley to urge him forward as rapidly as possible, and to point out his position to him. General Negley, in his official report, mentions that he received this order through Captain Willard at 8 a. m., on the 20th, and that he immediately commenced withdrawing his division for that purpose, when the enemy was reported to be massing a heavy force in his front, sharply engaging his skirmishers, and that he was directed by General Rosecrans to hold his position until relieved by some other command. General Beatty's Brigade, however, was sent under the guidance of Captain Willard, who took it to its position and it went into action immediately.

The enemy at that time commenced a furious assault on Baird's left, and partially succeeded in gaining his rear. Beatty, meeting with superior numbers, was compelled to fall back until relieved by the fire of several regiments of Palmer's reserve, which I had ordered to the support of the left, being placed in position by General Baird, and which regiments, with the co-operation of Van Derveer's Brigade, of Brannan's Division, and a portion of Stanley's Brigade, of Negley's Division, drove the enemy entirely from Baird's left and rear, General Baird being still hardly pressed in front, I ordered General Wood, who had just reported to me in person, to send one of the brigades of his division to General Baird.

He replied that his division had been ordered by General Rosecrans to support Reynolds' right, but if I would take the responsibility of changing his orders, he would cheerfully obey them, and sent Barnes' Brigade, the head of which had just reached my position. General Wood then left me to rejoin the remainder of his division, which was still coming up.

To prevent a repetition of this attack of the enemy on our left I directed Captain Gaer, chief topographical officer on my staff, to go to the commanding officer of the troops on the left and rear of Baird, and direct him to mass as much artillery on the slopes of Missionary Ridge, west of the state road, as he could conveniently spare from his lines, supported strongly by infantry, so as to sweep the ground to the left and rear of Baird's position. This order, General Negley in his official report, mentions as having received through Captain Gaer, but from his description of the position he assumed he must have misunderstood my order and instead of massing the artillery near Baird's left, it was posted on the right of Brannan's Division, nearly in rear of Reynolds' right. At the time that the assault just described was made on Baird, the enemy attacked Johnson, Palmer and Reynolds, with equal fierceness, which was continued at least two hours, making assault after assault with fresh troops, which were met by my troops with a most determined coolness and deliberation. The enemy having exhausted his utmost energies to dislodge us, apparently fell back entirely from our front, and we were not disturbed again until near night, after the withdrawal of the troops to Rossville had commenced. Just before the repulse of the enemy on our left, General Beatty came to me for fresh

troops, in person, stating that most of those I had sent him had gone back to the rear and right, and he was anxious to get at least another brigade before they attacked him again. I immediately sent Captain Kellogg to hurry up General Sheridan, whose division I had been informed, would be sent to me.

About 2 p. m., very soon after Captain Kellogg left me, hearing heavy firing to my right and rear through the woods, I turned in that direction and was riding to the slope of the hill in my rear to ascertain the cause. Just as I passed out of the woods bordering the state road, I met Captain Kellogg returning, who reported to me that in attempting to reach General Sheridan he had met a large force in an open corn-field to the rear of Reynolds' position, advancing cautiously, with a strong line of skirmishers thrown out to their front, and that they had fired on him and forced him to return. He had reported to Colonel Harker, commanding a brigade of Wood's Division, posted on a ridge a short distance to the rear of Reynolds' position, who also saw this force advancing, but with Captain Kellogg, was of the opinion that they might be Sheridan's troops coming to our assistance. I rode forward to Colonel Harker's position, and told him that, although I was expecting Sheridan from that direction, if those troops fired on him, seeing his flag, he must return their fire and resist their further advance. He immediately ordered his skirmishers to commence firing, and took up a position with his brigade on the crest of a hill a short distance to his right and rear, placing his right in connection with Brannan's Division and portions of Beatty's and Stanley's Brigades of Neg-

ley's Division, which had been retired to that point from the left, as circumstantially narrated in the reports of General John Beatty and Colonel Stanley.

I then rode to the crest of the hill referred to above. On my way I met General Wood, who confirmed me in the opinion that the troops advancing upon us was the enemy, although we were not then aware of the disaster to the right and center of our army. I then directed him to place his division on the prolongation of Brannan's, who, I had ascertained from Wood, was on the top of the hill above referred to, and to resist the farther advance of the enemy as long as possible. I sent my aide, Capt. Kellogg, to notify Gen. Reynolds that our right had been turned, and that the enemy was in his rear in force. Gen. Wood barely had time to dispose his troops on the left of Brannan before another of those fierce assaults, similar to those made in the morning on my line, was made on him and Brannan combined, and kept up by the enemy, throwing in fresh troops as fast as those in their front were driven back, until near nightfall. About the time that Wood took up his position, General Gordon Granger appeared on my left flank at the head of Steedman's Division of his corps. I immediately dispatched a staff officer, Captain Johnson, Second Indiana Cavalry, of Negley's Division, to him with orders to push forward and take position on Brannan's right, which order was obeyed with the greatest promptness and alacrity, Steedman moving his division into position with almost as much precision as if on drill, and fighting his way to the crest of the hill on Brannan's right, moved forward his artillery and drove the

enemy down the southern slope, inflicting on him a most terrible loss in killed and wounded. This opportune arrival of fresh troops revived the flagging spirits of our men on the right, and inspired them with new ardor for the contest. Every assault of the enemy from that time until nightfall was repulsed in the most gallant style by the whole line.

By this time the ammunition in the boxes of the men was reduced, on an average, to 2 or 3 rounds per man, and my ammunition trains having been unfortunately ordered to the rear by some unauthorized person, we should have been entirely without ammunition in a very short time had not a small supply come up with General Steedman's command. This, being distributed among the troops, gave them 10 rounds per man.

General Garfield, chief of staff of General Rosecrans, reached this position about 4 p. m., in company with Lieut. Colonel Thruston, of McCook's staff, and Captains Gaw and Barker, of my staff, who had been sent to the rear to bring back the ammunition, if possible. General Garfield gave me the first reliable information that the right and center of our army had been driven, and of its condition at that time. I soon after received a dispatch from General Rosecrans, directing me to assume command of all the forces, and with Crittenden and McCook, take a strong position and assume a threatening attitude at Rossville, sending the unorganized forces to Chattanooga for reorganization, stating that he would examine the ground at Chattanooga and then join me; also that he had sent out rations and ammunition to meet me at Rossville.

I determined to hold the position until nightfall, if possible, in the meantime sending Captains Barker and Kellogg to distribute the ammunition, Major Lawrence, my chief of artillery, having been previously sent to notify the different commanders that ammunition would be supplied them shortly. As soon as they reported the disposition of the ammunition, I directed Captain Willard to inform the division commanders to prepare to withdraw their commands as soon as they received orders.

At 5:30 p. m., Captain Barker, commanding my escort, was sent to notify General Reynolds to commence the movement, and I left the position behind General Wood's command to meet Reynolds and point out to him the position where I wished him to form in line to cover the retirement of the other troops on the left.

In passing through an open woods bordering on the state road and between my last and Reynolds' position, I was cautioned by a couple of soldiers, who had been to hunt water, that there was a large force of rebels in these woods, drawn up in line and advancing toward me. Just at this time I saw the head of Reynolds' column approaching, and calling to the general himself, directed him to form line perpendicular to the state road, changing the head of his column to the left, with his right resting on that road, and to charge the enemy, who were then in his immediate front. This movement was made with the utmost promptitude, and facing to the right while on the march. Turchin threw his brigade upon the Rebel force,



BROTHERTON FIELD, LOOKING EAST

routing them and driving them in utter confusion entirely beyond Baird's left. In this splendid advance more than 200 prisoners were captured and sent to the rear.

Colonel Robinson, commanding the Second Brigade, Reynolds' Division, followed closely on Turchin, and I posted him on the road leading through the ridge, to hold the ground, while the troops on our right and left passed by. In a few moments, General Willich, commanding a brigade of Johnson's Division, reported to me that his brigade was in position on a commanding piece of ground to the right of the ridge road. I directed him to report to General Reynolds, and assist in covering the retirement of our troops. Turchin's Brigade, after driving the enemy a mile and a half, was reassembled and took position on the ridge road, with Robinson and Willich.

These dispositions being made, I sent orders to Generals Wood, Brannan and Granger to withdraw from their positions. Johnson's and Baird's Divisions were attacked at the moment of retiring, but being prepared, retired without confusion or any serious losses. General Palmer was also attacked while retiring. Grose's Brigade was thrown into some confusion, but Cruft's Brigade came off in good style, both however with little loss. I then proceeded to Rossville, accompanied by Generals Garfield and Gordon Granger, and immediately prepared to place the troops in position at that point. One brigade of Negley's Division was posted at the gap on the Ringgold Road, and two brigades on the top of the ridge to the right of the road, adjoining the brigade in the road; Reynolds' Division on the right of Negley's and reaching to the Dry Valley Road;

Brannan's Division in the rear of Reynolds' right, as a reserve; McCook's Corps on the Dry Valley Road, and stretching toward the west, his right reaching nearly to Chattanooga Creek; Crittenden's entire corps was posted on the heights to the left of the Ringgold Road, with Steedman's Division, of Granger's Corps, in reserve behind his left; Baird's Division in reserve, and in supporting distance of the brigade in the gap; McCook's Brigade, of Granger's Corps, was also posted as a reserve to the brigade of Negley on the top of the ridge, to the right of the road; Minty's Brigade of cavalry was on the Ringgold road, about a mile and a half in advance of the Gap.

About 10 a. m., of the 21st, receiving a message from Minty that the enemy were advancing on him with a strong force of cavalry and infantry, I directed him to retire through the gap and post his command on our left flank, and throw out strong reconnoitering parties across the ridge to observe and report any movements of the enemy on our left front. From information received from citizens, I was convinced that the position was untenable in the face of the odds we had opposed to us, as the enemy could easily concentrate upon our right flank, which, if driven, would expose our center and left to be entirely cut off from our communications. I therefore advised the commanding general to concentrate the troops at Chattanooga. About the time I made the suggestion to withdraw, the enemy made a demonstration on the direct road but were soon repulsed.

In anticipation of this order to concentrate at Chattanooga I sent for the corps commanders, and gave such general in-

structions as would enable them to prepare their commands for making the movement without confusion. All wagons, ambulances and surplus artillery carriages were sent to the rear before night. The order for the withdrawal being received about 6 p. m., the movement commenced at 9 p. m., in the following order: Strong skirmish lines, under the direction of judicious officers, were thrown out to the front of each division to cover this movement, with directions to retire at daylight, deployed and in supporting distance, the whole to be supported by the First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, under the superintendence of Major General Rousseau, assisted by Minty's Brigade of Cavalry, which was to follow after the skirmishers. Crittenden's Corps was to move from the hill to the left of the road at 9 p. m., followed by Steedman's Division. Next, Negley's Division was to withdraw at 10 p. m., then Reynolds' and McCook's Corps by divisions from left to right, moving within supporting distance one after the other. Brannan's Division was posted at 6 p. m., on the road, about half way between Rossville and Chattanooga, to cover the movement.

The troops were withdrawn in a quiet, orderly manner, without the loss of a single man, and by 7 a. m., on the 22nd, were in their positions in front of Chattanooga, which had been assigned to them previous to their arrival, and which they now occupy, covered by strong intrenchments thrown up on the day of our arrival, and strengthened from day to day until considered sufficiently strong for all defensive purposes.

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I herewith submit annexed a consolidated report of the casualties of the Fourteenth Army Corps.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Geo. H. Thomas.

Major General U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

REPORT OF BRIGADIER GENERAL JOHN M. BRANNAN.

Headquarters Third Division, Fourteenth Army Corps.

Near Chattanooga, Tenn., September 29, 1863.

Colonel:—I have the honor to forward, for the information of the Major General commanding, the following report of the part taken by my division (Third, Fourteenth Army Corps) during the engagement on the 19th and 20th, September, 1863, on Chickamauga Creek.

In accordance with orders, I struck the camp of my division at Gower's Ford, Chickamauga Creek, at about 5 p. m., on the 18th inst., and advanced by the Chattanooga road to the junction of the Lafayette road about 3 miles above Crawfish Springs, whence, taking the latter road, I arrived by daylight at a point about 2½ miles distant from its junction with the Chattanooga road.

I was much retarded in this march, which continued during the entire night, by the delay of the Twenty-First Corps in getting into position, having frequently to halt for a considerable time to enable portions of that command to come up from the rear of my column.

On arriving at a point on the Lafayette Road, known as Kelly's House, I received orders from Major General Thomas to capture, if possible, a Rebel force represented by Colonel Dan McCook to be a brigade cut off on the west side of Chickamauga Creek; failing in this, to drive it across the creek. In obedience to these instructions I advanced the Second Brigade of my division, (Colonel John T. Croxton, Fourth Kentucky Infantry, Commanding), by the Reed's Bridge road toward the Rebel left, while the remaining brigades of my command advanced by the Daffron's Ford road to strike the supposed right of the enemy's position.

Shortly after 7 a. m., on the 19th inst., the Second Brigade having advanced about three-quarters of a mile toward the Chickamauga, came upon a strong force of the enemy, consisting of two divisions instead of the supposed brigade, who made a furious attack, repulsing Colonel Croxton's first advance. The Rebels following this up with a much superior force, a desperate conflict ensued, Colonel Croxton maintaining his ground with great determination, and though suffering considerable loss, refusing to yield his position to the most furious efforts of the Rebels. At this point Colonel Carroll, Tenth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, fell mortally wounded while gallantly leading his regiment, and Lieut. Colonel P. B. Hunt, commanding Fourth Kentucky, was carried from the field in a scarcely less precarious condition. On Colonel Hunt being wounded I set Major R. M. Kelly, division inspector, at his own request, to command the Fourth Kentucky, which he did that day and the following in the most

gallant manner. I here reinforced Colonel Croxton with the Thirty-First Ohio Infantry (Lieut. Colonel Lister, commanding) from the left, being the only force available.

In the meantime, the Third Brigade, (Colonel F. Van Derveer, Thirty-Fifth Ohio, commanding), supported by the First Brigade, with two regiments (Colonel J. M. Connell, Seventeenth Ohio, commanding), having advanced about 1½ miles on the Daffron's Ford road, came into collision with the Rebels strongly posted, who opened with a tremendous fire of musketry and cannon at short range. This, however, could not deter the Third Brigade, which bore back to within one-quarter of a mile of the creek, when the Rebels, making a feint on the left, rapidly threw a heavy force on my right, and succeeded in partially piercing the center, where the communication with the extreme right was unavoidably weak and disconnected.

About this period, at my repeated and earnest request for re-enforcements, General Thomas sent the First Division to my support, and the greater portion of that command advanced to my center to arrest the movements of the enemy in that quarter. In this, however, the First Division failed, the troops retiring with some precipitancy, leaving the battery of the regular brigade in the hands of the Rebels, and communication entirely cut off between my extreme flanks. I, however, succeeded in preventing the Rebels from following up their advantage at this point by a charge of the First and Third Brigades, during which the battery of the regular brigade was retaken at the point of the bayonet by the Ninth Ohio Infantry.



SNODGRASS HOUSE—GENERAL THOMAS' HEADQUARTERS.
On this hill Thomas made his last stand and saved the Army of the Cumberland.
The 10th and 74th Indiana were the last troops to leave.

The enemy, however, continued to press heavily on the center, and finding it impossible to re-establish and hold communication between my flanks, I withdrew to a ridge about a half mile from the Lafayette Road, removing my dead and wounded, and formed a line there, without molestation, at about 2 p. m.

About 3 p. m., by direction of Major General Thomas, I moved the First and Third Brigades to the right in rear of the Second Brigade, and subsequently, in accordance with orders to that effect, withdrew my entire division to the right, on the Lafayette Road, resigning my first position to Baird's, Palmer's and Johnson's Divisions.

During this day the Second Brigade maintained a severe conflict, without intermission, for a period of six hours, repulsing with great slaughter the repeated attacks of a much superior force, and capturing 5 guns, which they brought off the field. The other brigades of the division cannot have had less severe work, owing to the number of points from which they were at different times attacked, and a vastly superior force of the enemy immediately opposed to them.

It was only by the most unflinching courage and determination that these points could be held before the overwhelming masses of troops hurled against them by the Rebels, whose every effort appeared to be directed toward breaking this line, and securing the line of communication in its rear.

I bivouacked on the night of the 19th on a line perpendicular to the Lafayette Road, my left brigade nearly joining it at Dyer's House, and my two right brigades thrown back at

right angles on the heights of Missionary Ridge. During the night I was ordered to put two brigades into line, connecting Reynolds' and Negley's Divisions, which I accordingly did, completing the movement before daylight on the 20th. I moved the Third Brigade, of my division, shortly after daylight of the 20th, as support in rear of the First and Second Brigades. I had now two brigades in line with one support, Negley being on my right and Reynolds on my left. After a continuous flank movement of some duration by the entire line to the left, the engagement began at about 9 a. m., by a furious attack on Baird's Division, which, proving of a determined nature, my supporting brigade was ordered to support that division, Negley having previously been removed to the extreme left of the corps and Van Cleve, who had replaced him, having shortly afterwards been ordered in the same direction. Wood was now on my immediate right. Wood being almost immediately afterward ordered to the left, moved out of the line, while Davis took ground to his left to fill the vacancy caused by Wood. In this movement a slight interval occurred in the line, which the Rebels took advantage of with great rapidity, intercepting and breaking the line of battle of the army at that point. Wood, being taken while marching by the flank, broke and fled in confusion, and my line, actually attacked from the rear, was obliged to swing back on the right, which it accomplished with wonderful regularity under such circumstance (with, however, the exception of a portion of the First Brigade, which, being much exposed, broke with considerable disorder.) The line now being broken and se-

verely pressed at this point, and great confusion prevailing in the supports, composed of Wood's and Van Cleve's Divisions, I formed the remnant of my command (and such stragglers from other commands as I could rally and bring into position) into line, to resist, if possible, the pressure of the now advancing Rebels.

In this manner I succeeded in holding the enemy in check for a considerable time, until finding that the Rebels were moving on my right to gain command of the valley by which the right (McCook) was retreating, I swung back my right flank, and, moving about half a mile to the rear, took up a good position on a commanding ridge, General Negley (who had a portion of his command intact) having pledged himself to hold my right and rear.

Finding that this latter point was the key to the position so desired by the enemy, I made every preparation to defend it to the last, my command being somewhat increased by the arrival of portions of Palmer's (Van Cleve's?) and Negley's Divisions, and most opportunely re-enforced by Colonel Van Derveer's Brigade (Third) which, having successfully, though with great loss, held its precarious position in the general line, until all in its vicinity had retreated, retired in good order, actually cutting its way through the Rebels to rejoin my division. This gallant brigade was one of the few who maintained their organization perfect through the hard-fought passes of that portion of the field.

Nothing can exceed the desperate determination with which the Rebels endeavored to gain possession of this point,

hurling entire divisions on my small force in their fierce eagerness to obtain a position which would undoubtedly have given them great advantage of the day. My troops maintained their ground with great obstinacy, evincing great gallantry and devotion in the most trying circumstances, until re-enforced about 3:30 p. m. by a portion of Granger's Reserve Corps, who took up the position that should have been occupied during the day by Negley's Division.

General Negley, so far from holding my right as he had promised, retired, with extraordinary deliberation, to Rossville at an early period of the day, taking with him a portion of my division, as will be seen by the report of Colonel Connell, commanding First Brigade, and leaving me open to attack from the right as well as from the left and front (from which points the Rebels attacked me simultaneously on four several occasions), and my rear so far exposed, that my staff officers' sent back for ammunition, were successively cut off, and the ammunition of such vital importance at that time, prevented from reaching me, thus necessitating the use of the bayonet as my only means of defense.

I remained in this position heavily engaged until sunset, re-enforced by the Ninth Indiana Infantry, sent me at my request by General Hazen, and the Sixty-Eighth and One Hundred First Indiana Infantry, sent by order of General Thomas, also the Twenty-First Ohio Infantry, all of whom remained in position and behaved with steadiness while their ammunition lasted. Colonel Stoughton, with a portion of a brigade, also rallied at this point and did good service.

Finding my ammunition almost entirely exhausted, some of the troops having none at all, and the remainder but one or two rounds, I ordered it to be reserved until the last final effort, and resort to the bayonet as a means of defense. Several charges were made by my entire command during the last attack of the enemy, by which they were gallantly driven from the ridge, where they had obtained a momentary lodgment. My entire force during the day and afternoon on this ridge could not have been over 2,500 men, including stragglers of various regiments and divisions, besides my own immediate command. Shortly after sunset I withdrew without molestation to Ross-ville where I bivouacked for the night, my retreat being covered by the Sixty-Eighth and One Hundred First Indiana Infantry, the only troops who had a supply of ammunition. This duty was satisfactorily performed by these regiments under the direction of Captain C. A. Cilley, of Colonel Van Derveer's staff.

I cannot speak too highly of the gallant conduct of my command during these engagements. The accompanying report of killed and wounded is a sad but glorious record of stern devotion with which the officers and men of the Third Division maintained their stand in the desperate position assigned them during the battle of the 19th and 20th. To the commanding officers of brigades, regiments and batteries the highest praise is due for the able and fearless manner in which they managed their commands in circumstances of more than ordinary trial.

I herewith forward their several reports, to which I re-

spectfully refer you for an account of the individual action of the different portions of my division, and I cheerfully indorse such special mention as is made of deserving members of my command. Where the conduct of all is so commendable it is hardly possible for me to select any for particular mention.

The gallant Croxton, Fourth Kentucky Infantry, commanding the Second Brigade, who, though severely and painfully wounded early the second day, remained on the field rallying and encouraging his men until utterly exhausted. * * *

The opportune arrival of Major General Granger's command, I consider, saved the army from total rout. Being left to my own resources by General Negley, whom I supposed to be on my right, I could not have held my position against another attack, had not General Granger's troops got into position to prevent my being flanked on my right. I am indebted to General Steedman for a small supply of ammunition, when I was depending solely on the bayonet for repulsing the next assault.

The staff of my division: Captain Louis J. Lambert, Assistant Adjutant General; Captain George S. Roper, Commissary of Subsistence; Captain Lewis Johnson, Tenth Indiana Infantry, Provost Marshal; Lieutenant Ira V. Germain, A. D. C., and Lieutenant Dunn, Tenth Kentucky Infantry, Topographical Engineer (missing), performed their duties with fearlessness and great gallantry, carrying orders under severest fire, and using every effort to rally and encourage the troops to return to their flag when a panic had evidently seized many, particularly of other divisions.

Total number engaged, 5,998; loss during 19th and 20th—killed, 325; wounded, 1,639; missing, 210. Total 2,174.

I am Colonel

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. Brannan,

Brigadier General, Commanding Division.

Lieut. Colonel George E. Flint, A. A. G. and Chief of Staff, Fourteenth Army Corps.

REPORT OF COLONEL CHARLES W. CHAPMAN, SEVENTY-FOURTH INDIANA INFANTRY, COMMANDING SECOND BRIGADE.

Headquarters Second Brigade, Third Division.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Sept. 27, 1863.

Captain:—I submit the following report of the part taken by the Second Brigade, Third Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, on the 19th and 20th days of September, 1863:

On the night of the 18th inst. this brigade, with the balance of the division, Colonel John T. Croxton, of the Fourth Kentucky Infantry, commanding, marched from Morgan's Ford, on the Chickamauga Creek, in Walker County, Ga., along the Chattanooga road, obliquing to the right where this road intersects with the road leading to Ringgold. The brigade was on the march all night of the 18th inst., arriving in the vicinity of the enemy about 6 o'clock in the morning of the 19th. After halting and taking a hasty cup of coffee, firing was heard

in front; the column was immediately on the march forward on the Ringgold Road. The colonel commanding was here informed that a brigade of the enemy had been cut off and was immediately in our front, supposed to be in the vicinity of the Chickamauga Creek.

We advanced about 1 mile on this road (Ringgold) and formed line of battle in the woods, facing nearly east, the Seventy-Fourth Indiana on the right, Colonel C. W. Chapman commanding; the Fourth Kentucky, Lieut. Colonel P. B. Hunt commanding, on the left; the Tenth Indiana, Colonel William B. Carroll commanding, in the center, these three regiments forming the front line; Fourteenth Ohio, Lieut. Colonel H. D. Kingsbury commanding; Tenth Kentucky, Colonel William H. Hays commanding, forming the reserve. Skirmishers were thrown out in front, under command of Major J. H. Van Natta, of the Tenth Indiana. They advanced but a short distance when they were charged upon by the Rebel cavalry, supposed to be those under the command of Forrest. The skirmishers immediately returned to the line. The advance line gave them one volley, fixed bayonets and charged, which caused the enemy to "skedaddle" in haste, with considerable loss. The line of battle was immediately reformed, and skirmishers advanced again under the command of the same officer, who soon after was wounded and taken from the field. The skirmishers advanced about 500 yards when they came in contact with the enemy's skirmishers. After considerable firing on both sides, a flank movement was discovered. The reserve regiments were

at once brought forward, the Fourteenth Ohio on the right and the Tenth Kentucky on the left.

I was here ordered by Colonel Croxton, commanding the brigade, to take command of the right wing, leaving Lieut. Colonel Baker in command of the Seventy-Fourth Indiana. An advance being ordered, the troops moved forward steadily and with a determination to drive the enemy from the field, but, instead of finding one brigade to contend with, we had the combined forces of Longstreet and Breckenridge. We succeeded in checking them, but they soon recovered and being in force, they soon commenced flanking us on the right. We were compelled to fall back, which was done in good order.

A new line of battle was formed on the right, and nearly at right angles with the first, for the purpose of meeting the flank movement being made by the enemy, and again advanced this line, driving the enemy before us a short distance. At this time, our ammunition being nearly exhausted, we fell back to a ridge and there held our position until we were relieved by King's Brigade, of General Baird's Division. The brigade then returned to the rear of the battery, (which had been ordered back about 300 yards, to take position on a ridge, commanding an open field in our rear, so if the enemy forced us back beyond it the battery could rake them with grape and canister), forming line of battle on the right and left of it and replenished the men with 60 rounds of ammunition. It was in this last charge (before we were relieved by King's Brigade) that we lost very heavily in officers and men. Colonel Carroll, Tenth Indiana, fell mortally wounded, and Lieut. Colonel P. B. Hunt was se-

verely wounded in the leg. Both were, however, brought from the field.

It soon became apparent that the enemy was driving King's Brigade. This brigade being again ordered to advance, moved by the flank to the right (in order that it might be unmasked by King's command) about 400 yards. The positions of the regiments were, viz: Fourteenth Ohio on the right; Fourth Kentucky on its left; Seventy-Fourth Indiana on left of Fourth Kentucky; Tenth Indiana on left of Seventy-Fourth Indiana; the Tenth Kentucky on the left of the Tenth Indiana, and the Thirty-First Ohio, Lieut. Colonel Lister commanding, which had been ordered at the beginning of the action to our support, on the extreme left. I was directed by Colonel Croxton to take command of the right wing, he remaining on the left. The enemy was now approaching us *en masse*, of not less than three columns, and giving us a heavy fire of grape and canister. The order was given to charge, which was done in fine style, and with a determination to drive the enemy, which they did, some 300 yards, capturing their batteries of five guns and bringing them from the field.

In this charge the left of the brigade retook seven pieces of artillery, five guns belonging to the Indiana Cavalry (Eighteenth Indiana Battery), and two Parrotts of the First Michigan (Loomis) and brought them off the field. There was a desperate struggle for the ground, but, they being in such overpowering force, and flanking us again on the right, we were compelled to fall back, which we did in good order, and disputing every foot of ground until we came to a good position,

which we held until relieved by Johnson's Division. In the last charge we again lost heavily, as the list of killed and wounded will show. It was in this charge that my horse was shot from under me, and fell heavily upon me, breaking my arm and injuring me seriously otherwise, but I continued on the field during the balance of the day.

The brigade again retired to the crest of the hill and took position by the battery, where we rested until about 4 o'clock when we were again ordered to march by the right flank, through the woods into a field across the Chattanooga road and then marched into line of battle south about 1 mile, to a hospital tent of the Seventy-Ninth Ohio. We remained there in line until dark, when we marched by the flank into an open field on our right and bivouacked for the night.

During this day's engagement, Battery C, First Ohio Artillery, First Lieutenant M. B. Gary, had no opportunity of taking any part in the action, on account of the nature of the ground, but was always ready and willing to do so. During the day he had 2 men wounded.

On the morning of the 20th, about 4 o'clock, we again marched out by the flank across the Chattanooga road at Kelly's House, leaving it to our left, and took position holding the front line. Skirmishers were thrown forward, but the enemy did not appear to confront us closely. We remained in this position about one hour. The brigade then moved to the left, by the flank about 300 yards and formed on the left of Reynolds' Division, the Seventy-Fourth and Tenth Indiana in the front line, and the Fourteenth Ohio, Fourth Kentucky and

Tenth Kentucky in the rear. The front regiments threw up some rude fortifications, which protected them from the fire of the enemy, who came within 40 yards of them, but was each time driven back with great slaughter, when by a flank movement on our right, the brigade was compelled to change front, and in so doing the brigade become separated and at the same time Colonel Croxton was compelled to abandon the field. What remained of the brigade was under the command of Colonel William H. Hays, Tenth Kentucky, to whom I refer you for further report of second day's proceedings. The Seventy-fourth and Tenth Indiana, having reported to General Reynolds, fought with him during the day. The brigade lost heavily in killed and wounded. See reports of regimental commanders, copies of which I herewith submit.

The total number of casualties in the two days' fighting is: Officers killed 5; officers wounded 47; enlisted men killed 126; wounded 681; captured or missing, officers 2; enlisted men 77. Total loss 938.

The effective force of the brigade was on the day of battle: Officers 115. Enlisted men 2164. Battery, officers 4, enlisted men 118, aggregate 2401.

Before closing this report, I must testify to the manner in which the officers of the brigade conducted themselves on the trying occasion of each day, and I refrain from particularizing individual instances of heroic daring and gallantry, for where all do their duty bravely and well as the officers of this brigade did on this occasion, it would be unjust and improper to make distinctions and institute comparisons by which

others equally deserving and meritorious would be injured.

I have the honor to be captain,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. W. Chapman,

Capt. Louis J. Lambert, Col. Commanding 2nd Brigade
Assistant Adjutant General, Third Division.

I copy below a portion of the official report of Lieut. Colonel Myron Baker, Seventy-fourth Indiana which confirms the statement that the Tenth and Seventy-fourth Indiana were the last regiments off of the field on the night of the 20th, also that Colonel Marsh B. Taylor had command of the two regiments:

Headquarters Seventy-fourth Indiana,
2nd Brigade, 3rd Division, 14th Army Corps
Chattanooga, September 25, 1863.

Sir:

* * * * *

"About 8 A. M. the Seventy-fourth Indiana with the Tenth Indiana on its immediate right moved to the left and joined on the Seventy-fifth Indiana, the right regiment of Reynolds' Division. The skirmishers moved to the left at the same time covering our front. The Seventy-fourth Indiana occupied a low ridge of ground with an open field in front (in which were some scattered trees) on the extreme left of the second brigade. On the brow of this ridge I caused the men to construct a rude breastworks of logs and rails behind which they could take shelter from the enemy's musketry and which proved of very great advantage in the subsequent fight. At about

10:30 A. M. the firing which had been very heavy to my left and along the line of Reynolds' Division, struck my line of battle. I ordered the men to kneel down behind their works and hold their fire until the enemy were within sixty to seventy yards of our line. The companies of skirmishers were soon driven in, but not a shot was fired by us until the Rebels who were charging on us with a yell had come within seventy yards of us when I ordered the men to rise up and commence firing. The men mostly aimed deliberately and fought with a spirit and determination which could not well be surpassed, for the comparative security and strength of their position, gave them increased confidence.

"The Tenth and Seventy-fourth Indiana held their position, keeping up an incessant and untiring fire until their ammunition was nearly exhausted, when they were ordered to cease firing, fix bayonets, and await the nearer approach of the foe. Twice during this engagement the enemy was thrown into confusion and driven back from before our position. About this time the line to the right of the Tenth Indiana gave way, and the Rebels made their appearance in an open field on the right flank of the Tenth Indiana. Lieut. Colonel Marsh B. Taylor, commanding that veteran regiment, changed his front almost perpendicularly to the rear, and the Seventy-fourth Indiana protected the original line until he had completed that movement, when I faced the regiment by the rear rank and formed line of battle on his right at an acute angle with the original line, and in rear of a fence and some old log buildings. Here the regiment fought until its ammunition was completely ex-

hausted and the Rebels were driven back from the open field over which they were advancing.

"At this time the Tenth and Seventy-fourth Indiana were separated from the rest of the brigade, which had been sent to the right to fill a breach in the line, and Lieutenant Colonel Taylor, being the ranking officer, took command of both regiments. The regiment now moved through the woods toward the left, and awaited the arrival of ammunition in an open ground where Hazen's Brigade was lying behind some log fortifications.

"About 4 P. M. we got a supply of ammunition and occupied a position behind the breastworks, from which Hazen's Brigade had been withdrawn. When the retreat commenced in the evening we were the last to leave that part of the field,

and brought away with us one section of artillery which was in rear of all the infantry, except the Tenth and Seventy-fourth Indiana. Those regiments both left that part of the field in good order under a severe artillery fire from the enemy, and halted and formed line of battle facing the enemy on a hill where General Steedman's Division had been fighting. *The Tenth and Seventy-fourth Indiana were the last organized bodies of infantry that left the ground.*

About 8:30 P. M. the two regiments moved from that point toward Rossville by the right flank, the Seventy-fourth Indiana in front, followed by the Tenth Indiana."

* * * * *

Myron C. Baker,

Lieut. Colonel Commanding 74th Indiana Infantry.

CHAPTER XI

Siege of Chattanooga

THE battle of Chickamauga was considered by many as a drawn battle. The enemy occupied the field, it is true, but the main object Bragg had in view had failed, to-wit: The complete annihilation or destruction of the Army of the Cumberland. The simple occupation of the battle field was all the "rebs" could claim as a victory. Bragg was most severely punished, his army was crippled, his losses in killed, wounded and prisoners exceeded that of the Union Army.

It has been conceded by some of the best military men on both sides that Bragg's plan of the battle was the best arranged of any battle during the war. The failure of Bragg to accomplish what he had planned was through the intervention of Divine Providence. Bragg's subordinate generals failed to carry out, or rather disobeyed his orders. Lieutenant General Polk, commanding Bragg's right wing, was ordered to hurl his entire force against Rosecrans' left at 6 o'clock on the morning of September 19. This he failed to do and did not attack until 10 o'clock, and with only one or two brigades at a time. This force was repulsed and suffered heavy loss without any gain. Had Polk obeyed the order to the letter there is no telling what would have become of the Army of the Cumberland. The Third and Fourth Divisions of the

Fourteenth Corps was all the troops directly in his front, commanded by Brannan and Reynolds, respectively.

What the trouble or disagreement was between Bragg and his subordinate general we do not know. But after the battle Polk, D. H. Hill and Hindman were relieved of their commands and ordered to report at Atlanta for court of inquiry. It is interesting reading, the correspondence of these men, between Bragg and Jeff Davis. It was evident that Davis did not like Bragg from some cause, as Bragg's orders to the generals "in hoc" were subsequently countermanded by Davis, the men released from arrest and assigned to other commands.

The Army of the Cumberland arrived in Chattanooga on Monday night, September 21st. They immediately proceeded to throw up strong intrenchments, the line extending from the Tennessee River on the left to the base of Lookout Mountain on the right. Bragg having been so badly crippled did not make his appearance until Sept. 24th, when he proceeded to invest the city. He at once occupied Lookout Mountain on our right, Missionary Ridge to our left, and the valley between. There were no bridges across the Tennessee River north of Chattanooga at that time and this prevented any further retreat of

the Army of the Cumberland, which, by the way, had no idea of going any farther. If Bragg saw fit to attack it would have been a fight to the finish, with the odds in favor of the Army of the Cumberland. Bragg realized this fact and was content to settle down to a long rest.

Rosecrans' original orders were to take Chattanooga and hold it, but subsequent telegrams from Washington were to the effect that "Bragg was on the retreat, Atlanta being his objective point, and for him (Rosecrans) to follow him." While the fact was that Bragg had simply evacuated Chattanooga, falling back as far as LaFayette, Ga. (22 miles), and waiting for Rosecrans to follow him in the valley and then with the combined force of himself and Longstreet to destroy the Army of the Cumberland—the battle of Chickamauga being the result.

On September 25th pontoon bridges were thrown across the Tennessee River on the north, enabling supply trains to cross the river and go for supplies. Field hospitals were immediately established on the north side of the river in the valley between the river and Walden's Ridge. All sick and wounded, whom it was possible to move, were at once transferred to the field hospitals for two reasons, first, to clear the city of all such incumbrances in the event of an attack, and second, the sick and wounded would fare much better in tents than in buildings, which would insure a speedy recovery; moreover, with plenty of fresh air, would have a more beneficial effect. As fast as the wounded were able to travel they were

loaded in ambulances and taken to Stevenson, Ala., and sent north, either general hospitals at Louisville and Nashville or furloughed home.

The work of strengthening the fortifications progressed rapidly and by the 24th of September the defenses of the city were perfect, and the army felt confident it could repulse any attack of Bragg's whole army. Our division (Third, Fourteenth Corps) occupied the left of the corps, the right of our regiment resting on the Rossville road, the remainder of the brigade extending to the left.

September 26th Bragg opened up the bombardment with all his artillery, the bombardment lasting three or four hours. His object evidently was to ascertain the location of our batteries, and while he was gaining this information, we were equally well informed as to the position of his troops, especially his artillery. The terrific cannonading did little if any damage.

On Lookout Mountain, some 2,800 feet above the level of the Tennessee River, Bragg had located two batteries, one of 64-pounders and one of 32-pounder guns. These batteries would manage to open up about once every twenty-four hours, aiming to shell the city. They did no execution, but furnished the boys with an exhibition of fireworks. The fuse from the shell would leave a trail of fire much like that from a sky rocket, and when the shell burst it resembled the rocket bursting in the air. The fusilade was kept up some six weeks, the result being one man killed and one wounded.

At the north end of Lookout Mountain the Tennessee River makes a bend, running a short distance west, where it turns and runs north. In this bend was an island about 100 feet high called Moccasin Point. On this point was stationed the Tenth Indiana Battery. After the battery had been placed they opened fire on the two Rebel forts on Lookout. Notwithstanding the distance, our batteries succeeded in dismounting several of the Rebel guns. In our front was a strong force of Rebels who had planted a 32-pounder gun, which the boys called the "Swamp Angel." This gun gave us some annoyance, but was generally silenced by the Seventh Indiana Battery which manned Fort Negley. The artillery duels between these batteries were frequent, and in a short time the "Swamp Angel" was effectually silenced.

In the course of two weeks both armies quieted down, with occasional skirmishes between the two picket lines. Chattanooga soon began to liven up and in a short time everything was hurry and bustle. Rations were beginning to disappear and some movement had to be made to replenish the haversack. After considerable work, and under skirmish fire, we succeeded in getting a steamboat loaded with supplies, which was meagre in quantity by reason of the boat being a small "stern wheeler." The greater part of these supplies went to the sick and wounded. Thirty days after the siege began our rations were growing scarcer. Parched corn was a luxury and teamsters had to guard the feed boxes, or horses and mules would have been without corn. Notwithstanding all these

hardships, the men were cheerful and confident when the time arrived Bragg would be the worst whipped man in the Southern Confederacy. Our cracker line was about fifty miles long, over hills and mountains to Stevenson and Bridgeport, Ala. The trains had to be heavily guarded and protected from the Rebel cavalry, under Joe Wheeler, Wharton and Van Dorn. Teamsters starting out with six mules generally returned with four and sometimes less. Forage was scarce, horses and mules died on the road, and it was estimated that during the siege the government lost 7,000 horses and mules from starvation. The situation was in reality growing desperate.

On the 28th of September the reorganization of the army took place. The following general order explains itself:

General Order	}	Office of Adjutant General,
No. 322		War Department,
		Washington, Sept. 28, 1863.

I. The President of the United States directs that the Twentieth and Twenty-First Army Corps be consolidated and called the Fourth Army Corps, and that Major General Gordon Granger be the commander of this consolidated corps.

II. It is also directed that a court of inquiry be convened, the detail to be hereafter made, to inquire and report upon the conduct of Major Generals McCook and Crittenden in the battles of 19th and 20th instant. These officers are relieved from duty in the Department of the Cumberland and

will repair to Indianapolis, Indiana, reporting their arrival by letter to the Adjutant General of the army.

By Order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

At the same time a change took place in our division. General Brannan, who commanded us at Chickamauga, had been transferred to the Twentieth Corps as Chief of Artillery, and Brigadier General Absalom Baird assigned to the command of our division (Third, Fourteenth Corps). Our brigade was changed from the Second to the Third and the Third Brigade to the Second, and under this number (Third) we served until final muster out.

October 1, 1863, a meeting was called of the regimental officers at regimental headquarters to take action on the deaths of Colonel Carroll and Lieutenant Jones of Company A. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT TO COLONEL CARROLL.

At a meeting of the officers of the Tenth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, at Chattanooga, Tenn., the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, In the dispensation of Providence it has been the sad fate of Colonel William B. Carroll and Lieutenant Martin T. Jones to be numbered among the fallen brave, who gave their lives to their country on the bloody field of Chickamauga; therefore,

Resolved, That we, the officers of the Tenth Indiana Volunteers, having been associated with Colonel Carroll in a weary, toilsome and dangerous campaign of two years in the field, first as Captain of Company E, then as Major, then as Lieutenant Colonel, and finally as Colonel and commanding officer of our regiment, do unite in expressing our sincere and heartfelt regrets that one so brave, so gallant, so competent and generous, should be so suddenly called from our midst, where by his nobleness, generosity and kindness he has endeared himself and his memory to every heart.

Resolved, That in the untimely death of Colonel Carroll we deplore the loss of a good and efficient commander, the government a meritorious officer, and the country an esteemed citizen and true patriot.

Resolved, That in the fall of Lieutenant Jones, of Company A, another good and brave officer has passed from among us, one whose intercourse with us has always been of the most pleasant and agreeable character, and one who will always be remembered by us as an officer who did his whole duty to his country, and shed his blood in defense of the great principles for which we fight.

Resolved, That we unite in tendering our heartfelt sympathies to Mrs. Carroll, and the bereaved relations and friends of Colonel Carroll and Lieutenant Jones and of all the brave men who have fallen in our regiment.

No. 337, October 16, 1863, Major General George H. Thomas is hereby assigned to the command and will at once assume its duties. General Rosecrans will turn over all books, papers, maps and other property pertaining to the command to Major General Thomas. All staff officers except the aides-de-camp authorized by law now on duty with General Rosecrans, will report to General Thomas for assignment as soon as relieved. General Rosecrans will proceed to Cincinnati, Ohio, and report to the Adjutant General of the army by letter for orders.

By Order of Major General Grant.

ELY S. PARKER,
Assistant Adjutant General."

Following this order was one issued by General Rosecrans, bidding farewell to the army, as follows:

"General Orders	}	Headquarters,
No. 242.		Department of the Cumberland,
		Chattanooga, Tenn., Oct. 19, 1863.

The general commanding announces to the officers and soldiers of the Army of the Cumberland that he leaves them under orders from the President. Major General George H. Thomas, in compliance with orders, will assume the command of this army and department. The chiefs of all the staff departments will report to him for orders.

In taking leave of you, his brothers in arms, officers and soldiers, he congratulates you that your new commander

comes to you, not as he did—a stranger. General Thomas has been identified with this army from its first organization. He has led you often in battle. To his known prudence, dauntless courage, and true patriotism you may look with confidence, that under God he will lead you to victory.

The general commanding doubts not you will be as true to yourselves and your country in the future as you have been in the past.

To the division and brigade commanders he tenders his cordial thanks for their valuable aid, and hearty co-operation in all he has undertaken. To the chief of staff departments, and their subordinates whom he leaves behind, he owes a debt of gratitude for their fidelity and untiring devotion to duty.

Companions in arms, officers and soldiers, farewell and may God bless you.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major General."

The feeling in the army on the retirement of General Rosecrans was one of deep sorrow and regret. They felt that he had been mistreated by the authorities at Washington, and subjected to many indignities, by Stanton and others. He had moved in the valley against his better judgment and the judgment of General Thomas. His move in the valley was made by reason of peremptory orders from the War Department, who, being in Washington, knew more about the condition of affairs than the generals who were in the field.

He was ordered to pursue Bragg, whom Halleck said was on the retreat headed for Atlanta.

The War Department seemed to be ignorant of the fact that Bragg was being reinforced by Longstreet's Corps from Lee's army. General Thomas knew and so reported to Rosecrans that Bragg was not retreating, but was planning to destroy the Army of the Cumberland, and subsequent events proved that General Thomas was correct in his surmises.

It was evidently a mistake on the part of General Rosecrans leaving the field at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 20th and going to Chattanooga. McCook and Crittenden followed suit, leaving Thomas and the Fourteenth Corps to fight it out. Thomas knew nothing of this until 4 o'clock p. m., when he received an order from Rosecrans to assume command of the army. Thomas, of course, expected McCook and Crittenden to report to him and mass his forces. But neither of them reported and, in fact, no one knew what had become of the troops. Negley in the meantime withdrew to Rossville, taking the First Brigade of our division with him, but Colonel Connell finding out what had been done marched back and rejoined the division.

General Grant after assuming command came to Chattanooga and began preparations for raising the siege, and during that time nothing of very great importance transpired until November 23, 1863, of which we will note in the following chapter.

November 15, 1863, Captain J. W. Perkins was field officer of the day, and after dark when on a tour of inspection of the line was shot by a member of the Second Minnesota on guard at General Thomas' headquarters. The ball entered a little to the right of the spinal column, going around the right side and lodged in the abdominal cavity. He was brought to camp, and everything that medical skill could suggest or loving hands could do to alleviate his sufferings was done. He suffered untold agonies and at 4 o'clock on the morning of the 16th death relieved him of his sufferings. His death cast a gloom over the regiment, especially Co. I, of which he was captain. Private Finney of his company was similarly wounded in the skirmish with Morgan at Beech Fork, December 28, 1862. Their wounds were identical, their sufferings the same, death following in each instance—a singular coincidence.

The death of Captain Perkins was mourned by the regiment, and especially Company I. He was brave and courageous, even to recklessness, and after going through all the battles in which the regiment participated—especially Chickamauga, in which he served as acting major—in the thickest of the fight to be shot by one of our own men of the same division, made his death particularly sorrowful. A meeting was held at regimental headquarters, at which the following resolutions were adopted:

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT TO THE LATE CAPTAIN PERKINS.

At a meeting of the officers of the Tenth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It has been the will of Divine Providence to take from our midst Captain Jehu W. Perkins, one of the brightest stars of the Tenth Indiana, and hero of many a hard fought battle; therefore,

Resolved, That we, the officers of the regiment, do unite in expressing our sincere regrets that one so brave, gallant and generous should so suddenly be torn from us—after having passed through the sanguinary battles of Mill Springs and Chickamauga, where for gallant and meritorious conduct at the former he was brevetted major by the President.

Resolved, That in our associations with Captain Perkins we have found in him an efficient and meritorious officer and who by his kindness and generosity has endeared his memory to every heart.

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathies to the relatives and friends of Captain Perkins, and hope that they, like us, will find solace by knowing that he died a true patriot and soldier.

Resolved, That the foregoing preamble and resolutions be published in the Lebanon Patriot, Frankfort Crescent and

LaFayette Courier—and that a copy of these resolutions be furnished his father at Lebanon.

CAPT. JAMES H. BOYLE,
CAPT. THOMAS A. COBB,
CAPT. FELIX SHUMATE,

LIEUT. A. W. SMITH,
Secretary. Committee.

Preparations for raising the siege progressed rapidly. A battery of 100 pounder Parrott guns was planted on Cameron Hill, on west side of Chattanooga, and it was expected these guns with its heavy ordnance shells and shot would work fearful execution, but from some cause they were never used.

November 22. Sherman and the Fifteenth Army Corps arrived at Chattanooga. Sherman reported to Grant, and stated "You are besieged," to which Grant replied, "I am aware of the fact, but won't be many more days."

November 23. We were ordered to hold ourselves in readiness to move at a moment's notice with 100 rounds of ammunition and four days' rations in the haversacks. This order indicated that there would be "something doing" in a very short time. Our division formed in front of Fort Negley, with the First and Second Brigades in front and our brigade (Third) in reserve.

The Fourth Corps had moved out and formed a line in front of Orchard Knob, one division of the Eleventh Corps with them. Sherman in the meantime had gone north of the Tennessee River with two divisions of the Fifteenth Corps

and First Division (Davis) of the Fourteenth Corps, crossed the river, captured all the Rebel pickets excepting one and soon had his troops in position to attack the Rebel right wing.

The Fourth Corps made an attack and with heavy skirmishing in our front the Fourth Corps drove the enemy from Orchard Knob, and holding that position our division remained in their position all night and on the following morning (24th) we moved to the left, occupying a position in front of Bragg's headquarters. The 24th was rainy and very cloudy. Hooker advanced on Lookout Mountain, although we could hear the fighting we could see nothing by reason of the clouds between us and the mountain. The Second Division of our corps (Fourteenth) occupied a position on Chattanooga Creek, at the base of Lookout, and the whole line engaged the enemy to keep him from sending reinforcements to oppose Hooker. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon the clouds cleared away just long enough for us to see Hooker on his white horse coming over the mountain, driving everything before him. After that we saw nothing more of him or his army, but could hear the continuous rattle of musketry and roar of artillery. We could tell from the cheers every time our forces were charging the enemy. The fighting lasted until after midnight.

November 25th opened bright and clear, our flag unfurled and waving from the top of Lookout Mountain. The entire Rebel force had been routed, "horse, foot and dragoons." The air was cold and crispy, a thin sheet of ice

covered the ground from the rains of the previous day. About 10 o'clock the Army of the Cumberland began forming their lines previous to making the assault on Mission Ridge. For some reason, unknown, our division was ordered to the left of the Fourteenth Corps, or extreme left of the Army of the Cumberland. It had been previously arranged that a signal of six guns fired from Fort Wood would be given when the army was to be in readiness to make the charge. When the sixth round was fired the army was to start.

At one o'clock the fort opened and at the last shot the charge began. The orders were to take the first line of works or rifle pits and then rest. The enemy opened up with all his artillery. The firing was terrific, and in order to shield themselves from this terrible cannonading the regiment double quicked and at the point of the bayonet drove the Rebels from their works. At this point they were so nearly under the Rebel guns that they failed to do any execution, as they could not depress their guns sufficiently without dismounting them.

After a short rest a color bearer on the extreme right made the remark: "What's the use of staying here? Come on, boys," and he started, regiment after regiment following. Brigade and division commanders supposed orders had been given to continue the charge and acted accordingly. Generals Grant, Thomas and Joe Reynolds occupied a commanding position on Orchard Knob, where they could observe the movements of the entire army from right to left. Grant was amazed. He turned to Thomas and asked: "By whose order was that charge given?" Thomas replied: "I don't know; not by my order, how-

ever." Grant then said: "If that charge fails, stars will fall." Meaning of course, brigadier and major generals would lose their stars. General Thomas told him: "The charge will not fail, I know those men." Generals Thomas and Reynolds chuckled with delight but said nothing while Grant was moveless, chagrined, as it was his wish that Sherman have all the honors of success. Steadily the long line of blue ascended the ridge, pausing occasionally to rest and get "second wind." The musketry fire from the enemy was terrific, the ridge very rough and steep. Our division on the left began the ascent in a V shaped ravine facing their batteries. A battery on the left enfiling us and doing some execution. The First Brigade was on the right and the Second Brigade on the left, our brigade being in reserve. When within a hundred yards of the top of the ridge our brigade moved to the left of the line, charged bayonets and drove the enemy in front of them. When nearly at the top Colonel Phelps (Thirty-eighth Ohio) commanding the brigade was shot and killed by a Rebel.

The enemy fell back a short distance and made a stand but our regiment charged them with the bayonet and drove them from the field.

As the sun was setting behind the hills west of Chattanooga the camp fires of the Union were burning brightly on top of Missionary Ridge—Chickamauga had been avenged; Bragg was defeated and his defeat was turned into a rout. His loss was heavy in killed and wounded, with some 5000 prisoners and 72 guns. His men threw away muskets and accoutrements, in their haste to get away. Wagons, horses and

mules were deserted, in fact his men were more or less panic stricken. Pursuit was given until darkness ended it.

On the morning of November 26, we were ordered to join in the pursuit, following Bragg to Ringgold, where we tore up three miles of railroad, burning ties, heating the rails red hot and bending them around trees and allowing them to cool. The rails were useless for any future service.

We returned from Ringgold November 29th and again settled down to prepare winter quarters. The following reports give definitely the part taken by the regiment at the Battle of Mission Ridge:

The siege had been raised, the railroad from Bridgeport to Chattanooga was fast being completed, and in a few days a train loaded with supplies was on its way. As the train rounded the curve at the foot of Lookout Mountain the engineer whistled for the station. This was answered by cheers from the entire army and the men began a rush to the depot as the train pulled into the station and stopped. The engineer, fireman, conductor and brakemen were grabbed by the men and nearly hugged to death. The quartermaster general of the Army of the Cumberland was on hand to receive the train. No detail was necessary to unload the cars. The boys unfastened the car doors, opened them, climbed in and began "passing out." Those on the platform carried the stuff and piled it up in the depot. Within the short space of forty-five minutes the train of 20 cars was emptied. Occasionally one of the boys would "accidentally" drop a box of hard tack which would burst open. It only took two minutes to clean it up, but it

disappeared in the haversacks. Hard tack treated in that manner never found itself back in the boxes. Trains began to arrive at short intervals and soon became monotonous, and regular details had to be made to unload trains. In the course of two weeks the army had an abundance of rations and other necessary supplies.

December 15, 1863. General Grant decided to visit the battlefield of Chickamauga. General Thomas accompanied him and an escort of infantry consisting of the Thirty-first Ohio, First Brigade, Ninth Ohio, Second Brigade and Tenth Indiana, Third Brigade, Third Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, a squadron of cavalry and a section of Battery C, First Ohio Light Artillery, of the Third Brigade. We left Chattanooga about 7 o'clock in the morning, passing through Rossville and arrived at Chickamauga about 11 o'clock a. m. The escort stacked arms and was permitted to wander over the field, but within easy distance of their arms. The members of our regiment were anxious to find the spot where we stacked knapsacks on the morning of the 19th. We easily found the spot and were positive as to its location, as the boys found envelopes of letters they had left in them. Everything of course was taken by the "rebs" except old envelopes. Photographs of wives, mothers, children and "the best girl" were duly appropriated by the "Johnnies." On one log we counted twenty-seven skulls that had been placed in a row. Heavy rains had

swollen the creeks and many of those buried on the battlefield had been washed out, and one case in particular, a skeleton was hanging by one foot in the forks of a sapling some fifteen feet above the ground, head down. This was evidently the work of some of the enemy, as the water could never have reached that high. There were hundreds of instances showing irreverent treatment of the dead. We went to the line occupied by the regiment on Sunday (20th) morning and found the same logs lying in position which had been used for breast-works. In looking over the ground we found where Jim Godman and Bill Holton, of Company D, were buried. Identified them by a letter written by Holton to his mother on the night of the 19th; both were buried side by side, but the flesh had all disappeared. We went to the place where Col. Marsh B. Taylor "cut out" on Sunday afternoon, found the remains of James Rodgers of Company A. He with four or five others had evidently crawled to a spot to protect them from the sun, and had obtained a rail which was used as a pillow. In this position they (6) died but were never buried—probably overlooked by the burying squad.

Generals Grant and Thomas rode over the field together. General Thomas explained the position of all troops during the engagement. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon the bugle sounded the assembly. We "fell in" and leisurely marched back to Chattanooga, arriving there about dark.

REPORT OF LIEUT. COLONEL MARSH B. TAYLOR.
TENTH INDIANA INFANTRY.

Chattanooga, Tenn., December 1, 1863.

Sir:—I have the honor of making herewith my official report of the late battle.

On the morning of the 23rd of November, 1863, I received orders to hold my command in readiness to move at a moment's notice, with two days' rations and 100 rounds of cartridges to the man. About 4 p. m. I joined the brigade in front of Fort Negley, and closed *en masse*, my position being in reserve with the Fourteenth Ohio, the Tenth Kentucky, Fourth Kentucky, Thirty-eighth Ohio and Seventy-fourth Indiana being in the advance. We remained in this position until the morning of the 24th when the brigade was ordered to the left and front. After forming our line of battle, pickets were posted and remained until relieved on the morning of the 25th. Immediately the four left companies were ordered out as skirmishers, but were soon withdrawn. We were then ordered to the left next to the river and marching and counter-marching we were formed in line of battle about 2 p. m., my regiment being in reserve of the brigade with the Fourteenth Ohio. After remaining in this position about two hours, we were ordered forward to storm the ridge, and in so doing were exposed to a raking fire from commanding positions on the top of the ridge. We succeeded in taking the ridge. My command lost 11 wounded. We remained in this position until next morning, November 26, when we were ordered to

Ringgold, Ga. The officers and men of the regiment behaved with great gallantry. Hoping this report will meet with your approbation, I am very respectfully,

Marsh B. Taylor.

Lieut. Col. Commanding 10th Indiana.

REPORT OF COLONEL WILLIAM H. HAYS, TENTH KENTUCKY.
Commanding Third Brigade.

Headquarters 3rd Brigade, 3rd Division, 14th Corps.
Chattanooga, Tenn., Dec. 3, 1863.

Captain.—I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Third Brigade, Third Division, Fourteenth Army Corps in the late engagement.

Owing to the death of Colonel E. H. Phelps, who commanded this brigade until evening of the 25th of November, and was killed while gallantly leading the brigade on the last charge to take Missionary Ridge, my report will necessarily be but a brief outline of the movements of the brigade up to that time.

November 23 at 3 p. m., the brigade was ordered out to act as a reserve to the First and Second Brigade of this division, who were posted about three-quarters of a mile in front of Fort Negley, and near the enemy's picket line. This Brigade was posted near the center 200 yards in rear of the First and Second Brigade, where it remained until 3 a. m. Nov. 24th, when we were moved to the left of the LaFayette road and advanced near the enemy's lines, where, after posting a strong

picket, we were ordered to intrench our positions, which was done very effectually during the night and by 9 o'clock the next day our position was very secure behind a strong line of breastworks. We remained in this position until 10 a. m. November 25th, when we were ordered to move to the left. After moving in that direction about 4 miles up the river, we were faced about and marched back one mile. We then halted and after a few minutes, were moved to the front across a small stream and the railroad, and took up a position on the left of the division, one-quarter of a mile from the enemy's works at the foot of Missionary Ridge.

Here a strong skirmish line was thrown to the front and left flank, the Second Brigade being on our right. The regiments of this brigade were posted as follows: Tenth Kentucky, Fourth Kentucky, Seventy-fourth Indiana and Thirty-eighth Ohio in the front line; Tenth Indiana and Fourteenth Ohio in the rear line as a reserve, two companies of the Thirty-eighth Ohio on the left as skirmishers to protect our left flank, as there were no troops connected with the brigade on the left. We lay in this position for about one-half hour, when we were ordered to advance, which we did for about 100 yards at quick time, when we were ordered to double quick to gain the Rebel works from which our skirmishers had driven the enemy. During the time were were passing the open space between the woods and the enemy's works, and while we were lying on the ground at their works, we were exposed to a heavy flanking fire of artillery from the top of Missionary Ridge. We however, maintained our position for ten or fifteen min-

utes, when we were ordered to charge the ridge which we did in double quick, but the hill being very steep and rough, a great many of the men gave out before they reached the top, but they all succeeded in getting up in good time. On reaching the top we found the enemy in line twenty-five or thirty yards to our left, who delivered a murderous fire on our men as they ascended the crest of the hill, but our rear having gotten up by this time, we were enabled to hold our position and drive the enemy back in confusion. We then strengthened our position by removing the logs from their works and placing them on the opposite side of the ridge; bivouacked during the night. In the meantime, we received orders to draw four days' rations and be ready to move at a moment's notice. In the morning we buried our own and the enemy's dead that were left on the field. We did not move until 3 p. m. the next day, when we moved to the right following the First and Second Brigades and after marching until after dark bivouacked two miles east of Rossville. The next morning at 4 o'clock we marched to Chickamauga Creek (about seven and one-half miles), where we halted for two hours until a bridge could be completed to cross the stream, when we again started and marched to Ringgold, where we arrived at 12 m., and bivouacked for the night.

November 28, we received orders to go three miles south of Ringgold and destroy the railroad, which we succeeded in doing, destroying four bridges, tearing up track and burning ties for about one mile and returned to Ringgold where we camped for the night.

November 29th we were ordered to return to Chattanooga where we arrived at dark. I herewith submit a summary of casualties. The Eighteenth Kentucky Infantry being on detached service were not in the engagement. During the engagement a great many prisoners were taken by the brigade, but they were immediately turned over to the provost guard of the brigade and division, and no memorandum kept of the number. All of which is respectfully submitted.

I am Captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. Hays,

Colonel Commanding Brigade.

Captain A. C. McClurg,

Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

December 24. The weather was rainy and cold. Christmas was a rainy, dismal day. The boys fired their muskets indiscriminately, some of them loaded. Several persons were injured and an officer was sent through the command to stop the firing.

January 1, 1864, the cold New Years, opened up with the thermometer registering 18 and 20 degrees below zero. Vindictes and pickets nearly froze to death. It was the coldest day ever known throughout the entire country. This weather lasted several days and about all the boys did was to keep a big fire going in front of the dog tents and take things as easy as possible. The government had called for re-enlistment of veterans during the war. A bounty of \$302.00 in

addition to the original \$100.00 was offered. Many regiments re-enlisted in a body. The Tenth, as a regiment, thought by the time they had served their full three years it would satisfy them with soldier life, and only 75 re-enlisted. About this time we received nearly 200 recruits, assigned to different companies, Company D receiving the largest assignment. Their introduction into military service was quite severe and within two months many of them became sick from exposure and died.

February 22nd, 1864, the regiment broke camp at Chattanooga and with the rest of the Corps started on a reconnaissance to Tunnel Hill and Buzzard Roost, following the enemy as far as Dalton, after having found him in force strongly fortified, withdrew on the 26th to Ringgold, Georgia, where we remained in the advance position until May. No fighting during the interval excepting occasional scraps between the two picket lines.

During our stay there the chaplains of the two Kentucky regiments undertook to get up a revival. Services were tolerably well attended, principally on account of no other diversions. When the weather moderated they had public baptisms in the creek near by. One of the Kentucky regiments had a larger number for baptism than the other. The colonel promptly ordered the adjutant to "detail 25 men for baptism," saying he'd "be d—d if the —th Kentucky was going to beat him in this game." The 35th Ohio Band organized a Negro minstrel troupe, and gave nightly performances in the

brick Baptist church every evening. The members of the troupe were first class performers and the building was packed every night; admission 25c. One night nearly all the generals in the army were there, including Sherman and Thomas. The troupe was "feeling their oats" and got off some terrible gags on Sherman and other officers. The cheering, yells and cat calls were awful, but everyone appreciated it. None more so than Sherman and Thomas. The Troupe kept up these performances until the middle of April; the weather being hot, they disbanded the troupe.

April 30, 1864, we were ordered on a reconnoissance to Tunnel Hill to support the 2nd Brigade and Kilpatrick Cavalry. The 1st Brigade under Turchin was parted at the Gap and our regiment (10th Indiana) was ordered to support him. Kilpatrick reached the crest of the village at Smith's house, within musket range of the town. Found the enemy in force. We advanced to support Kilpatrick and assist him in falling back, as we had found the whole rebel army at Tunnel Hill and Dalton. Having accomplished the object sought we returned to Ringgold.

CHAPTER XII

Atlanta Campaign

ON May 7th, 1864, the 3rd Division (14th Corps) excepting our Brigade marched out to participate in the Atlanta campaign. The division went as far as Tunnel Hill. On the 8th our brigade pulled out to join the division, which it did at a point on the Villanow road, marching to Buzzard Roost.

May 9th, 10th and 11th the division remained in reserve position to the 1st and 2nd Divisions (Fourteenth Corps) which were on the front line. May 12th we proceeded to advance, being the advance division of our Corps, moving to the right to support McPherson, who was marching through Snake Creek Gap, threatening Reseca. The 20th Corps being in our way we did not get into position until dark. On the 13th we resumed the march at noon and about dark took our position. On the 14th our division resumed the march and swung into line on the right of Johnson's division.

We advanced down the hill into an open field where we were met with a heavy fire of artillery and musketry, but we continued on until we reached the creek. The ground was miry and few got beyond the creek,—the firing being so heavy they were compelled to fall back.

Our brigade was placed in reserve of the 1st and 2nd Brigades. On the morning of the 15th our division was

withdrawn from the line and sent to the extreme right of the Corps to aid in filling a gap made by Hooker being transferred to left of Schofield. We built works all day and the skirmishers were heavily engaged, our regiment losing James Easterly, Co. F, who was killed.

May 16th the skirmishers of our brigade (3rd) found out Johnston and his rebel force was evacuating Reseca and shortly after daybreak they pushed on into the town. The enemy had fled. Directly in our front was a rebel battery which annoyed us greatly, and one of the officers of the 19th Indiana Battery belonging to our brigade concluded to silence them. Carefully sighting his guns he gave the order to fire. Nothing more was heard from them and on going over to the rebel lines the next day (16th) found the solid shot had entered the muzzle of the rebel gun and split it in two. Our division was the first to enter Reseca and discover the withdrawal of the rebel army to the south side of the Coosa River. Lieut. Colonel Wharton, 10th Kentucky, in charge of the skirmishers, was the first officer to enter Reseca. We (3rd Division) then marched into the town, where we remained until night to await the repair of bridges to cross the river.

On May 17th we crossed the river at 3 o'clock in the morning and went into camp two miles north of Adairsville.

On the 18th we continued the march continually fighting the rear guard of the enemy, who resisted stubbornly to protect his wagon trains. We marched through Adairsville and went into camp four miles north of Kingston.

May 19th we marched through Kingston, when we received notice that the Johnnies were about to make a stand and give us trouble. Part of our division was put into position on the hills south of town. We then received orders to move east of Kingston and go into line of battle on the left of the 4th Corps, which was some four miles from Kingston. The rebs had put up a strong line, but before we reached the position the rebel force had been retired from view. On May 20th the Rebel army was found to have fallen back, Johnston having succeeded in getting his trains across the Etowah River near the railroad bridge which was destroyed. On this day and the two following we remained at Etowah bridge resting up and drawing rations, as we expected to leave the railroad. On the 23rd the term of service of the 9th Ohio expired and they went home to be mustered out. The division lost one of its best regiments. They were with us at Mill Springs and did excellent service. They could be depended upon in any emergency. The 24th Illinois of the 1st Brigade went to the rear for muster out. This is the regiment whose quartermaster was shot at Rolling Fork where the right wing of our regiment was on duty. Our regiment was detached from the division for garrison duty at Kingston and the division resumed the march, crossing Etowah River at Island Ford.

June 6th we rejoined the division at Big Shanty. June 10th we marched at 6 a. m. in front of the Corps. We crossed Proctor's Creek at the old mill and the advanced guard of our brigade soon got in a fight with the rebel army. The fighting for a time was severe, but we drove everything before us and formed a line on a hill near Pine Mountain in full view of the rebel works and their batteries. Our batteries were soon in position and an artillery duel was kept up for some time.

June 11th we drove the rebel skirmishers back nearer to the base of the mountain and our lines advanced. We subsequently moved to the left, placing us on the right of our Corps (14th), facing south and about a mile north of the Big Shanty and Marietta road—on the northeast end of Pine Mountain. We remained in this position until June 14, our whole line advancing and intrenched. The enemy had a strong line of works built, stretching from the base of Pine Mountain to the east. At this point we fought the enemy, who strongly resisted, and at dark succeeded in driving them from their rifle pits and gaining the road. June 15th the enemy again fell back evacuating his works of which we took possession. Our division (3rd) advanced about a mile and a half, when we came upon the rebel pickets in the vicinity of Smith's House, where we again intrenched and planted batteries. June 16 and 17 we gradually drove the enemy in our front and secured an advantageous position,—being close up to the rebel fortifications.

June 18, the 4th Corps having been ordered to swing forward to the left, we were ordered to their support. It was a very difficult road, with bogs to travel over, for infantry, but impassable for artillery. After passing this we came into open ground in front of the enemy where there was some desperate fighting. Our men had to creep gradually toward the rebel works, covering themselves on the open ground and facing directly into the embrasures of the rebel batteries. We had no batteries present at this time, but Capt. Dilger ('Leather Breeches') Battery I, 1st Ohio Light Artillery came up and gave them several "wollies." We worked hard and by dark had a strong line of works completed within 500 yards of the rebel intrenchments. June 19th, after all our hard work, the next morning we found the rebs had again evacuated and fallen back to their lines on Kenesaw Mountain. Our division (Third) pursued them to the Central Knob of the mountain, near Kirk's house and after a sharp skirmish established our line at the base of the mountain.

June 20th, we again threw up strong works for our protection and during the day our division lost thirty men killed and wounded by shells and sharpshooters. We remained in this position until June 26th, when we were ordered to support the First Division (Fourteenth Corps) Davis, who had been ordered to join the Fourth Corps in an assault on the mountain. We moved at once and at midnight were in our position in rear of First Division. June 27th, early in the morning, we formed in rear of Davis, and by 10 o'clock the assault was made, Woods' (Second) Division of the Fourth

Corps in the advance. Steadily they advanced, under a terrific fire of infantry and artillery. The boys reached the works on top of the mountain, but it was impossible to hold them and they were compelled to fall back with heavy loss. How General Sherman conceived the idea of breaking the rebel center by a direct charge up the almost perpendicular sides of Kenesaw was the wonder of all. A fly might walk up a wall, but it has never been demonstrated that men could do it. It was evidently one of the "mistakes of Sherman."

From June 28th to July 3rd we remained in the same position. Our works were so close to the enemy that neither could leave their rifle pits in day time without great danger of losing his life. No one dared to show his head. The two lines were close enough to hold loud conversation and the two lines indulged in many jokes at the expense of the other.

July 3rd the rebel army again "fell back" abandoning his stronghold on top of Kenesaw, during the night, and our men entered their works before daybreak, promptly pursuing them, captured a large number of prisoners. We marched at an early hour and passed through Marietta July 4, about 1 o'clock p. m., hot after the Johnnies. When about two miles out of the town we came upon the rebel army behind new intrenchments. The remainder of the day was spent reconnoitering this position.

July 5th, the enemy again evacuated his strong works and retreated to the Chattahoochie River during the night. We pursued the fleeing enemy on the road to Vinning's Station on the railroad. Some distance from Vinning's the head of

our column came upon a strong rear guard of the enemy. The Tenth Indiana skirmishers pressed the enemy vigorously and drove them beyond the road. We reached the crest of the hill overlooking the station and could see the rebels moving a train south was shelled by our batteries with telling effect. We crossed the Chattahoochee and on July 6th, 7th and 8th remained passive. July 9th we were ordered to push out and our skirmishers were kept busy "feeling for" the enemy for the purpose of finding his position and his strength. Our brigade (Third) moved at 8 a. m., and drove in the advance pickets of the rebels some hundreds of yards in our front. We finally struck a very heavy line of the enemy posted in strong rifle pits and supported by heavy reserves. The enemy having driven back our right (First Division) doubled our brigade and drove us back nearly to our first position. Being reinforced by another regiment we again advanced and drove the enemy back to his rifle pits. Colonel Este, commanding our brigade, was wounded in the leg, but fought with the troops when we advanced our whole line and intrenched.

July 10th we moved to Pace's Ferry, relieving the Fourth Corps. From July 11th to 17th we remained in this position doing picket duty along river bank. On the 17th we crossed the river, advanced, passing Nancy's Creek at Howell's Mills on Peach Tree Creek. July 19th was spent in reconnoitering the creek, which was deep and bridges destroyed. We crossed the creek at the mill at dark, building a temporary bridge, and by midnight were well intrenched on the hill.

July 20th our brigade (Third) moved forward, forming on the left of the First Brigade, which had previously crossed with Davis' Division. Our division (Third) then pushed across and took possession of a range of wooded hills. We were subjected to a heavy fire nearly the whole day from the rebel batteries. Our batteries had been ordered up, but before they could get ready, Hood fiercely attacked the Twentieth Corps and Johnson's Division of our Corps (Fourteenth). The attack did not reach our division, but from our position we could see the whole engagement. It was terrific. Charges and counter charges with the bayonet were made by both armies and by dark the Battle of Peach Tree Creek was fought and Hood defeated.

July 21st we skirmished with the enemy some, but the rest of the day no enemy seen or firing heard. We marched until 3 o'clock p. m. Halted on a high rise of ground with a gradual slope of a half a mile. From our position we could see three rebel forts, the farthest being about two miles and manned with heavy ordnance (64 pounders). Generals Sherman and Thomas rode up and took position near the colors of the Tenth Indiana. Sherman insisted the enemy had evacuated, but Thomas insisted the "woods was full of 'em." Sherman wanted Thomas to take the Fourteenth Corps and charge the woods. Thomas replied "he would not have a man left if he did." "That it was evidently a trap and masked batteries without number in the woods, and very few men would get out alive." General Thomas was so positive that Sherman recanted and ordered works thrown up at once. The

regiment stacked arms and went to work. By morning we had a splendid line of works; strong, and from the slope of the ground, were impregnable, no matter what force the enemy came against them.

From July 21st to August 3rd we held this position. During this time the forts in our front had been relinquished, but on the 24th the farthest fort cut loose just at 12 o'clock noon. The alarm was given as soon as the smoke came from the gun, but the boys paid no attention to it until the 64-pounder shell struck just over the ditch inside of the works, when it exploded. The noise was terrific. Cornelius Riley, Co. C, had picked up a camp kettle to go after water, his arm was amputated near the elbow, the camp kettle going high in the air. Captain Hunt, Company K; Captain Boyle, Company C; Lieutenant Allen, Company C, and Lieutenant Colwell, Company B, were seated at a table playing cards, were knocked to the ground by the concussion, but not injured. A piece of the shell killed a man in Thirty-eighth Ohio, which laid a hundred yards in our rear. Another piece went through a horse standing about a quarter of a mile to our rear. From that time our boys kept their eye on the farthest fort. On July 26th about dark, several rebel batteries opened on the laid a hundred yards in our rear. Another piece went through. There were no casualties, however, from this shelling.

July 27, Company F was on picket at the bottom of the hill in front of our works. Promptly at 12 o'clock noon another compliment from the "furthest fort" was sent, striking in Company F quarters and cleaning out one row of dog tents

and scattering things generally. Had Company F been in camp it would have undoubtedly killed half of the company. The boys on picket saw the "varmint" as it passed over their heads and could hear the whizzing noise plainly. This was the last we heard of the fort.

On the 27th the Army of the Tennessee moved around to the extreme right, and on the 28th was attacked by Hood's army and was a desperate battle, afterwards known as the Battle of Ezra Church, and was near the fort that had caused us so much trouble. During the three days' fight, July 20th, 22nd and 28th, Hood lost about 20,000 men in killed, wounded and prisoners.

August 3rd, the Thirty-fifth Ohio Infantry of the Second Brigade was sent to Vinning's Station and was mustered out at that point. Four regiments of our division had been sent to the rear for muster out and all of them were first class fighters. On this date (August 3rd) our Corps (Fourteenth) received orders to march to the extreme right of the army. We passed the Twenty-third Corps and the First and Second Divisions of our Corps (Fourteenth) and went into camp on Utoy Creek near an old mill. We went into camp on a range of hills, our right resting on the creek. We at once commenced to build a strong line of works. August 4th we were ordered forward to another range of hills in our front and as an assault was contemplated, our division was to be the assaulting column.

August 5th we were formed in line of battle and were ordered to take another range of hills. A heavy skirmish line

We remained there on garrison duty, but not without some fighting and had several men killed.

Marrietta was a nice place with a population of probably 4,000. Near there was a large cotton factory at which were 300 or 400 girls employed. Every morning we would go to the picket line to "market." The natives would come to the lines with butter, eggs, chickens, etc., which the boys would buy liberally. Our money was no good to them—in fact, we had none, not having been paid off for nine months, but they readily exchanged their vegetables for salt. The people in the south had no salt and for five or ten pounds of salt the boys could buy all they could carry. So during our stay at Marietta we "lived high."

September 5, 1864, the officers were ordered to prepare descriptive lists of veterans and recruits, and turn these men over to the Fifty-eighth Indiana Infantry. The men from the companies of our regiment were assigned to the companies of same letter in the Fifty-eighth.

The transfer was completed September 5th, and on September 10th we boarded the cars for God's country—for home. It took us a day and a night to reach Chattanooga. Here we stopped over a day to draw rations and pick up sick, wounded or detached men.

September 11th, left Chattanooga and arrived at Nashville about 12 a. m., of the 12th, marching from the depot through "Smoky Row" to the Louisville depot. Here we waited until 7 o'clock p. m., for a train. Boarded the train and on next morning found we had gone *eleven miles*; a breakdown caus-

ing the delay. Arrived at Louisville that evening, crossed over to Jeffersonville September 13th, took the train there and was on the last lap. About 10 o'clock p. m., near Seymour, Indiana, some flat cars in our train jumped the track and upon investigation found that David B. Cox, First Sergeant of Company K, had been killed. How it occurred or when, was never learned, but he had been run over and the body severed in twain. He was a favorite in his company and in fact beloved by all who knew him. The accident and death cast a gloom over the entire regiment. The boys were happy when they crossed the Ohio River and set foot in "God's Country," and were greatly elated over the prospect that we would soon be home and released from duty. But the death of Sergeant Cox caused everyone to be downhearted and gloomy, especially so, by reason of his serving his full term of service, participating in all the battles in which the regiment had been engaged, and finally to be killed in a railroad accident within a hundred miles of his home was heartrending in the extreme.

We arrived at Indianapolis on the morning of September 14, 1864. No one was at the depot to pilot us to camp, no arrangement had been made for our reception, the boys had not been paid off for nearly nine months, were hungry, tired and weary from the long ride from Atlanta to Indianapolis, consequently they were not in a very amicable frame of mind. After some delay we were marched west on Washington street and ordered to go into camp with the "Quinine Brigade" (Veteran Reserve Corps).

The officers of the "Brigade" conceived the idea that we would have to be kept in camp, and immediately put a guard around us. This of course caused a row. Nearly all of the regimental officers had gone to the city, and the companies were left in charge of non-commissioned officers. The boys were hungry and wanted to go out, but were refused by those on guard. A riot took place at once and some of the regiment landed in the guard house. Many of the men broke guard and went to the city. Colonel Taylor put in an appearance soon after some one had sent word as to the condition of affairs and ordered the officers in charge of the camp to release his men at once or he would tear the place down. It seems that this "Quinine Brigade" had killed one of the Ninth Indiana and the Thirty-sixth Indiana the day before, and some of the Tenth told them we had plenty of ammunition and could make short work of "play off and stay-at-homes" composing this brigade. Finally Colonel Taylor ordered the regiment to "fall in," and marched us to a commons just across the road from the "Quinine Brigade." Tents and rations were issued to us and we settled down to camp duty once more, awaiting muster out.

On Saturday, September 17th, Colonel Taylor notified all those who so desired could go home to spend the Sabbath, but to report promptly Monday the 19th, as on that day we would receive our pay and discharges. Many took advantage of this, but most of them preferred to remain until they could go home to stay.

September 19, 1864, we received our final discharges, were paid off and the regiment left for their homes in various parts of the state.

While the members of the regiment were glad to be home once more, yet the separation caused intense sorrow. For three long years they had passed through untold hardships together, they had shared with each other the contents of canteen and haversack, had been on the long weary marches and on hotly contested battlefields, formed friendships under most trying circumstances, watched over each other in sickness,—ties formed under such conditions could never be severed. Farewells were spoken, many for the last time,—all these things coming to mind had a tendency to create sadness. The Tenth Indiana Infantry on that day ceased to exist as an organization, but their record will live to the end of time. They have the record of opening four general engagements:—Rich Mountain, Va., July 11, 1861; Mill Springs, Ky., January 19, 1862; Perryville, Ky., October 8, 1862; Chicamauga, Ga., September 19, 1863. All of these battles resulted in victories for the United States forces. In all these engagements the Tenth was the "first in" and "last out." The morale of the regiment was not excelled by any regiment from Indiana. The men—at least the greater part of them—were religiously inclined, many of them temperate in their habits. Strict military discipline was unnecessary in the Tenth, as the members of the regiment obeyed all orders, or the military laws of the army from a sense of duty, not because they were compelled to do so. Any duty they were called upon to perform, no matter

how dangerous the duty, it was performed with promptness which called forth the praise of the generals in command.

The personnel of the regiment was excellent. No regiment from the state excelled it. Probably seven-eighths of the membership came from the farm, all strong, healthy young men, the flower of the Eighth Congressional District. Nearly every trade and profession was represented, as well as nearly all religious creeds—Protestants, Catholic, Hebrew and "Turk." In politics the majority of the regiment were Douglass Democrats, a few of the Southern "fire-eating kind, Republicans and Abolitionists, but they seldom indulged in political controversies, and in November, 1864, it is safe to say nine-tenths of the regiment voted for Lincoln and Morton.

During our entire term of service no member of the regiment was ever arrested, tried or convicted of a felony or misdemeanor. Trivial violations of Rules and Regulations, such as excessive indulgence of "Apple Jack," was generally punished by the offender having to "police the quarters" or go on "double duty." The boys generally looked upon this as an "honor conferred rather than a punishment." Officers and men were on general terms of familiarity when off duty or in camp. We had no martinetts, no unnecessary exhibition of authority, yet every request of the officers to the men was strictly complied with. When on duty, due reverence was paid to the officer in command, and full authority recognized.

Our losses were not quite so great probably as some other regiments from the state for the reason we missed two

severe engagements—Shiloh and Stone River. In the former our division was compelled to march in rear of the army of the Ohio, Monday, April 7, 1862, by reason of our having the advance on Sunday previous, and the latter by reason of our brigade being detached and started on a foot race with John Morgan's cavalry. Had we been in these two engagements we would evidently have lost heavily, as the Tenth had a habit of "staying in the game" as long as there was anything to shoot at. The members of the Tenth Indiana have cause to feel proud of its record. Posterity, as it reads its history, of its achievements, its patriotism, bravery and gallantry on the battlefield, its fortitude under most trying circumstances, will feel a pride in the glorious record of the Tenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry.

REPORT OF BRIGADIER GENERAL ABSALOM BAIRD.

U. S. Army, Commanding 3rd Division, 14th Army Corps.
Headquarters U. S. Forces,
Ringgold, Ga., May 2nd, 1864.

General:—In obedience to your orders, I sent General Kilpatrick out this morning upon the Tunnel Hill road. I likewise sent Colonel Vanderveer with his brigade to support him. Before starting I posted General Turchin in front of the gap with a portion of the Third Brigade, and directing him to take charge of the matters here, accompanied the column myself. General Kilpatrick drove the outposts of the enemy without great opposition from their ordinary positions to Tunnel Hill, and he himself immediately reached the crest

this side of the village, at Smith's House, which is almost within musket range of the town. From this point he sent back word that the enemy had deployed himself in large force beyond the village and on Tunnell Hill ridge, and asked for assistance of the infantry, as he otherwise might find it difficult to withdraw his skirmishers, some of whom were dismounted men. I immediately went forward with four regiments, having found it necessary to post three out of the brigade to guard important avenues of approach upon our rear and flanks.

Arriving at Smith's House I saw the lines of rebel troops stretching along the ridge for a long distance, and a line in low ground at its base. Some of these men were on foot, but I suppose them to have been dismounted cavalry. A battery was likewise reported by the signal officer as visible on the ridge. I was informed by the family of my guide Terrell that no change had taken place in the rebel force about Tunnel Hill, and that none was known to have taken place at Dalton; on the contrary, that the enemy had been strengthening his works at Buzzard Roost by daming up the creek and otherwise, and apparently intended to stand there.

I was satisfied from what I saw that no material portion of any of the enemy's force had been withdrawn, and not feeling authorized to attack so strong a position with four regiments of infantry, I determined to withdraw. The cavalry being at the time collected in masses in the open field, within range of artillery, I hastened to send it to the rear and back

to camp, posting a line of infantry in its place. This done, I soon after withdrew with but little molestation. A small party followed my rear guard, and exchanged shots with it, but without effect, and the reconnoissance was successfully terminated. I had in all about ten men wounded; two I am told mortally. The loss of the enemy is not learned that after the previous reconnoissance fifteen wounded rebels were taken to Terrell's house. I was told that the railroad is still running to Tunnel Hill.

I must commend to the major-general commanding the fine soldierly qualities displayed by both General Kilpatrick and Colonel VanDerveer in my two reconnoissances.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. BAIRD,

Brig.-Gen. W. D. Whipple Brig.-General Commanding.
A. A. G. and Chief of Staff,
Department of the Cumberland.

Headquarters 3rd Div., 14th Army Corps.

Jonesborough, Ga., Sept. 7, 1864.

Captain:—I have the honor to submit the following report of the part performed by this division in the campaign which began with the movement of the army from Chattanooga, Tenn., in my last, and terminated with the capture of Atlanta, Ga., in the 1st instant.

On the 22nd day of February this division marched from Chattanooga, together with the other two divisions of the

Corps, to Tunnel Hill and Buzzard Roost Gap, for the purpose of making a reconnaissance of the enemy's position in front of Dalton, and having ascertained by feeling him closely for two days that his army was still there in force, strongly posted and fortified, we withdrew upon the night of the 26th to Ringgold, where this division took part, the remainder of the troops being removed to other points.

From February until May the division continued to occupy that place as the extreme advance part of the army. Our pickets and those of the enemy were always in close proximity, and affairs of minor importance between them were of constant occurrence. On two occasions, reconnoitering parties of large force were sent as far as Tunnel Hill, both of which were highly successful, and chiefly useful in inspiring our cavalry with greater confidence in their superiority over that of the enemy. In each of these expeditions Brigadier-General Kilpatrick, whose division of cavalry was placed under my charge, commanded the cavalry, and Colonel F. Vanderveer of the Thirty-fifth Ohio, an infantry brigade. Both of these officers displayed on these occasions the high soldierly qualities for which they are known, energy and boldness, guided by the coolest judgment. During the interval from the 1st to the 6th of May the divisions and corps of the Army of the Cumberland were concentrated about Ringgold, the Army of the Ohio taking a position on our left and the Army of the Tennessee a line of march passing to our right. My division was at that time constituted as follows:

INFANTRY.

FIRST BRIGADE, BRIG. GEN. J. B. TURCHIN, COMMANDING.

Command	Officers	Men	Total
11th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Ogden Street.....	15	263	278
17th Ohio, Col. Durbin Ward.....	22	569	571
31st Ohio, Col. M. B. Walker.....	26	583	609
89th Ohio, Major J. H. Jolly.....	10	211	221
92nd Ohio, Col. D. B. Fearing.....	13	310	323
82nd Indiana, Col. M. C. Hunter.....	17	252	269
19th Illinois, Lieut. Col. A. W. Raffin.....	15	239	254
24th Illinois, Capt. A. Mauff.....	14	211	225
Total	132	2618	2750

SECOND BRIGADE, COL. F. VANDEVEER, 35th OHIO,
COMMANDING.

Command	Officers	Men	Total
2nd Minnesota, Col. J. George.....	22	380	402
35th Ohio, Major J. L. Budd	15	277	282
9th Ohio, Col. G. Kammerling	20	380	400
87th Indiana, Col. N. Gleason	17	316	333
105th Ohio, Lieut. Col. G. T. Perkins	15	337	352
101st Indiana, Lieut. Col. Thomas Doan	19	359	378
75th Indiana, Lieut. Col. William O'Brien.....	23	408	431
Total	131	2457	2588

THIRD BRIGADE, COL. G. P. ESTE, 14th OHIO, COMMANDING.

Command	Officers	Men	Total
10th Kentucky, Col. W. H. Hays	23	343	368
10th Indiana, Lieut. Col. M. B. Taylor.....	32	653	685
14th Ohio, Major J. W. Wilson	36	498	518

18th Kentucky, Lieut. Col. H. K. Milward.....	28	454	676
38th Ohio, Col. W. A. Choate	25	651	676
74th Indiana, Lieut. Col. M. Baker	15	380	395
Total	143	2979	3122
Total Infantry	406	8054	8460

ARTILLERY.

7th Ind. Battery, 1st Lieut. O. H. Morgan...	4	157	161	100	6
19th Ind. Battery, 1st Lieut. W. P. Stackhouse	3	144	147	118	6
Total Artillery	7	301	308	218	12

NARRATIVE.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

Brig.-Genl. Absalom Baird, Commanding,
3rd Div., 14th Corps.

May 7th, leaving Colonel Este's brigade (the Third) in garrison at Ringgold, the remainder of the division marched on the morning of the 7th to Tunnel Hill. The other two divisions of the corps, being in advance, had already brushed away with their advance guards the pickets of the enemy at that place and had gone into position when we arrived. The division went into line on the right a little to the south of the village, where it remained during the night.

On the morning of the 8th the division moved south three miles upon the Villanow road, so as to form connection with the corps of Major-General Hooker and at the same time to cover the right flank of Brig.-Genl. Johnson, who was swinging

forward to the south end of Tunnel Hill ridge. In the afternoon we crossed the ridge and moved in support of Brigadier Generals Johnson and Davis, then in front of Buzzard Roost Gap.

May 9th, 10th and 11th, during these days we remained in our position in reserve, no active operations being carried on in our front. May 12th my division, in advance of the corps, marched at daybreak toward the right, to support Major-General McPherson, who had passed his army through Snake Creek Gap and had taken position in Sugar Valley threatening Reseca. Being detained by the Twentieth Corps in advance of me, I did not get into position until after dark. The other divisions of the Fourteenth Corps were behind me, and they were followed by the Twenty-third Corps.

May 13th, moved forward at noon along with the remainder of the army, and about dark got into position of the left of Brig.-Genl. Johnson's division, upon a series of steep and difficult hills, covered with a dense wood and undergrowth. Major General Schofield was somewhere on my left and rear, but not connecting. Brig.-General Johnson's skirmishers became engaged with those of the enemy, but mine did not come in contact with them.

RESECA.

May 14th, having received during the night from the Major-General commanding the corps to swing forward my entire line along with that of Brig.-General Johnson, his right being taken as the pivot, and to push on until the enemy was

encountered, I put my troops in motion at daybreak. Colonel Van Derveer was on my right, formed in two lines, and Brig. General Turchin on the left formed in the same manner. My right had moved some three-fourths of a mile, and the direction of our line was about due north and south, facing east, when I received another order from the same source, informing me that Major General Schofield, whose corps was then in line, half a mile to my rear, with his right overlapping nearly the whole of my left brigade, was about to advance and charge the enemy's works, and directing me to move forward with him and assault at the same time. I had not previously known that the enemy had works in our vicinity, nor was I then informed as to their position, their character or the manner in which the attack was to be made. There was, of course, no time for a reconnaissance by me without neglecting to advance along with Major-General Schofield as ordered. I had barely time to give the proper instructions to Brig.-General Turchin on my left, and was communicating the same to the right brigade, when the troops of Brig.-General Judah, on Schofield's right, came up with my left. His front line passed through my rear line, before mine began to advance, and thus interlaced both went forward together. It was subsequently ascertained that the rebel line of works ran along the western slope of the ridge, which extended from near Reseca northward, on the west side of the railroad. A narrow valley, intersected along its length by a boggy creek, separated this from another ridge which lay parallel with and in front of our line. This our troops had to pass. It was covered for a space

of nearly half a mile in width by so dense a growth of woods that an individual alone could make his way through it with difficulty. It was utterly impossible in this thicket for a regiment, much less a brigade commander, to see and control the two extremities of his command. Yet our lines of battle worked through it and reached the crest overlooking the valley in as much order as could have been expected.

From this position the rebel works could be distinctly seen, and could our men have been allowed to halt here and reform and to readjust their lines, which an examination of the position should be made, better results might have ensued. It would appear that Maj.-General Schofield's left in open ground did not encounter the same difficulties as his right, and pressing forward, the impulsion was communicated along the line to his right, which carried my left brigade with it. It was the affair of a moment, and before I could learn (at 300 yards distant upon the right), of the condition of affairs, it was too late to stop the movement. Descending about 100 feet the almost vertical slope of the ridge our men emerged into the open valley, and into direct view, at short range, of the rebel works, and immediately received a fire of artillery and musketry. The tried veterans of this division, who had never failed to accomplish anything that was possible, did not falter, but pushed forward until they had reached the creek. Few got beyond this. Many stuck under the miry banks of the stream and a few isolated groups that got beyond, not being in sufficient force to sustain themselves, were driven back. It was at once apparent that this effort had failed and

was at an end, and most of the men were withdrawn to the summit of the ridge to be reformed.

A few, unable on account of the sharp fire from the rebel works to leave the banks of the creek, remained there until dark doing valuable duty as sharpshooters. The movement of the First Brigade, along with Maj.-General Schofield's troops, had been so sudden, and the distance to go being less, the Second Brigade did not reach the crest of the hill until after the failure of Schofield's right and my left had become known, and I did not have it advance farther. Our whole line, from the right of the Twentieth Corps to the left of the Twenty-third Corps, continued to occupy the ridge during the afternoon, and having placed numerous batteries in position, shelled the rebel works with fine effect. The loss by command sustained in the operations of this day was as follows: Casualties May 14, 1864—Killed, 2 officers and 14 enlisted men; wounded 7 officers and 112 enlisted men; total, 9 officers and 126 enlisted men.

During the day the Third Brigade, with the exception of the Eighteenth Kentucky, which remained to garrison Ringgold, came up and was placed in reserve behind the other brigades. On the morning of the 15th my division was withdrawn from the line and sent to the extreme right of the corps to aid in filling a gap, Major General Hooker being taken out to operate on the left of Schofield. I there connected on my right with the left of the Fifteenth Corps of the Army of the Tennessee. The position was an important one, and my men worked industriously during the day and

following night in advancing and strengthening our works, so as to give more perfect command of those of the enemy in our front. Our skirmishers were during this time hotly engaged with those of the rebels. May 16th, during the night, the skirmishers in front of my Third Brigade discovered signs of a movement of the enemy, and pressing forward shortly before daybreak entered his line and found them evacuated. Together with a party of the First Division of the corps, which advanced about the same time, they pushed on into Reseca and were the first to enter the place, and the first to discover the entire withdrawal of the rebel forces to the south side of the river, Lieut.-Colonel Wharton, of the Tenth Kentucky, in charge of the skirmishers from my Third Brigade, being the first officer who entered Reseca. The division was marched into the town and remained there until night to await the construction of bridges on which to cross the Oostenaula in pursuit. At Reseca, the Eleventh Ohio was detached from the First Brigade and left in garrison at that place, thus reducing my command by 278 men. It was soon after mustered out of service. May 17th my wagons having been crossed over during the night, the division passed the river at 3 a. m., and followed closely upon the heels of the Fourth Corps, encamped at night two miles north of Adairsville. The advanced guard of Major-General Howard had closed up with the enemy and was skirmishing throughout the afternoon with his rear. May 18th, the march was continued as upon the day previous, the enemy resisting strongly to cover the withdrawal of his trains.

Passing through Adairsville, my division encamped for night four miles north of Kingston. May 19th, marching through Kingston, I was there informed by Major General Palmer that the enemy was exhibiting himself in a threatening attitude in our front, and I was ordered to post the division on a range of hills, south of town. This order was duly executed, but later, during the afternoon, other orders were received directing me to move out to the east of town and go into line on the right of the Fourth Corps. When I got to the position designated, that corps was already four miles out from the town. My line, when formed, connected with the right of Brigadier General Wood, my right resting on the railroad. During the afternoon, previous to my arrival, I was informed that the enemy had displayed quite a formidable line of battle, but before my division reached the ground it had been retired from view. May 20th. On this morning the Rebel force was found to have again fallen back, having succeeded in passing his trains over the Etowah River at or near the railroad bridge which was afterward destroyed. Throughout this and the two following days our troops remained in position, filling themselves with supplies, so as to be able to quit the railroad and move on the enemy's flank. On the 23rd the Ninth Ohio, of the Second Brigade, whose term of service had expired, went north for the purpose of being mustered out. At the same time the Twenty-fourth Illinois from the First Brigade and the Tenth Indiana from the Third Brigade, were detached and left in garrison at Kingston. The Twenty-fourth Illinois never afterward rejoined the command, as its term of service

soon expired. May 23rd my division again marched, and, crossing the Etowah at Island Ford, encamped on Euharlee Creek. From this time until the end of the month we remained in rear guarding or escorting trains, generally not far from Burnt Hickory.

June 1st, leaving the 1st Brigade in charge of the trains at Burnt Hickory, I marched to the front with the other two and joined the main army, then going into position on the line running northerly from Dallas toward Ackworth, east of Pumpkin Vine Creek.

June 2nd. Having relieved a portion of the First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps and extended the line to the left, I at once advanced my front to a more commanding position and intrenched. We were then in close proximity to the strongly constructed works of the enemy, my right connecting with the First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, and Schofield operating at a little distance on my left. During the 3rd and 4th my men worked constantly, both day and night, advancing our lines by pushing our skirmishers to the front, and then intrenching the troops upon the ground which they had gained. I thus, with trifling loss, drove the Rebel skirmishers into their main works, and put up batteries within short range of them. June 5th at daybreak, it was discovered that the enemy had withdrawn under the cover of night, abandoning a line of elaborately constructed field works of great strength. We received no orders to pursue, but remained all day in our position. June 6th we again marched to the front upon Burnt Hickory and Big Shanty road, and at night I got into line on

the left of the Twentieth Corps near Durham's house. Continuing at this point until the morning of the 10th, the First Brigade, relieved from duty with the trains, came up and joined the division. It had lost while away two regiments, the Tenth Ohio and Twenty-fourth Illinois, by expiration of service.

The Tenth Indiana of the Third Brigade came up to us about the same time. June 10th; this division marched at 6 a. m. in front of the corps, the Army of the Tennessee on our left, moving along the railroad. We took such roads as we could parallel to it, and after crossing Proctor's Creek at the old mill, our advance guard of the Third Brigade soon struck the Rebel skirmishers. These were readily driven back, and my line formed upon an eminence in front of Pine Mountain, in full view of the Rebel works upon it and within range of their batteries.

Our artillery was at once put in position and kept up an effective cannonade during the afternoon while the Fourth Corps was coming into position on our right. The object in view at this point was to obtain control of the Burnt Hickory and Marietta road. Pine Mountain lying on this road commanded it.

June 11th. Early in the day the Rebel skirmishers were driven back nearer to the base of the mountain, and my lines were advanced, but in the afternoon our whole corps was moved about a mile to the left so as to make room for the Fourth Corps to deploy. In my new position I was on the right of our corps, connecting with the Fourth Corps, our

First Division on my left. My line faced toward the south and was located about a mile north of the Marietta and Big Shanty road, fronting the northeast end of Pine Mountain.

June 12th and 13th. No movement took place upon our portion of the line. June 14th, our whole line advanced, and upon my left reached the Big Shanty road where it intrenched. Directly in front on the south side of the road, the strongly built lines of the enemy, stretching from the base of Pine Mountain to the east, were discovered at a few hundred yards distant. My right, nearer to the mountain, was strongly resisted, and, although skirmishing hotly throughout the day with heavy loss, did not until dark, succeed in dislodging the Rebels from their rifle-pits or in gaining the road. June 15th the enemy having discovered that our lines were rapidly enveloping his advanced position of Pine Mountain, abandoned it in the night, and on the morning of the 15th we took possession of that portion of his works. He had only, however, fallen back a short distance to a line of works already constructed, but it enabled the Fourth Corps and the two right divisions of our Corps to swing forward a considerable distance. My own division moved about one and a half miles to the vicinity of Smith's house, when it again came upon the pickets in front of the Rebel works, and was ordered to intrench and put up batteries. I was connected with the troops of Major General Howard on my right and with our First Division on my left.

June 16th and 17th. Gradually driving the enemy from the woods and other strong positions held by his advanced

parties, I steadily pushed forward my lines and at length established my artillery in positions highly advantageous and commanding. During this time the practice of our gunners had been skillful and effective. We were again close up to the Rebel fortifications and they were of great strength, constructed with extreme care and everywhere fully garnished with artillery. They were filled requiring the slow operations almost of a siege to approach them.

June 18th. Having been instructed by the corps commander that Howard, with the Fourth Corps, intended to swing forward toward the left, so as to sweep along the enemy's line, I was at the same time ordered to conform to this movement and advance with those troops. My line of march was through a very difficult wood and morass, nearly a mile in width, impassable for the artillery. It was, therefore sent around by the left while the troops worked their way through the woods. Passing this, we came into open ground immediately in front of works of the enemy. The Fourth Corps at the same time came upon my right and a sharp encounter ensued, between our men and the Rebels behind their breastworks, but the unceasing and rapid fire of our line kept their's subdued, and our loss was less than could have been expected.

I immediately ordered my men to creep forward as well as they could and construct a cover for themselves on the crest of the open ground facing directly into the embrasures of the Rebel batteries. Having no artillery with me Captain Hubert Dilger, of the First Ohio Artillery, belonging to the

First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps volunteered to bring up his guns, and placing them upon the line where my men were intrenching, opened fire and maintained them there throughout the afternoon, displaying a splendid courage not often witnessed. The coolness and bravery displayed by my own men, exceeds all praise, and by dark they had constructed a line or rifle-pits in open ground confronting the finished works of the enemy within 500 yards of them. I had obtained a magnificent position and lost 40 men in so doing.

June 19th. The earliest dawn revealed to us another evacuation and falling back of the Rebel army, this time to the lines of Kenesaw Mountain. My division, pursuing, came up in front of the central knob of the mountain, near Kirk's house, and, after a sharp skirmish, got into position close to the base of the mountain.

June 20th. The lines of the division were rectified and the works for protection strengthened and improved. During the day we lost 30 men, killed and wounded by shells and by sharpshooters firing from the side of the mountain. From this time until the evening of the 26th our position was not materially changed.

Under direct fire from the Rebel skirmishers no man could expose himself without being a mark for their bullets. They kept our men closely confined to their trenches, and the only variety we had was the constant succession of artillery duels between our batteries and those on the mountain top, which might be looked for at any time of the day or night.

At times these displays assumed a degree of magnificence, as particularly the cannonade from our own batteries on the afternoon of the 21st. My average daily loss of men killed and wounded in their camps, and behind their works was about 20 men. June 26th the division of Brigadier General Davis having been sent to the right of the Fourth Corps to unite with a division of that corps in an assault of the enemy's works, I was ordered there likewise to support him, and, being relieved after dark by Brigadier General Osterhaus' Division of the Fifteenth Corps, I marched at once and by midnight I got into bivouac near department headquarters. June 27th at an early hour my division was formed in rear of the assaulting column of Davis to support him in case of disaster, and after his repulse went forward into line on his right, relieving Geary's Division of the Twentieth Corps, which was next to us upon that side. On the 27th Colonel VanDerveer, commanding my Second Brigade, who had long been suffering from disease, was compelled to go north for relief, and turned over his command to Colonel N. Gleason, of the Eighty-seventh Indiana, who has since retained it. In losing Colonel VanDerveer, my command and the service generally, was deprived of one of its most gallant and best officers, and most accomplished gentlemen. Always prompt, judicious and brave he had distinguished himself on many fields, and his promotion has been strongly urged upon the Government, but unaccountedly overlooked.

June 28th. From this time until the 3rd of July the locality of the division was not changed. Our works were at this time so close to those of the enemy that no man on either side dared show his head during the day, and the only advantage which we gained was in the constant pushing forward of our trenches toward theirs, done under cover of night. To exhibit the changes which had taken place in the division up to this period and its subsequent strength, a new table of the effective force, taken from reports of July 4th.

* * * * *

July 3rd, the enemy having again abandoned his works and fallen back during the night, my men entered them before daybreak and were prompt in pursuit, capturing a large number of prisoners. We marched at an early hour, and passing through Marietta, had advanced about two miles along the right side of the railroad when we came upon a new line of works in which the Rebel army had taken position. It was here that the last stand to cover the passage of the trains over Chattahoochie was made. July 4th was spent in reconnoitering this position.

Our troops were pressed close up to the works and a constant skirmish was kept up along our front during the day, but no general assault was made. At this point my second brigade was detached and sent to Marietta to constitute the garrison of that place. July 5th the enemy, not waiting for an attack had again given up his laboriously constructed works and retreated to the river during the night. So soon as this

was discovered our troops pursued, my division taking a road leading to Vinning's Station and lying a short distance south of the railroad. Prisoners were taken and stragglers picked up almost from the outset, and some distance before reaching Vinning's the head of my column came upon a strong rear guard of the enemy. The Tenth Indiana, skirmishing in our front pressed this party handsomely and vigorously, driving it beyond the road, and the conduct of Colonel Marsh B. Taylor, commanding that regiment on this occasion is worthy of praise. On reaching the heights overlooking the station a Rebel train was discovered moving south beyond the river, and one of my batteries, hastily brought up, shelled it with much apparent effect. My line of march would at this point have led me to cross the railroad and move in the direction of Pace's Ferry, but encountering the head of Wood's Division of the Fourth Corps, which came down that road and arrived soon after I did, his column, to avoid confusion, was turned to the left toward Pace's Ferry whilst mine turning to the right, pursued the railroad. I had marched about one and a half miles along this road skirmishing lightly but not strongly resisted, when I came upon the head of our First Division (Fourteenth Corps) column, which taking a shorter road, was coming in on my right and reached the railroad in front of me.

These troops immediately abutted upon the strong Rebel works on the road, a part of the continuous line, constituting the tete-de-pont of the railroad crossing. My troops were then

formed, by direction of the major general commanding the corps, so as to connect with the left of the First Division, and extending back along the line of the railroad. July 6th, 7th 8th, during these days while other portions of the army were working themselves into position, this division remained stationary, the skirmish lines alone keeping up a constant and continuous fire from their pits. July 9th, having received orders to push out my skirmishers and feel the enemy for the purpose of developing his position I caused Colonel Este, whose brigade was the most advanced, to deploy a heavy line and supporting it by a regiment, directed him to make the advance required. I at the same time was informed that the skirmishers of the First Division on my right would advance with ours and I directed those of the First Brigade, although more remote from the enemy's works, to keep up their connection with Este's left. Having selected the Tenth Kentucky to support his advance Colonel Este began his movement at 8 a. m. The more advanced pickets of the enemy were readily driven back and our men gained some hundreds of yards distance to the front. They came, however, upon a very heavy line posted in strong pits, and these supported by heavy reserves. The troops on the right had at the same time gained a portion of the Rebel works, but were almost immediately driven back, and the enemy then pushed out in superior force upon my men and compelled them to retire almost to their original position. The arrival of another regiment again gave us command of the position and the Rebels fell back to their pits;

but as their presence in considerable force, both in their works and in front on their skirmish line, had been ascertained, a second advance was not ordered.

In this little fight, which was brief but severe, we lost 4 men killed and 19 wounded. Colonel Este, who commanded the line in person, was severely bruised by a bullet and narrowly escaped losing his leg. He displayed the utmost bravery as did the officers and men generally who were engaged. In the afternoon I advanced my whole line and intrenched it and the Fourth Corps connected with me on my left.

July 10th. The passage of the river some miles above having been at length effected by the 23rd Corps, the last of the Rebels were withdrawn to the south bank during the previous night and the bridges burned. General Howard then moved his troops to the support of the 23rd Corps, and my Division replaced his at Pace's Ferry. I moved into this position before night. July 11th. From this date until the 17th my command remained stationary, picketing the riverbank. In the interval the Twenty-third Missouri, assigned by Major General Thomas to my First Brigade, came up and joined the command. The Second Brigade likewise came forward from Marietta, leaving the Second Minnesota at that place and joined the division. In the same interval General Turchin was compelled to go north for the benefit of his health, and the command of the brigade devolved on Colonel M. B. Walker, Thirty-first Ohio, who has retained it until this time. July 17th. Pontoon bridges having been completed at Pace's Ferry,

and the Fourth Corps from above having cleared the opposite shore, we crossed the river, the First and Second Divisions preceding mine. July 18th the corps advanced, passing Nancy's Creek at Kyle's Ferry, and encamped at night with our advance at Howell's Mill on Peach Tree Creek, the Twentieth Corps being a little above us on our left.

July 19th. The most of the day was spent in reconnoitering the creek, which was deep, and, the bridges being destroyed, the passage was difficult. In front of Howell's Mill, the point occupied by the First Division, Fourteenth Corps, the crossing was strongly disputed, and the character of the ground admitted of such easy defense that to have forced a passage must have been hazardous and attended with much loss. In the afternoon, however, the Second Division succeeded in getting over lower down and I being in reserve sent my First Brigade to cross with it. I had been directed by Major General Thomas to cross my division at that place, but on going there and finding it occupied by General Davis, the order was modified by the corps commander and a single one of my brigade sent to support him.

The brigade, having crossed, got into position about dark, after a brisk skirmish on the left of the Second Division. The Twentieth Corps higher up the stream, had likewise got over, during the afternoon, and this doubtless induced the force in front of General Johnson to retire. As soon as it had done so I ordered my Second and Third Brigade to pass to the front of him and cross at the mill. I began the movement

soon after dark, being obliged in the first place to build a temporary bridge, and by midnight had the two brigades well intrenched upon the heights on the south side of the creek. July 20th at daylight Johnson's Division crossed over and went into position on my left; it also made connection with the Twentieth Corps on the other flank.

I at the same time moved forward my Third Brigade and forming it on the left of the First which had crossed with the command of General Davis, pushed the two out and took possession of an important range of wooded hill, a half mile to the front of my first location.

As these troops went into position and indeed throughout the day they were subject to a very galling fire from the Rebel batteries which were posted beyond the ridge out of our reach. To enable these two brigades to make still farther advance I posted my two batteries at a point on Johnson's front from which they would have a cross fire upon the wooded ground over which the troops must pass. The batteries had gone into position but had not opened fire, when the great assault made that day on the Twentieth Corps and the First Division of our Corps took place, and they did good service in aiding to repel the attack. No part of the Rebel assaulting columns reached my lines, but throughout the whole attack and until dark my troops were subjected to an artillery fire as constant and a terrible as any that I have ever witnessed, and the loss in the division from this cause and upon the skirmish line was considerable. Throughout the whole both my officers

and my men behaved themselves with a degree of coolness and heroism highly commendable and showing themselves to be veteran soldiers. (July 21, about this time the batteries were relieved from duty with the division and ordered to report to corps headquarters.) July 21st. After a hot skirmish of some hours my lines were again moved forward nearly a mile, established and intrenched at a short distance from the works of the enemy, in a position so advantageous and commanding that it must have contributed largely in compelling him to retire.

July 22nd. During the night previous the Rebel army fell back finally from our front into the works about Atlanta, and my division, marching forward until it came to the Marietta and Atlanta road, followed it until it struck the railroad two miles from the city. We there came up with the First Division, Fourteenth Corps, whose advance was then skirmishing close up to the line of works surrounding that place. The Twentieth Corps was immediately to the left, and the Army of the Tennessee some miles eastward on the Augusta railroad. I immediately received orders from Major General Thomas to move to the south along the west side of the town until I came with that leading from White Hall to the latter place, and there to post my command. This point was without opposition, and my troops were put in position under the supervision of the department commander, who had come to that place.

The Second Division on arriving formed on my right a little retired, and all of our troops intrenched themselves dur-

ing the afternoon, so as to be covered while within camp from the shells and sharp shooters of the enemy. It was at this time that the great battle with the Army of the Tennessee, in which the gallant McPherson was killed, took place, and we waited anxiously, expecting orders to take part in it.

July 23rd. From this date until August 3rd the general location of the division was not changed. A constant and venomous skirmish was kept up between the pickets on both sides, and our lines were so close that our men in camp were at any moment that they exposed themselves liable to be picked off by the enemy's riflemen. Our batteries and those upon the rebel forts kept up an unceasing exchange of compliments, so that our daily loss in killed and wounded in camp was not inconsiderable. Numerous 20-pounder shells and shells of 64 pounds weight from the "old 32-pounder rifle" came regularly into our camp, a weight of metal entirely out of proportion to our light field pieces. While in this position two regiments of the First Brigade, the Eighty-Second Indiana and the Twenty-Third Missouri, drove the enemy, after sharp skirmishing, from some wooded heights on our right and in front, which they fortified and held until turned over to the Second Division. These hills were not properly in our front, but, in the hands of the enemy, were annoying to us, and the regiments deserve honorable mention for this service.

On the 27th the Army of the Tennessee passed around our rear and took position on our right, and on the 28th was attacked by the rebel army in force, making one of the chief

battles of the campaign. A single change in the strength of my command took place at that time—the Thirty-Fifth Ohio being ordered to Vining's Station, on August 3rd, never afterward returning, being mustered out at that point.

August 3rd, the Fourteenth Corps having received orders to move to the extreme right of the army, with a view of forming a column of support upon the right flank of Schofield's command, to protect, cover and sustain him in certain offensive operations which he proposed to carry into execution, marched on this morning. My division, in the rear of the other two, came up with them already encamped about two miles to the north of Utoy Creek, and passing through them, and also through the lines of Cox's Division, of the Twenty-Third Corps, the head of my column came up to the creek near an old mill. On the way I was informed that Hascall's Division, of the same corps, was about to cross the stream, and I was ordered to move my column so as to cover his right flank. When I arrived at his position he had already gotten over with but little resistance, and was establishing his line on the first range of open hills to the left of the road. It was then about 5 p. m., when meeting Major General Sherman, I was ordered by him to put my division in line on Hascall's right, but to throw back my own right so as to rest on the creek. This order was at once carried into execution, yet it was quite dark before all the troops got into position, my line taking the highest ground stretched along the road for the length of a brigade beyond Hascall, and then bent to the rear. Its length was so great that I was required to put all

my troops in a single line, while the division just formed on my left was compactly formed and held a brigade in reserve. This disposition I thought strange, since I had been sent out simply to support another division while it performed a certain work.

August 4th, in the morning my lines were rectified so as to conform better to the grounds, the batteries were put in position, and the works thrown up during the night strengthened. About mid-day, as no movement of the troops on my left seemed to be in preparation, although I was told that an advance was contemplated, I reported in person at the headquarters of the corps, two miles back of the creek, and while there I saw the First and Second Divisions of the corps just moving out and passing toward the front. I then returned to my command and soon after received a written order from General Palmer, directing me to advance my right with a view to gaining high ground on my right front, informing me that General Morgan would cross the creek on my right and support my movement. It also stated that this movement was intended as a preliminary to an advance upon the enemy's works, should that be judged expedient or ordered and for which I would be expected to furnish the assaulting column. It further directed me to push out my skirmishers and begin the movement as soon as Morgan should begin crossing. A little later I received another written order, also from General Palmer, stating that it was intended that I should push out with Hascall as far as possible and reconnoiter the enemy's works, and directing me to attack in column if the works

could be carried. The first part of these instructions had already been carried out before the order was received, for I had the night previous taken possession of all the high ground in that vicinity, and it only remained for me to await the other contingencies—the arrival of Morgan or the advance of Hascall. I had made full preparations, and was waiting accordingly, when about 4 p. m. General Palmer came up in person and asked me if my brigade was ready for the reconnaissance. I replied that no special mention had been made of sending out a brigade on that duty, and asked if he wished me to send one. He replied that he did, and I at once detailed Colonel Gleason's Brigade for that purpose. The brigade was formed in the shortest possible time in two lines, with a strong skirmishing party in front, and at once moved out. The operation was vigorously conducted and two lines of skirmish pits captured. The party kept on until the location and character of the rebel main line was fully developed and a heavy fire of artillery and musketry drawn from it. This accomplished, and no movement whatever of the troops on our left having been made, and no tidings of Morgan, I at dark directed Colonel Gleason to bring his men back, to their works, leaving his skirmishers in the first pits. Colonel Gleason and his officers and men deserve the highest praise for the manner in which this affair was conducted. They brought in 25 prisoners, and the brigade sustained a loss of 26 in killed and wounded.

August 5th, at 4:30 o'clock in the morning, I received, directly from General Schofield, commanding the Twenty-

Third Corps, an order prescribing movements for the Fourteenth and Twenty-Third Corps upon that day, embracing operations proposed for this division, and I at once wrote a note to him stating that I knew of no authority under which he could assume to give orders to my division, which belonged to the Army of the Cumberland, but informing him that I would communicate his wishes to my commanding officer. As the order of Schofield detailed at length operations for all troops acting on the right of the army, and being always anxious to perform my part in whatever may be calculated to promote the success of our arms, I immediately went to my troops to prepare them for the execution of the orders in case they should receive proper sanction of my commander, or to be in readiness to co-operate on my own responsibility, in any movement which the troops near me might undertake. The order from Schofield, alluded to above, directed me to move at 6 a. m., to push forward my whole line, conforming it to the direction of that of the enemy, and, driving his skirmishers, to press on until I had drawn the fire of his line.

The Second Division, commanded by General Morgan, was directed to support my right in the movement and, if possible, to prolong my line when formed. I was also directed to move without reference to my connection with Hascall, as Cox would stand ready to fill any interval between us. It was 4:30 a. m. when I gave notice to Schofield that I did not recognize his authority, and both his headquarters and those of our corps were within a mile of mine, yet it was not until 6:30 a. m. that he wrote me another note, saying that

my corps commander would communicate the order to me properly, and at about 7 a. m. notice was given me that the corps would act during the day under the direction of Schofield. About that time I found the head of Cox's column well closed up in rear of my left, but I was informed that Hascall would make no movement during the day as his lines were already so close to the enemy that a farther advance was not possible. When I did finally receive authentic orders from my commanding officer for a movement I had not yet heard from Morgan, who was to move on my right flank. I did not know how far below us he had crossed the creek, nor how far distant he might be, but convinced from my experience the day before that, if anything was to be accomplished I must act independently of connections, taking care of my own flanks, I instructed my officers accordingly.

The reconnoissance of the night previous had made us thoroughly acquainted with the ground we were to pass over, as well as the position which we wished to take up, and it took but a short time to prepare for the work. A doubly strong skirmish line was thrown from each brigade, supported by heavy reserves, and the troops were prepared to follow. A perfect understanding was established between the officers along the line, and at a signal given about 8 o'clock the skirmishers dashed forward. The more distant rifle pits which had been taken the evening before, but not held by us, had been reoccupied by a largely increased force and much strengthened, with orders to the rebel officers in charge to hold them to the last extremity. This order, by keeping them there,

enabled us to take more prisoners than we would otherwise have done. Our men were met by a very heavy fire, but pushed on so rapidly that the struggle was of short duration, and a few minutes put us in possession of all the ground up to within short musket-range of the rebel main works. With the capture of the rebel skirmish line the forward movement of my troops was brought to an end, but their exposure to the fire of the main works did not cease. The regiments being brought up to take position and intrench themselves upon the new line were subjected throughout the day to a galling musketry fire from the rebel main works, as well as from his batteries, from which our loss was considerable.

In the very handsome charge of the skirmish line, Captain Michael Stone, Thirty-First Ohio, commanded the skirmishers of the First Brigade; Major R. C. Sabine, Eighty-Seventh Indiana, those of the Second Brigade, and Major William Irving, Thirty-Eighth Ohio, those of the Third Brigade, deserve special mention for their gallantry. Major Irving was wounded in the leg, which has since been amputated, and a little later in the day the brave Lieutenant Colonel Myron Baker, commanding the Seventy-Fourth Indiana, was shot dead whilst putting his regiment in line. My casualties amounted in all to 5 officers and 78 enlisted men killed and wounded, whilst we captured about 140 prisoners.

All engaged in this affair both officers and men behaved handsomely as men could do and are deserving the highest praise. When I first got into position the Second Division had not yet come up, and my two right regiments were re-

fused so far as to cover that flank; but later, when those troops did arrive, all were brought up on the same line. Whilst I was making my advance, and throughout the day until dark, no movements were made by the troops of the Twenty-Third Corps on my left, although the line of rebel rifle pits, captured by my men extended along Hascall's front, and could have been carried easily by a charge simultaneously with mine. They were the same pits which were taken two days later by our troops of our First Division, Fourteenth Corps.

August 6th, about daybreak in the morning, the troops of the Twenty-Third Corps were withdrawn from my left to be transferred to the extreme right, and were replaced by the First Division of our corps, commanded by General King. The operations of the two corps for that day were again detailed and promulgated in a lengthy order from Schofield issued the night previous, but as the part to be performed by my division was dependent upon the movements of Cox and Hascall, who were expected to turn the enemy's left flank or to break through his line in the vicinity of the Sandtown road, and as those movements did not appear to be carried into execution, my men remained in their works. It was on the same day that Major General Palmer relinquished the command of the Fourteenth Corps and turned it over to Brigadier General Johnson.

August 7, the First Division having made arrangements to push out and take the skirmish pits of the enemy corresponding with those captured by my men on the 5th, I or-

dered a strong demonstration along my whole line to aid them. In some places my works were so close to those of the rebels that the men could not go out of them, but in others the skirmishers were pressed out so strongly and a sharp encounter of some duration ensued. It ended in my advancing my left regiments, some 200 yards, and those on the right which had been retired came up on the line with the others. General Morgan moved forward at the same time and our divisions joined near the junction of the Sandtown and Lick Skillet roads. In the operations of that day I lost 66 men killed and wounded. The loss of the First Division was of course heavy, but it gained both prisoners and advanced position. I have been thus minute and circumstantial in my narrative of events since coming in contact with the Twenty-Third Corps, inasmuch as complaint was made to the Major General, commanding the Department of the Cumberland, that the Fourteenth Corps had failed to accomplish its portion of the work marked out, when, in fact, every advantage of any kind that was gained from the time we moved to right up to the 8th of August was achieved by the Fourteenth Corps.

August 8th, from this date until the 26th, the general position and disposition of my troops was not changed. The necessary location of our camps was such that they were exposed constantly to the enemy's fire, and there were few points at which a man could show himself without risk of being shot. On certain portions of the line a temporary truce would be arranged with the troops that chanced to be in front, whilst

at others a vicious skirmish would be kept up and for days the men would be imprisoned in their trenches, not daring to show their heads above the parapet, and this varied by the fire of artillery or more active demonstrations begun by one or the other party. In this passive condition with no operations on hand our daily reports presented not unfrequently a list of 10, 20 or 30 casualties, and a long continuance of the confinement and privations were extremely trying, yet the men bore all with a degree of cheerfulness, patience and heroism that can find its reward only in the consciousness of duty well performed and of devotion to the holy cause in which they were engaged. During our long stay in such close proximity to the enemy, deserters from their lines, chiefly from Alabama regiments, came in constantly and in large numbers. They finally became so numerous that the most strenuous means were resorted to by the rebel officers to prevent them.

On the 22nd of August, Brigadier General Davis, having received the brevet of Major General and been assigned to the command of the Fourteenth Corps, relieved General Johnson, who was transferred out of the corps.

* * * * *

Respectfully submitted,

A. BAIRD,

Brigadier General, Commanding Division.

Capt. A. C. McClurg,

Assistant Adjutant General.

Letter from Justice John M. Harlan, our former
Brigade Commander

Washington, D. C., Oct. 7, 1911.

Mr. J. B. Shaw, Secretary, Etc.,
LaFayette, Ind.

Dear Sir:—Upon my return here recently I found your cordial invitation to attend the 34th Annual Reunion of the Tenth Regiment of Volunteer Infantry at Frankfort, Ind., on September 19th and 20th. At the time the reunion was held I was far off in Canada enjoying my vacation and could not have been with the "boys" at the time named. I recall with very great distinctness my association with the officers and men of your gallant regiment. They were very intimate and friendly with the officers and soldiers of my regiment—the Tenth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry. It was a great honor for my men to have served with the true men of the Indiana regiment. There was no better regiment in the whole Union Army than the Tenth Indiana. I happen personally to know that General Thomas thought very highly of their patriotism and fine fighting qualities. If there should be another reunion of the regiment I will endeavor to be present if my public duties admit of my absence in a distant State.

Yours truly,

John M. Harlan.

(The above letter was received six days before his death, and is highly prized by the members of the regiment.)

FIFTY YEARS HAVE COME AND GONE

Dedicated to the 10th Indiana Volunteers.

By JAMES A. PRICE, Co. C.

Comrades, fifty years ago today
We took the oath and marched away,
Fifty years, a long time in the history of a man,
But in the history of a nation,
Fifty years is but a span.
Fifty years since first we drew the army ration,
Yes, since first we put our armor on,
Fifty years have come and gone.

Fifty years since we marched south,
To face the helching cannon's mouth;
For three long years to hear the rattle,
Of shot and shell in the hell of battle;
Fifty years since we bade good-bye to Old Indiana,
Fathers, sisters, sweethearts and mamma—
Yes, since first we put our blue suits on,
Fifty years have come and gone.

It was at Mill Springs first we met the foe,
Now almost fifty years ago,
Where Zollicoffer fought his last, lost and fell,
Where Col. Kise said, "Boys, Zollicoffer's killed dead as hell,"
With Old "Pap" Thomas to lead us in the fray,
We knew full well we'd win the day;
We drove them from their fort so strong,
Yes, fifty years have come and gone.

The last of August, Eighteen Sixty-three,
Old Rosy's Army crossed the Tennessee;
Then marched o'er Lookout's rugged height,
For on the other side we had to be, by Jove!
Through valleys and gaps we marched day and night,
And struck the enemy in force in McLemore's Cove.
Yes, since first we buckled our armor on,
Fifty years have come and gone.

On the eve of Sept. 18 we started for Chickamauga and marched
all night,
And at sunrise were ordered to strip for the fight.
With Companies C and H as skirmishers (how their muskets did
rattle)
For Major VanNatta had orders to push on and open the battle.
Without any breakfast we opened the fray,
And fought without eating all that terrible day.
Our losses were heavy but we still fought on—
Yes, fifty years surely have come and gone.

What! fifty years! Can it be that long? says one;
Yes, since first we put our blue suits on.
Sure fifty years have come and gone.
Now to enjoy the fruit of your victories won.
My wish is that you old Comrades, every one,
May be permitted to live on and on,
And meet each year as time rolls along,
"Till a full hundred years have come and gone.

CHAPTER XIII

Biographical

JOSEPH M. SWOPE, Company I.

Joseph Marion Swope was born October 10, 1842, near Elizaville, Boone County, Indiana. His father, Ebenezer H. Swope, was born in Estill County, Kentucky, in the year 1812, and there married in 1830 Lucinda Robertson, whose birth occurred in 1810.

The father of Lucinda Robertson (Swope) was born on the banks of the Potomac, where the city of Richmond, Va., now stands. His father, John Robertson, was among the first of the Revolutionary patriots to offer his services and life, if need be, to Washington in defense of liberty against British oppression and tyranny, and fell while gallantly fighting the enemy at Eutaw Springs, S. C. Then it was that the loyal spirit of that son burned almost to the consuming point, and giving his mother a last farewell went to avenge the death of his father. He enlisted in a Virginia company, commanded by Captain John Beason, and served the remainder of that long struggle, a faithful continental soldier. He witnessed the burning of Charlestown, and brought with him marks of honor from Monmouth and Camden, from Bennington and Saratoga. He crossed with Washington the floating ice of the Delaware River on that fateful Christmas night. At Valley Forge he suffered the most intense hardships human kind

ever suffered. No artist can picture the agony and despair on that boyish face, when his feet became frozen so badly that his toes crumbled away. When advised by his commander to remain for a time, he replied, "No, I am not afraid to die, if it be for my country," and onward he marched in his crippled condition and participated in the siege of Yorktown and the surrender of Cornwallis. After the close of the Revolutionary war he removed to Kentucky, where he helped build the fort at Booneville; afterward emigrated to Indiana, where he died at the age of 92 years.

The father of Ebenezer Swope was Joseph Swope, who was born in Virginia in 1784, and whose death occurred May 26, 1877, at the advanced age of 93 years. He served as an officer in the war of 1812. Married in his native state Mary Hines, who was born on the 15th day of July, 1782, in the old dominion. Joseph Swope and family moved to Kentucky about the year 1810, and the death of his wife occurred in that State.

The subject of this sketch, the story of his military experience and character as a soldier is given by Captain Felix Shumate:

"Joseph M. Swope was a citizen of Elizaville, or near there, when the war of the rebellion broke out, of good family,



JOSEPH M. SWOPE

with only a common school education and only 18 years of age. He was more than the average in intellect and a true type of the western soldier. Boy as he was, he enlisted in my company—I, Tenth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry—September 18, 1861, at Lebanon, Ind., and in three days was in front of the rebel army in Kentucky. He held the position as private soldier, preferring that to any promotions, which were offered him on several occasions.

“Jo, as the boys called him, was honest and conscientious and made a true soldier in every sense of the word; was never under arrest, never in hospital and never attended sick call while in the service; made every march his company made, was in every skirmish and battle his company was in, including Mill Springs, Ky., Rolling Fork, Hartsville, Hoover’s Gap, Tenn., Corinth, Miss., Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Ringgold, Tunnel Hill, Buzzard Roost, Reseca, Adairsville, Kingston, New Hope Church, Chattahoochie, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Lost Mountain, Utoy Creek, Atlanta, Ga., and all the skirmishes on Sherman’s Atlanta campaign.

“I want to mention a few acts of bravery performed by Mr. Swope. Early in 1862, at the battle of Mill Springs, his first baptism in battle I discovered that he had the peculiar qualities of a good soldier. He and Thomas M. Small, of my company, were the last to leave the battle field. At Tullahoma, Tenn., in June, 1861, Jo, with one or two other members of his company, distinguished himself in the heat of battle by giving me some valuable information as to a flank movement

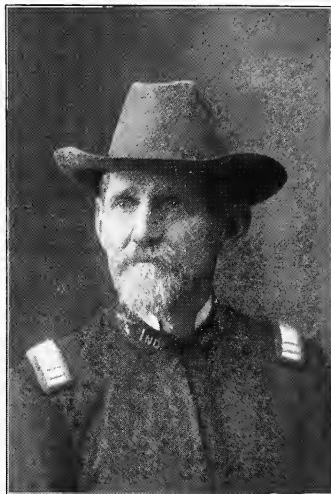
of the enemy. Also at Perryville, Ky., 1862, while my company was making a night attack, he, in company with his comrades, performed a deed which gave the brigade commander very valuable information as to the position of the enemy. At Chickamauga, Ga., Jo behaved himself most gallantly, and on Sunday, the 20th, he performed services that were scarcely equaled in the annals of the war. He was detailed, with Wiley Howard, to assist the wounded back to the surgeon in the rear, and so well did they do that duty that all the wounded of my company were saved and got back to Chattanooga and, notwithstanding the fact that the army was much broken and scattered and many changes in the lines, he came off the field that night with the remnant of his company. At Kenesaw Mountain he distinguished himself by standing out in a storm of shot and shell and greatly encouraged his comrades who were feeling blue. At Utoy Creek, to the right of Atlanta, when we charged up close to the rebel works, and were short of ammunition, and it looked to be just as hazardous to go backward as forward, there came an order to send a man after ammunition. I was desirous of obtaining information as to the rebel lines. Swope volunteered to go and after crawling up run into their pickets, who fired. Swope returned the fire and was afterward joined by Corporal Small. They found the location of the lines, which was of great importance to our commanding general.

“The Orderly Sergeant rose up and said to the boys, ‘I don’t feel like detailing a man to go to his death; will any



As Private Company B, 10th Indiana
Age 20

MARTIN V. WERT



As Captain Company M, 2nd Regiment I. N.
G. in War with Spain. Age 54

one volunteer to go?' After a brief pause the answer came from Jo, 'I will go,' and go he did, and although his comrade that was helping him was knocked senseless by a shell in front of him, Jo returned to the company with the box of cartridges. I could write more but health forbids."

After the war Mr. Swope attended school for some time, and then began farming on rented land, teaching for several years during winter seasons. His first purchase of real estate consisted of twenty acres, to which he made additions from time to time until eventually he became possessor of 384 acres which, under his successful labors and management, have been brought to a high state of cultivation. He is an active member of the G. A. R. and the Masonic fraternities, affiliates with the Republican party, is an ardent friend and liberal patron of all public enterprises, having for their object the moral and material well being of Boone County, and to him as much as to any one man is the county indebted for its present excellent system of gravel roads. He was united in marriage September 17, 1871, to Miss Patsey Garrett, who was born in Montgomery County, Kentucky, May 25, 1854, the daughter of Benjamin F. Garrett. To this union four children have been born to them, as follows: Ora, March 13, 1873; Alva D., May 28, 1875, died October 14, 1880; Edith, February 1, 1877, and Harlan, April 20, 1879, died August 12, 1881.

MARTIN V. WERT, Company B.

Martin V. Wert was born in Fountain County, Indiana, July 17, 1841, his parents being Henry and Isabelle Wert. The principal part of his life prior to his entry into the army was spent on the farm. He attended the county schools, and graduated in the Fountain County High School in 1860.

October 1, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company B, Tenth Indiana Infantry, and served with that organization until September 5, 1864, at which time he was transferred to Company B, Fifty-Eighth Indiana Infantry, serving in that organization until November 1, 1864, at which time he was honorably mustered out of the service, having served three years and one month. His company received the brunt of battle at Perryville, being on the left of the regiment and suffered the heaviest loss of any company in the regiment, of four killed and seven wounded. After the regiment left Tusculumbia, Ala., in July, 1862, and stopped for a few days near Huntsville, Ala., Lieutenant Snyder, M. V. Wert and Fleet Martin, Company B, with two men from each of the other companies of the regiment, and ten men from the Fourth Kentucky, ten from the Tenth Kentucky and ten from the Fourteenth Ohio, were detailed to take a special train of ten cars and get 500 bales of cotton at Decatur, Ala., some forty miles down the Tennessee River. The men were told to take

sixty rounds of ammunition and one day's rations. They were given to understand that they *must not* be captured. They were to be ready to start at 3 o'clock a. m., which was before daylight at that time. They were also told that 500 of our cavalry had gone to the same place, starting at noon the day before, and that a heavy wagon train had gone with the cavalry. The men started, got the cotton on the train, running very slow and making no noise on the way there, but on the way back the engine and soldiers made plenty of noise. The detail arrived safely with the cotton. They saw large numbers of the "Johnnies" at a distance and used plenty of ammunition on them. A large force of our cavalry was scattered at points along the line which saved the detail from being killed or captured. They pressed in a large number of "darkies" to handle and load the cotton, throwing out pickets in all directions on all roads to prevent a surprise, but the pickets were not attacked until on the way back, when squads of Confederate cavalry would be seen at some distance away. They fired on the train, but a few shots from the Enfield rifles would soon drive them out of sight. This raid was widely reported in the papers at the time and strongly condemned by the rebel press. The brigade wagon master, W. K. Harris, Company B, Tenth Indiana, had been sent with the cavalry to gather in the cotton and he stated he was glad we came for it because he did not believe he could have returned to the army without being captured.

The above engraving is of M. V. Wert, who had charge of the squad from the Tenth Indiana and was posted on one

of the roads on the outskirts of the town while the cotton was being loaded. He also had charge of one car of cotton on the return and made a barricade of cotton bales at the car doors for protection. It required a great deal of tact and courage to carry out the orders given. On another occasion he was selected for a very perilous and hazardous job, which was to take a large drove of cattle from Marietta to Atlanta in the early part of September, 1864. The distance was some 25 or 30 miles. The detail consisted of some 300 men. They were two days getting through, being compelled to skirmish with the rebels the whole distance. At times it looked as though the enemy would capture the bunch, but our cavalry came out and cleared the road the remainder of the way to Atlanta. When the regiment returned home Wert was transferred to the Fifty-Eighth Indiana, with which command he served the remainder of his three years, being discharged November 1, 1864.

After the close of the war he learned the carpenter trade and moved to Crawfordsville in 1870, and has been in the contracting business ever since; was elected to the Common Council of the city of Crawfordsville for the term of two years in 1901; was elected Mayor of Crawfordsville for four years, taking his office January 1, 1910, and is at the present time occupying that position. He was elected First Lieutenant, Company D, First Regiment, Indiana National Guard, in August, 1887, serving in this organization three years. This company was transferred to the Second Regiment, I. N. G., and assigned as Company I.; was elected Captain of this com-

pany for three years; was again appointed Captain, Company M, Second Regiment, I. N. G., May 24, 1897, by Governor Mount. At the outbreak of the war with Spain his regiment was sent to the front April 26, 1898, serving until the war ended. He was a number one soldier and a first-class citizen, honored and respected by all, a hero of two wars.

CAPTAIN THOMAS A. COBB.

Thomas A. Cobb was born in Harrison County, Ohio, on his father's farm, January 21, 1837, received a good education in Ohio and afterward attended the Thorntown Academy and Duff's Mercantile College, Pittsburg, Pa.

At the age of seventeen he located in Boone County, Indiana, and assisted his father in clearing up his farm and was early inured to hard work. In August, 1861, he enlisted at the age of 24 years in Company A, Tenth Indiana Infantry, and was elected First Lieutenant of his company. He held this position until November 18, 1862, when he was commissioned Captain, caused by the resignation of Captain James H. Hamilton on that date. Captain Cobb was an excellent officer, rather of a retiring disposition, yet congenial when in company with others. In battle he was always cool and deliberate in his actions, brave in the extreme but not reckless. His men had perfect confidence in him and would stand by him under the most trying circumstances.

He was present at and participated in all the battles in which the regiment was engaged, viz.: Mill Springs, Ky.,

Pittsburg Landing, Corinth, Boonville, Miss., Perryville, Ky., Hoover's Gap, Chickamauga, Ga. (two days), Mission Ridge, Tenn., Tunnel Hill, Buzzard Roost, Kingston, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, and Atlanta, Ga. At Chickamauga his company saved the battery (C, First Ohio) from capture by dragging the guns away by hand.

In all his military service he was a brave and discreet officer and won the respect of the entire regiment. After a service of three years and one month he was honorably mustered out September 19, 1864.

After his return from the army he resumed farming in Boone County. He was married to Julia A. Wilharm, daughter of Godlieb and Amelia (Zumphe) Wilharm. Captain Cobb has made an enviable record as a leading educator of Boone County. He began teaching in Marion Township in 1857. In 1859 he went to Missouri, where he taught school and returned to Marion Township and continued to teach up to time of his enlistment in the army. After the war he taught school for six years in the home district. In the spring of 1865 he settled on his farm, consisting at that time of 120 acres, and has gradually added thereto until he now owns 400, one of the finest farm properties in Boone County.

Politically he was a Douglas Democrat, but voted for Greeley in 1872, and afterward for Peter Cooper. He then voted for Ben Harrison and is now a Populist. He is a member of Rich Mountain Post No. 42, Lebanon, Ind., and a member of the Knights of Pythias.

From the union six children were born, Addie A. and Eva A. (twins), Emma B., George M., Thomas A., and Julia L., all living. His wife died August 24, 1893.

JOHN LAWRIE.

John Lawrie was born in the City of New York in the year 1825. His father was born in Scotland and his mother was born in Dutchess County, New York. Her father and his three brothers were in the Continental Army. Two of them were commissioned officers, they served under General Schuyler, afterward under General Gates in the Revolutionary war.

John Lawrie received a good common school education, and after serving an apprenticeship at the trade of blacksmithing and edge toolmaker he then concluded to study for the ministry and entered a Universalist Seminary for that purpose and graduated. Shortly after this the whole family, with the exception of one son, migrated to White County, Indiana, and turned their attention to agriculture. Shortly after this, in 1853-4, the troubles in Kansas began, when he shouldered his rifle and started to join John Brown at Osawatomie, Kan. They had several skirmishes and a number killed on both sides. Lawrie and twenty others were captured and turned over to the civil authorities, tried before Judge Lecompte and convicted of manslaughter. Two of them were sentenced to imprisonment for life and Lawrie and the others were sentenced for five years hard labor with ball

and chain. They were guarded by the sheriff in a log cabin just outside of the Capital, which was Lawrence, Kan. During the time they were being guarded in this log cabin they assisted the two life men to escape during the night and covered up the noise made by the escaping convicts in entertaining the guard by showing him the different drum beats. When word got out that the life prisoners had escaped the Border Ruffians would occasionally take a shot at the prisoners if one of them happened to step outside the cabin for fresh air and exercise. The prisoners then sent one of their number to Lawrence to purchase arms with which to defend themselves, bribing the guard.

"Later Governor Geary was informed that these prisoners were armed. The Governor sent a special messenger to the prisoners, who told that the Governor had just been informed that they were armed and asking them to hold themselves in readiness to go to the Governor's rescue at a moment's notice. This was the only case in history where convicts were the body guard of a governor. They were, however, never called upon by the Governor." (The foregoing Kansas matter furnished by Hon. John W. Holtzman, ex-Mayor of Indianapolis.)

Mr. Lawrie returned to LaFayette and in April, 1861, enlisted as a private in Company E, Captain William Taylor, Tenth Indiana, three months' service. At the battle of Rich Mountain, Va., July 11, 1861, General Rosecrans had given the order to "cease firing." Lawrie saw a rebel "drawing a

head" on Rosecrans, and would undoubtedly have killed him had Lawrie not fired and killed the rebel. For this disobedience of orders Rosecrans drew his sword and lambasted Lawrie



WILBUR F. STEVENSON

over the back. Lawrie said nothing, did not even tell him why he had disobeyed orders, but rejoined his company.

On the reorganization of the Tenth for the three years'

service Lawrie re-enlisted in Company G. While at Stewart's Creek, Tenn., Lawrie was sitting on a trunk, when his captain came along, tipped the trunk, throwing Lawrie to the ground. For this little pastime he promptly knocked the captain down. Lawrie was court-martialed and sentenced to extra camp duty with ball and chain. At this time Rosecrans' headquarters was at Murfreesboro. Lawrie wrote a piece which was published in the Nashville Union, in which he referred to the episode at Rich Mountain. He signed his name "Old Tower," but was sufficiently specific so "Rosey" could find him if he so desired. In due time Rosecrans saw the item, sent orders for Lawrie to report to him at Murfreesboro, which he did and was promptly released from arrest and placed on duty at headquarters. Upon his return to the regiment he was transferred to Company B, and was honorably discharged September 19, 1864.

He was a brave soldier and a very intelligent man, quiet and not given to exploitation of his services.

WILBUR F. STEVENSON.

Mr. Stevenson was born in Scott County, Kentucky, November 12, 1842. Parents, Evan Stevenson and Lydia Boggs Stevenson. The family moved to Benton County, Indiana, in 1856. He attended school at the "Battle Ground" in 1860 and 1861. He enlisted in Company D, Tenth Indiana Infantry, September 6, 1861; was made Corporal and later promoted to Sergeant. His service was marked by nothing of

unusual interest until the battle of Chickamauga, where he "stopped a bullet with his knee." After partial recovery he did hospital duty at Madison, Ind., until the expiration of his term of enlistment. He went to school in LaFayette in 1865. Moved to Piatt County, Illinois, in 1868. Married Alice Tallman in 1871. Has five children—Evan Stevenson, born in 1872; Mrs. W. H. Dilatush, born in 1876; Mrs. C. B. Caldwell, born in 1882; Mrs. J. W. Ayre, born in 1884; Mrs. E. J. Hawbaker, born in 1889. He has served terms as Supervisor of Piatt County and as Mayor of Monticello, but has managed, so far, to "side step the penitentiary." In politics he was originally a Republican, but becoming disgusted at the mean treatment of the Southern people during the reconstruction period he "reformed" (Oh, Lord) and embraced Democracy. His principal business interests have been farming and the feeding of cattle and hogs.

The above was written by himself. It is a mystery how the "*political reformation*" of this fellow kept him out of the pen. That of itself was a sufficient crime to cause a life sentence.

CAPTAIN JAMES H. BOYL.

Mr. Boyl was born one mile northwest of Kirclin, Clinton County, Indiana, February 18, 1836. His father, in 1843, moved to Michigantown, where he was engaged in the hotel, farming and saw mill business.

Captain Boyl received the first rudiments of education from J. N. Sims and his "switch," who afterwards became a

prominent lawyer of Frankfort, Ind., and a Captain in the One Hundredth Indiana Infantry. At the outbreak of the rebellion Captain Boyl enlisted as a private in Company C, Tenth Indiana, three months' service, under Captain J. W. Blake. His was the first name enrolled in the township; served through the campaign in West Virginia and participated in the battle of Rich Mountain, which was the first surrender of the war by the rebels. He captured a rebel flag and a Bible, which he still holds in his possession. Of his conduct in that engagement, Colonel Manson said: "I cannot close my report without mentioning the name of Private James H. Boyl, of Company C, for great gallantry.

In August, 1861, the regiment returned home for muster out, its term of service having expired. Upon the reorganization of the regiment for the three years' service Captain Boyl immediately proceeded to raise a company in connection with A. O. Miller. He was successful and with his company reported at Camp Tippecanoe, LaFayette, and was subsequently sent with the regiment to Indianapolis, being mustered into the United States service September 18, 1861, with J. H. Boyl as Captain. His company, with others of the right wing, was moved from Louisville to Lebanon Junction, Ky. While at this place Company C was called out to repulse the enemy supposed to be lurking on the west bank of Rolling Fork. Captain Boyl ordered his company to open fire, which they did with telling effect. The result of the fusillade was one "calf" riddled with bullets and an Irishman driven "under the bed" in a house on the opposite side of the river. He

participated in the battle of Mill Springs, Ky., January 19, 1862, was then sent home on recruiting service and rejoined the regiment at Nashville, Tenn., in March, 1862, in command of 150 recruits for various regiments. He was with the regiment in the march to Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., siege of Corinth, Miss., Buell's march to Louisville, and the battle of Perryville, Ky. December 29, 1862, he participated in the engagement with John Morgan at Rolling Fork, Ky. At midnight before the battle of Perryville he came in possession of a bucket of honey, which he set down among the sleeping soldiers of his company. Soon after the "bees in the honey got busy," sending out skirmishers and the first man they found intruding on their domain was Cy Clark. There was stamping, slapping and swearing, and they were doing their utmost to find the man who had set down the bucket of bees in their quarters, but their efforts were fruitless until after muster out of the service they were then enlightened.

At the battle of Chickamauga, Capt. Boyl, with Company C, and Captain Boswell, with Company H, were sent out in the skirmish line. The first shot fired was by one of his company, and the first man wounded in the battle belonged to Company C (Jasper Berge), and the first man killed was in Company H (James Chissom). The credit of bringing on that terrific battle belongs to Captains Boyl and Boswell, under the command of Major J. H. Van Natta, Tenth Indiana.

He participated in the battle of Mission Ridge and all through the Atlanta campaign. At Vinning's Station, Ga., he

had a pipe shot from his mouth, and the "reb" didn't say "put that in your pipe and smoke it." He afterward sent the pipe to New York for repairs. It was stolen in 1867, but subsequently recovered by a friend. After the death of the friend, his daughter-in-law returned it to him in 1909, after an absence of forty-three years.

In 1879 Captain Boyl went South and engaged in the lumber business, but the panic of 1893 forced him to quit business, returning to Indianapolis, where he has since resided.

CAPT. JEHU W. PERKINS.

Mr. Perkins was born near Lebanon, Boone County, Indiana, in the year 1837. He was a graduate of Bloomington (now Indiana) University and studied law under "Jack" Boone, a well known and famous lawyer. At the outbreak of the rebellion he was a partner of Boone in Lebanon, Ind., and at once left his law practice to recruit a company for the war. In this he was successful and his company was known as Company I in the Tenth Indiana Infantry. He was a brave and fearless officer and in battle was cool and deliberate. He rendered especial service in the capacity of acting major at the battle of Chickamauga, being of great assistance to Colonel Marsh B. Taylor, who commanded the regiment, the Colonel and Major both being wounded.

Captain Perkins was shot on the picket line at Chattanooga, Tenn., and died November 16, 1863. His death was universally mourned by all the regiment.

CAPTAIN FELIX SHUMATE.

Mr. Shumate was born in Spencer County, Kentucky, and removed with his parents to Boone County, Indiana, in the year 1847, where he spent the remainder of his life.

On the first call for troops by President Lincoln, Captain Shumate enlisted as a private in Company I, Tenth Indiana Infantry, for three months' service, participated in the battle of Rich Mountain, W. Va., and returned home August 6, 1861, at the expiration of his term of service. He immediately assisted Captain Perkins in recruiting his company for the three years' service and was made First Lieutenant, succeeding to the captaincy of the company after the death of Captain Perkins. He was present at every battle and skirmish in which the regiment was engaged, being wounded in the battle of Mill Springs during the siege of Corinth and Chickamauga.

After the expiration of his three years' term of service he returned to Lebanon and engaged in business. He was the originator of many public enterprises and always at the head of every movement for the benefit of the people. He served as postmaster at Lebanon under the Harrison administration and died at Lebanon December 18, 1895.

WILLIAM F. RUBY.

Son of John O. and Deborah Ruby, was born December 2, 1838, at LaFayette, Ind., and was reared and educated in the public schools of that city. He left LaFayette September

19, 1856, going to Mexico and Texas and settled in Sherman, Texas, where he was engaged in the drug business for four years, giving it up to take charge of the postoffice at that place, being so employed at the breaking out of the rebellion. He left Texas April 12, 1861, for home, reaching LaFayette, July 24, 1861. He enlisted in Company E, Tenth Indiana Infantry, as a private August 19, 1861, and promoted Commissary Sergeant in April, 1862, serving in this position until the muster out of the regiment September 19, 1864.

In March, 1865, he was commissioned First Lieutenant and Quartermaster of the One Hundred Fifty-Fourth Indiana Infantry and sent to the Shenandoah Valley, Virginia.

At the battle of Chickamauga he went after and brought Colonel W. B. Carroll off the field after he was wounded and remained with him until his death, and later had his remains brought home to his family. At the battle of Perryville, Ky., October 8, 1862, he carried cartridges to the regiment when the boys were short of "blue pills" for the Johnnies. At Reseca, Ga., was hit by a rebel sharpshooter and wounded.

He was sent from Gallatin, Tenn., with a train of rations for the troops who had gone after Morgan's band in Muldragh Hill. Received a telegram to get back to Elizabethtown as fast as possible as Morgan was making for the railroad at that point to cut off and capture the train and supplies, beat him in the race about twenty minutes and saved the train.

At the close of the war he returned to LaFayette, Ind., where he has since resided. Was appointed Captain and Com-

missary of the Indiana State Soldiers' Home at LaFayette, which position he held for eight years until a change of administration.

COLONEL MARSH B. TAYLOR.

Was born March 13, 1835, at LaFayette, Ind. He was the eldest son of John and Mary A. (Brown) Taylor, who were pioneers of LaFayette.

After finishing his education at the State University at Bloomington, Ind., his daring and adventurous disposition asserted itself and he made several perilous trips to the plains. At the age of twelve he joined Walker's Nicaraguan filibustering expedition, was captured with others and sentenced to be shot, but his usual good fortune he succeeded in escaping and reached home after many exceedingly thrilling adventures.

When the first gun of the Civil war was fired it filled his heart, as it did many others, with intense love and patriotism. At this time he was in Colorado with Kit Carson and took an overland stage for home. On the way the stage was held up by "Road Agents," and at the muzzle of revolvers and guns the passengers were ordered to hold up their hands. Marsh being tall and slim was somewhat cramped, and told the robbers to give a man a chance to straighten out. He drew his hands from his trousers pockets and with them two revolvers and at once opened fire. Four fell dead, the others mounting their ponies started to run. Marsh said, "Give me another gun, d— it, they will get away." The road being clear the stage proceeded on its way. Immediately after arriving home

he proceeded to raise a company for the war. In this he was successful and was elected as its Captain, his company being assigned to the Tenth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and known as Company H.

At the battle of Mill Springs, Ky., January 19, 1862, he was conspicuous for his daring and bravery under fire, and was designated by Colonel Kise as one of his "Three Tigers." An incident is told of him, that after the news of the victory at Mill Springs and his father having heard of his conduct, took down his ledger and, turning to Marsh's account, found he had advanced Marsh \$1,500.00. On the credit side of the ledger his father made an entry, "By bravery at Mill Springs, \$1,500.00," which balanced the account. Throughout his entire term of service he manifested the same spirit of bravery and recklessness. At Chickamauga he was in the thickest of the engagement and assumed command of the regiment after the death of Colonel Carroll. He led the regiment up Mission Ridge when the army was assaulting that stronghold, and through the Atlanta campaign.

When the regiment was first sent to Bardstown, Ky., a romance began and continued under the exacting and uncertain conditions of the first three years of the war, but happily culminating in his marriage to Miss Sadie Bishop, November 28, 1864, at her home in Bardstown. During the ceremony the house was surrounded by a guard of soldiers sent from Louisville by his commanding officer. He was shot at several times on his way to the house, so that it was deemed neces-

sary to also guard the train which bore the gallant young officer and his girl bride to Louisville, but nothing deterred, nothing daunted this brave, fearless heart, he had fought for his wife and had won her. Two children were born to this union, and they still survive—William John Taylor and Sadie Marsh Taylor, now Mrs. James H. Johnson, Jr.

In March, 1865, he raised the One Hundred Fiftieth Indiana Infantry and was commissioned as its Colonel. The regiment was sent to the Shenandoah Valley, Virginia, doing garrison duty principally, being mustered out August 5, 1865, by reason of the close of war. After going through the many dangers incident to war and escaping all uninjured, was accidentally killed at Hagensport, Texas, July 20, 1879.

IN MEMORIAM

"Soft! on the quiet stillness of the air
A bugle's notes rise sad and clear,
A soldier's farewell to his friends
With the tribute of a falling tear.

"Yes, rest, thy warfare here is o'er,
Sleep on thy sleep, for thus hast conquered still,
Nor victory, nor sting, is there in death
When humbly we bend to our Father's will."

From the LaFayette Daily Courier of September 20, 1879, we find the following:

"DEATH OF COLONEL MARSH B. TAYLOR."

"The sad news has been received of the death of Colonel Marsh B. Taylor, at a small town in Texas, on the 20th inst. We have no particulars, nor do we know the cause of his death. Colonel Taylor was a man of rare courage, and had he been educated in a military school would have been a fit person to have rode at the head of an army. He was of a roving disposition, and crossed the plains to California when a mere boy. The hardships he endured on these campaigns did not quench his thirst for roving and he joined the Walker expedition to Nicaragua and with most of the command, was made a prisoner. He was tried and convicted as a filibuster and the death sentence pronounced. The day of execution was near at hand and his head had been shaved as a part of the preparation for death, but young Taylor had no notion of remaining to witness the affair, and by dint of strategy he managed to escape from prison, and after great hardships he reached the States and finally returned home, where he remained until the breaking out of the war of the rebellion. He enlisted in the Tenth Indiana, and passed by well earned promotion to the highest rank of his gallant old regiment. He knew no fear and was brave to recklessness. When the regiment was mustered out he returned to this city, but was not content with the life of a civilian and applied to Governor Morton for service in the field. The Governor commissioned him to recruit the One Hundred Fiftieth Indiana, which he did in a very short time, and he took it to the field in Vir-

ginia. The war closed, however, before the regiment saw any active service, and when it was mustered out he again came back to this city. The war spirit was not yet quenched and when the Fenian war cloud came up he again offered his services and opened a recruiting office in this city. Soon after this he moved to St. Louis, where he engaged in the real estate business for a while, and from there he went to Omaha and engaged in the boot and shoe business with the Shote brothers of St. Louis. He gave that up after a time, and since than has been trading in the West and South, and finally in Texas, where his death took place. He was a brother of Colonel W. C. L. Taylor and to Mrs. Colonel George S. Rose of this city."

THE BUG.

Should auld acquaintance be forgot,
And never brought to mind,
Should auld acquaintance be forgot
In the days of Auld Lang Syne?

We'll n're forget when first we met,
In the days of Auld Lang Syne,
How you made us scratch and swear you bet
In the days of Auld Lang Syne.



Every soldier will recognize the above bird—"he was a bird." When he first made his appearance the boys were in a quandary as to its pedigree, the place of its nativity and its

occupation or habits. One of the officers, who was somewhat versed in Latin, upon being shown one of the "varmints," pronounced it a "Pediculous Humannus," and proceeded to give a dissertation on its habits, customs and general usefulness. He said "where the soldier had a few of these on his person he was not liable to go to sleep on picket. That in camp, when there was nothing doing in particular, the pediculous would find him something to do."

After listening to the Lieutenant respectfully, for a time, (because he was a commissioned officer) the soldier went to his quarters, cogitating on the dissertation of the officer, said, "Well, I'll be damned."

Some of the boys desiring to be choice in their language called it a "greyback," but the all around private gave its name in good old United States, that it was nothing more or less than a "body louse," pure and simple.

This pediculous was not choice in his associations or the company he kept. He was just as happy and contented with a major general as he was with an "eighth" corporal's clerk or an army teamster. Race, color or nationality did not concern him. He cared not whether his victim was a Republican or Democrat, whether he was a Protestant, Catholic, Hebrew or Turk. They were all the same to him and he lavished the same amount of affection on one as the other, no partiality shown. He selected as his habitation the seams of shirts and trousers and took up his abode quietly therein and proceeded to increase his kind, which he did with astonishing rapidity.



SKIRMISHING

If one died or met a fatal accident there were a thousand to fill the vacancy. He abhorred hot weather, and when on the march the boys became hot and sweaty, the bug would at once "get busy." This had a tendency to irritate the men, causing them to use language not found in the general literature of the land. But revenge is sweet, and immediately after arriving in camp, they would go, singly and in squads, to the nearest tree—off came the shirts and the "skirmishing" would begin. The continued "popping" between the thumb nails indicated a heavy skirmish fire all along the line and a wholesale slaughter of "pediculous."

In color the "pediculous" was a dirty grey, similar to the rebel uniforms, and it was difficult for the Johnnies to locate him when he took up his abode on the grey uniform. It was different on a blue uniform. When he first made his appearance in the regiment it caused a great deal of worry, as to the best means of exterminating the nuisance. It was decided, however, that it would be impossible for him to live in boiling water and the camp kettle was resorted to. Sometimes the boys had to suspend this amusement in order to let the company cooks put on the beans for dinner. Sometimes the ket-

tles were washed out, other times simply rinsed. It may be that sometimes the "pediculous" lost its life in the boiling beans, but no court of inquiry was instituted to ascertain the fact. So they were rid of the pest was the main thing and it was immaterial whether its life was sacrificed in the boiled beans or beef soup. On one occasion we rested a short time in a rebel camp, the ground was sandy and one of the boys noticed the sand moving similar to a mole boring through the ground. Upon investigation they found millions of the vermin. One picked up was found to have the mark "C. S. A." on its back. One of the boys got one off his blouse marked "U. S. A." Securing a chip they were placed head to head and at once commenced to fight. In a short time "C. S. A." began to retreat and in the round up both were killed, one for running, the other for making him run.

It required a great deal of hard work on the part of the men to keep rid of the vermin and finally they formulated a plan by which they were well rid of them—the constant use of boiling water.

Such is the pedigree of the "pediculous." May his "numbers grow less."

Burt-Haywood Co.



LaFayette, Indiana



